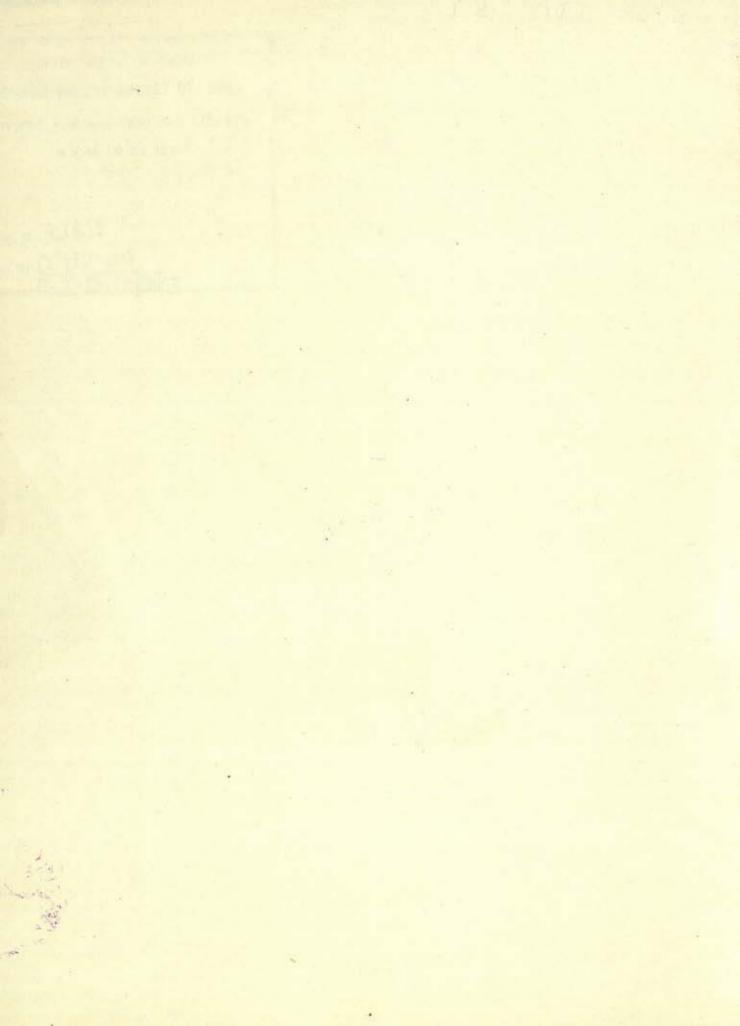


R417:34 IDA. 1591



SOUTH-INDIAN INSCRIPTIONS

MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS IN TAMIL

VOLUME III

(Part III & IV)





R-417.34 I.D.A. S.I.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ON INDIA
JANPATH, NEW DELHI - 110011
1987

Archaeological Survey of India
Government of India

Price : Rs. 140/-

NEW IMPERIAL SERIES, VOL. XXIX

SOUTH-INDIAN INSCRIPTIONS

VOLUME III MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE TAMIL COUNTRY

PART III

21611

INSCRIPTIONS OF ADITYA I, PARANTAKA I, MADIRAIKONDA
RAJAKESARIVARMAN, PARANTAKA II, UTTAMA-CHOLA, PARTHIVENDRAVARMAN AND
ADITYA-KARIKALA AND THE TIRUVALANGADU PLATES OF RAJENDRA CHOLA I.

(WITH THIRTEEN BLATES)

EDITED AND TRANSLATED

BY

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PART III.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE THIRD VOLUME.

21611

X.—INSCRIPTIONS OF THE TIME OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN ADITYA I.

No. 89.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE GHRITASTHANESVARA TEMPLE AT TILLASTHANAM.

The inscription registers a gift of 100 sheep for a lamp by Kadambamâdêvî, the wife of the chief Vikki-Annan, who was the recipient of several royal honours and of the hereditary title Sembiyan Tamilavêl from the Chôla king Râjakêsarivarman who 'overran Tondai-nâdu' and was the conqueror of 'kings that possessed many elephants (pal-yānai-kôkkandan²)' and from the Chêra king Sthânu Ravi.

The Tiruvâlangâdu plates state that the Chôla king Âditya I. defeated the Pallava Aparâjita and captured Tondai-mandalam from him. We also know that Âditya's son, Parântaka I., was called Parakêsarivarman and there is not therefore much doubt that the Râjakêsarivarman referred to in this inscription is Âditya I. The fact that he and the Chêra king Sthânu Ravi conferred honours on Vikki-Annan suggests that these Chêra and the Chôla kings might have been contemporaries.

TEXT.

- 1 வூஷ் டூ [||*] தொண்டைகாடு பாவின் சொழன் பல்-
- ் ய[ா]ணக்கொக்கணட் இஇன் மாதகைவாரிவதன்-
- 3 ஆஞ் செரமான கொத்தாணு இங்கி[ய] ரஆக் தவிசுஞ் ச[ர]-
- 4 மரையுஞ் சிவிகையுக் கிமிலேயுக் கொமிலும் பொன[க]-
- 5 முக் காளமுக் களிற்றுக்கையுஞ் [இசம்பேன்றமிழவௌ-
- 6 ன்றுக் குவப்பேரும் பெற்ற விக்கி அண்ணன்றெவிவான 5
- 7 கடம்பமாதெவி இருகெய்த்தானத்த மாதெவர்க் கொரு கக்தாவினக்[கி]-
- 8 அக்[கு] குடுத்த ஆடு [அப] வ[த] வெழூரா வெழு

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! One hundred sheep were given for a perpetual lamp to the Mahâdêva (i.e., Siva) of Tiruneyttânam by Kadambamâdêvî, the wife of Vikki-Annan who had received a (feudatory) throne (tavisu?), fly-whisk, palanquin, drum (timilai), mansion, pônagam (sumptuary allowance), bugle, an army of male elephants and the hereditary title of Sembiyan-Tamilavêl from Râjakêsarivarman, the

No. 286 of 1911.

² Kôkkaṇḍaṇ which forms the second half of the adjunct pal-yāṇai-kôkaṇḍaṇ appears independently used as a title in two early records at Vellalūr in the Coimbatore district, of Kôkkaṇḍaṇ Ravi and Kôkkaṇṭaṇ Viranārāyaṇa of the Chandrāditya family who were probably Chêra kings. It is not impossible that in the translation below we have to take பன்னர்கள் இகரக்கண்டன் as an adjective qualifying the Chêra king Sthāṇu Ravi.

^{*} We have perhaps to correct this word into war in ...

[·] Read @ Sar.

Read water.

Chôla (king) who overran' Tondai-nâdu and from the Kôkkandan of (i.e., the conqueror of kings that possessed) many elephants, the Chêra king (Śêramân) Sthânu Ravi. (The assembly of) all Mâhêśvaras shall protect this (charity).

No. 90.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE JNANAPARAMESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUMEYJNANAM.

This inscription is dated in the 2nd year of Râjakêsarivarman and records that the assembly of Nâlûr, a brahmadêya of Śêrrûr-kûrram, sold for 25 kâśu, the angâdikkâli, i.e., the market fees of the bazaar street, to the temple of Tirumayânam. On palæographical grounds we may attribute the record to the time of Râjakêsarivarman ÂdityaI.

TEXT.

- 1 அவதி ஸ்ரீ[|*] கொ ராஜகெவளிவ88-ிர்*ிக்கு யாண்டு உதுவகு செற்றார்க்கூற்ற[த்து] 2 [வரஆ]செயடு காலூர் பட்டப்பெருமக்களுள்ளிட்ட பெருங்குறிப்பெருமக்களோ[ம்]
- 3 [எ] ந்களர் கிருமயானத்த ஸ்ரீமூலவரான த்த வோடிவர்க்கு காங்கள் விற்றுக்குட் 4 [த்த எங்களு]ர்க்கடைத்தெருவில் அங்காடிக்கூலியாவத []|*] புறவூர்வீன்ற கெல்லும்
- 5 [யு]ம் ம[ற்று]ம் அனப்பன கொடுவக்கு விற்றுரைக்கா[கின்]வாய் நா[ழி] கொள்ளப்-பெறுவதா-
- 6 கவும் ம[ற்]அம் கிடக்கு விற்ப்பன குவா[ல]ால் காழி கொள்ளப்பெ[அவ]தர்க்வும் கிறப்-பன கி-
- 7 றையால் ஒரு பலக் கொள்ளப்பெறுவதாகவும் வெற்றிலேக்கூடையால் ஒரோ பற்றும்
- 8 கூடையால்லி சண்டு பாக்கும் கொள்ளப்பெறுவதாகவும் வட்டி[யால்] லொ[ொ] வி. 9 த்தக்கொள்ளப்பெறுவதாகவும் [||*] இப்பரிசு இக்கூலி [வி]ற்றுக்குடு[த்து] இ[த்தெ]-வரிடைக் தொண்ட
- 10 காசு உற்கு இக்காகிருபத்தஞ்சுக்கும் உடிநாடிது[வல் கொள்]ளப்[பெருவ]தாக[||*]இதை
- 11 தனிப்புருஷாயும் தடுத்தாரை பதாஹெமூராரெ தா[ன் வெண்டு] பொன் மன்றி*
- 12 தம் இக்கூலி வருராஜ்குவற் பிடித்துக்கொள்ளப்பெ] அவ[த] எக விற்று கிவே-மராவணே செய்த
- 13 குடுத்தொம் பட்டப்[பொருமக்களுள்ளிட்ட பெ[ரு]-
- 14 நகு கிப்பெருமக்க[னொ]ம் [|*] இது [பன் சிர ஹெமுரா கெஷ்[|*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 2nd year of (the reign of) king Râjakêsarivarman, we, the great men of the big assembly which included the great bhattas of Nâlûr, a brahmadêya of Śêrrûr-kûrram, sold the market-fees (angâdikkāli) of the bazaar-street in our village to the Mahâdêva (i.e., Siva) of the glorious Mûlasthâna at our village of Tirumayânam, thus:—

(L. 4.) From those who bring from outside villages and sell such articles as paddy, rice, etc., (which are sold) by measuring, shall be received (one) nah for each kasu (realised) and for other articles placed on the ground and sold, (one) nah shall be received on each heap (kuval). (For) articles (sold) by weight, one palam shall be received on each weighment (mirai). From each basket of betel leaves, shall be received one parru; and two areca-nuts from each basket (of them). On each vatti of '. . . . shall be received.

[்] பாவின literally means "one who has spread." The word seems to be used here in the sense of "extended (his conquests to)" or "overran."

^{&#}x27; No. 321 of 1910. The pullis are marked throughout.

Read anner:

⁴ For the meaning of the verb manyu, see above, page 51, note 4.

^{*} Winslow gives 100 palams as the equivalent of one nirai.

(L. 9.) In this manner was this (market-)fee (kûli) sold over to, and 25 kâśu received from, this god. For this 25 kâśu (given), (the temple) shall receive (the market-fee defined above) till the moon and the sun (last).

(L. 10.) We, the great men of the big assembly including the great bhattas, sold and executed the sale-deed (viki-śrâvanai) (stipulating that), if either the assembly or any single individual (of the assembly) obstruct this (i.e., the collection), all Mâhêśvaras (assembled) shall themselves levy (a fine of) gold as they choose, and even after collecting (it), shall retain possession of this fee as long as the moon and the sun (last). (The assembly of) all Mâhêśvaras shall protect this (charity).

No. 91.—ON A PILLAR LYING IN THE MANDAPA IN A STREET AT TIRUNAGESVARAM.1

This is a record, in archaic characters, of Râjakês arivarman (perhaps Âditya I.) dated in his 2nd year. It registers gifts made by the merchants (nagarattâr) of Kumaramârtân dapuram to meet the cost of repairs to the enclosure (called) Maunakumaramârtân dan and the gôpura of Milâdudaiyârpalli. From No. 199 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907 it appears that Kumaramârtân dan was a surname of the Pallava king Nandippôttaraiyar. In the word Milâdudaiyârpalli we may have a possible reference to the Śaivasaint Meypporumagama does not occur at the end of the inscription, it is much more probable that Milâdudaiyâr. Palli was a Jaina temple than a Śaivashrine called after Milâdudaiyâr.

TEXT.

1 given HOFFI GET DITE-2 கெசரிபர் கீ க்கு யாண்-3 டு இரண்டாவது தென்-4 கரைத் திரைமுர்தாட்டு-5 க் கும்சமாத்தாண்டபு-6 சத்து பெருக்கரத்தொ. 7 ம் இவ்வூர் மிலாடுடையா. 8 ர்பள்ளியில் எங்கள் மெ-9 [ன குமாமாத்தாண்ட கு-10 ன இருச்சுற்றுவேக்குங் 11 கொபுரத்தக்கும் புது-12 க்குப்புறமாக இப்புள் னி-13 கின் கிழை கக்தவான-14 த்தக்கும் மெலே கக்த-15 வானத்துக்குமாக ககு-16 த்தொங் கொள்ளும் வாரா-17 வைகல் ஆண்டடுக்க 18 கொள்வது இத்திருச்சுற்று-

19 வேக்குள் கொபுரத்துக்கு-20 [ம்] புகக்குப்புறமாக கக-21 சஆநுச்சையால் வை-22 த்தக்குடுத்தொம் []* இவ்-23 வாசாவை(ய்)கல் கொள்-24 கவென்று ககரத்தொ. 25 மாக தனி "கை [சொ]-26 ன்னனெ இப்பள்ளி உடை-27 யொம்மவ ன் னே தான் வெ-28 ண்டு களத்த தான் வெண்-29 டு பொன் மறைவிலி ம-30 ன்றப்பொருவ தாகவும் க-31 க்கைக்கரை "ஆயரங் குரா-32 லாக்கொன்றுன் பாலக் கொ-33 ன்வதாகவும் இப்பரிசு சக்-34 தொடித்தவற் வைக்குக்கு-35 டுக்கொம் குமசமாத்தாண்-36 டபுசத்த பெருக்கரத்தொம்[|*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 2nd year of (the reign of) king Râjakêsarivarman, we, the great merchants (nagarattôm) of Kumaramârtândapuram in Tiraimûr-nâdu on the southern bank (of the Kâvêrî river), assigned and gave, with

¹ No. 222 of 1911.

^{*} Read sacio.

^{*} The gap may be filled up with the letters ப்புருஷ.

[·] Read Gararente.

[·] Read Qurua Qer.

[·] Read augr.

the consent of the guild, the income of every alternate year from the collection (vârâvaigal) which we, the merchants, are receiving on account of the flower gardens on the eastern and western sides of this palli (temple), for the benefit of the repairs (pudukkuppuram) to the sacred enclosure called Maunakumaramārtāndan and the gôpura of ours (i.e., built by us) in (the temple) Milâdudaiyârpalli in this village.

(L. 22.) Should we, as a guild or a single individual (of the guild), propose to appropriate these collections (presented to the temple), the person among us 2 who is (then) in charge of this palli (temple) might levy any (fine of) gold himself and realize (it) from him openly at any place he likes; besides, (the culprit) shall incur the sin of one who kills one thousand tawny cows on the banks of the Gangâ. We, the great merchants of K u m a ramârtân dapuram, have thus assigned and given (the above-mentioned gift) to last as long as the moon and the sun (endure).

No. 92.—ON A BOULDER IN FRONT OF A NATURAL CAVE AT VEDAL. 3

This inscription is dated in the 14th year of Rajakesarivarman and provides for feeding the female Jain ascetic Kanakavîrakurattiyar, who was a disciple of Gunakîrtti-Bhatara, and her pupils. Vedal, called Vidal [alias] Madevi-Ârandimangalam in the inscription, is said to have been situated to the east of Singapura-nadu. The archaic characters in which the record is written would indicate that Rajakesarivarman must be identical with Âditya I.

The construction of the two sentences in the inscription is somewhat vague. The words "கொள்ளாதமையில்" in line 5 and "மாதெலி ஆராக்கியங்கையுடைய கககலிரக்குரத்தியார்" in line 12f. have been evidently misplaced. For a proper and connected understanding of the sentences the first has to come after " பின்னோகினாக நேற்று வர்க்கும்" in the same line and the second at the beginning of line 11.

TEXT.

- 1 வுஷி ஸ்ரீ ||*] கொகிராசகெசரிபர் இர்* | க்கு யாண்டு பதிகாவாவது கி.
- 2 ்க்கபுசகாட்டுக்கிழ்வழி விடால் மாடுக்கி ஆராக்கிமங்கல-
- 3 மு[ை]டய குணகிர்த்திபடாசர்வழி மாணசக்கியார் கனகவிச[க்கு]சத்தி-
- 4 யாசையும் மவர்வழி மாணாக்கியாசையும் தாடுவி[க]ன் காதூற்றுவர்க்கும்
- 5 கொள்ளாதமையில் இக்[கொபி]ற்பின்கோக்காக் நூற்றுவர்க்கும் வழிஇலாருக்
- 6 காத்தாட்டுவொமானும் [||*] எங்களு[டை]ய லூரமெக்ஷ இத இரக்ஷி[ப்*]ப[ா]-ரடிகி[லே எ]ங்கள்
- 7 [த]வேமெலன[||*] மாதெவிஅரார்[கி]மங்கவமுடைய [கன]கவிரக்குரத்தியார்-
- 8 த் தங்க , ர் மகளாதனமையில்
- 9 முக்கியருமி இ [கா]ப்பார்[||*] அவர்கள் வூசெஷ் இதன் இரக்கிப்பார-
- 10 டி சி வே என் தவேமெலன [] *]

¹ In lines 18 to 20 the phrase இத்திருச்சுற்று வக்கும் கொயுதத்தக்கும் புதக்குப்புறமாக repeate the object of the grant unnecessarily. Consequently the phrase is not translated.

^{*} The use of the words @iueraffus _Gusua Cer in the reculiar sense given above suggests that while the body of merchants were the actual owners of the temple (see also l.8), one of them was in direct charge of it.

³ No. 84 of 1908. * Compare kileali (i.e. the eastern path or side) with Uttarapatha and Dakshindpatha, north and south respectively, of other records.

⁵ The letter @ has also the vowel-sign u attached to it.

⁶ A symbol resembling p is seen at the beginning of this line; but it is not likely that it belongs to it.

¹ Read sruedser.

On the side.

```
11 . . டதுக் காழாது[ம்*] மு-
12 தலாகிய மாதெகி ஆ-
13 ராக்திமங்கலமுடைய
14 கக்கிர்க்கு ரத்தியார் தக்-
15 கள் மகளாராதிகமைபில்
16 இதுவெல்லாக் தக்-
17 கள் காவல் [|*] இதினை திக்-
18 கு கினே த்தாக் கேட்கு கிறைடக் கும்ரி இடை
19 எழுதாற்று காதமுஞ்செய்த பாவ-
20 க் கொள்வார் காவ[வ]துக்கு [பிழை]த்தா-
21 ராவார் ||—||உ
```

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 14th year of (the reign of) king Rajakesarivarman, we, the lay disciples (of this school), have undertaken to protect and feed Kanakavîrakurattiyar, a female disciple and follower of Gunakîrti-Bhatara, of Vidal [alias] Madêvi-Ârandimangalam on the eastern side (kilvali) of Singapuranadu and the lady pupils of her following, since there has been a disagreement between the five hundred pupils (Garden) of this kôyil (monastery?) and the four hundred female ascetics. (This charity remains under) our own protection. The sandals of those who maintain this (shall rest) on our heads.

(L. 7.) As Kanakavírakurattiyâr of Mâdêvi-Ârândimangalam is the daughter of the chief men of , shall protect this. (This shall be under) their own protection. The sandals of those who protect this shall be on our heads. As Kanakavîrakurattiyâr of Mâdêvi-Ârândimangalam is the daughter of you, vis., Kâlân . . . and others, all this shall be (under) your watch. Those who think of injuring this (charity), shall incur the sin committed (by the people living) in the 700 kâdam between Gangâ (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin), and shall (also) be traitors to the king.

No. 93.—ON A SLAB SET UP IN FRONT OF THE SILAIYAMMAN TEMPLE AT NERKUNAM.2

This inscription, dated in the 24th year of Rajakesarivarman, registers a grant of land for the upkeep of a tank at Nerkunram on the eastern side of Singapura-nadu by Nambiyamallanar, son of Nripatungamangalapperaraiyan. The name Nripatungamangalapperaraiyan and the archaic characters of the inscription make it very probable that the record is one of Rajakesarivarman Aditya I.

TEXT.

1 and w [10] Oct-	11 த எசி[ப்*]பட்டி[*] மருதஞ்செ-
2 விராசகெசரிவ திர்க்கு	12 அவும் கொடுமாடி-
3 யாண்டு இருபக்கி-	13 யும் கழுவது 5ம்
4 கால்லாவ த ³ சிங்-	14 இ[ம்*]முன் அம் எரி-
5 கபுசகாட்டுக்கிழ்வ-	1) ப்பட்டி செய்த கு-
6 மி கெற்குன்றத்-	16 @\$@\$\$\$ [*] @# @ -
7 தா * எரிக்கு கிருபடுதா-	17 அங்க ஊரொழும்
8 க்கமக்கவப்பெ-	18 (க்)குடிமை செய்யி.
9 சசையர் மகஞர் கம்-	19 ல் எழா காகத்து
10 பேயம்வரை செய்	20 இழச கசகம்

¹ Read & Barisari. ¹ No. 86 of 1908. ¹ Read sareuras. ÔRead s. ¹ Read suio.

Second face.

```
21 புகுவொம் [#] எசி[ப்*]பட்டி
                                            32 யம்[ல்*]லனென் [மு*]-இத
22 இறக்குவாலும் எழா
                                            33 இறக்குவாதும் எ-
23 காகத்த குழா காக-
                                            34 மூர காகத்து கிழா காக-
24 ம் புகுவான் [||*] இத
                                            35 ம் புகுவான் [ ] உ 3 சொமு-
25 காத்தா<sup>1</sup> ஆண்டான்
                                            36 ம் இத இதைக்க கு[டி]-
26 அடி என் முடிமெல-
                                            37 மை செய்பில் [எ] மா
27 ன || _ ஆனவாய்
                                            38 காகத்து குழா கா-
28 தண்டமுள்ளிட்டு
                                            39 கம் புகுவொம் இ-
29 எப்பெற்பட்ட மன்-
                                            40 அ காத்தாண்-
30 அபாடும் எரிக்கெ கு-
                                            41 LIFEST BYLD STEST
31 ்டுத்தென் கம்டு-
                                            42 pg Quan [ 1 ]
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TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 24th year of (the reign of) king Raja-kesariyarman, the (following gift of) érippatti (viz., the fields), Marudancheruvu, Kodumadi and Kaluval was made by Nambiyamallan, son of Nripatungaman-galapperaraiyar, declaring these to be tank-land (érippatti) for (the maintenance of) the tank at Nerkunram on the eastern side (ktlvali) of Singapura-nadu. If we, the villagers, assert our occupancy rights (kudimai-sey) (in such a way) as to reduce this (charity), we shall enter the hell lower than the seventh hell. He who reduces the érippatti shall also enter the hell lower than the seventh hell. The feet of the person who protects and perpetuates this shall be on my head.

(L. 27.) I, Nambiyamallan, gave, solely for (the benefit of) the tank, every kind of futy levied by the assembly (manrupâdu) including ânavây-dandam⁵. Whoso reduces this shall also enter the hell lower than the seventh hell. We, the villagers, also shall enter the hell lower than the seventh hell, if we assert our occupancy rights so as to reduce this (charity). The feet of him who protects and perpetuates this shall be on my head.

No. 94.-ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE AIRAVATESVARA TEMPLE AT NIYAMAM.

The record belongs to the 24th year of the early Chôla king Râjakêsarivarman and has to be assigned to Âditya I. on palæographical grounds. It registers a gift of gold by Adigal Gandan Mârambâvai, queen of Nandippôttaraiyar of the Pallavatilaka race. The fact that this Pallava queen made a grant in the reign of the Chôla king suggests that the Pallavas had been completely subdued by this time, as stated in the Tiruvâlangâdu grant and that Nandippôttaraiyar, the husband of Mârambâvai, was also dead.

¹ Read is.

The syllable & was repeated by mistake at the beginning of this line and erased.

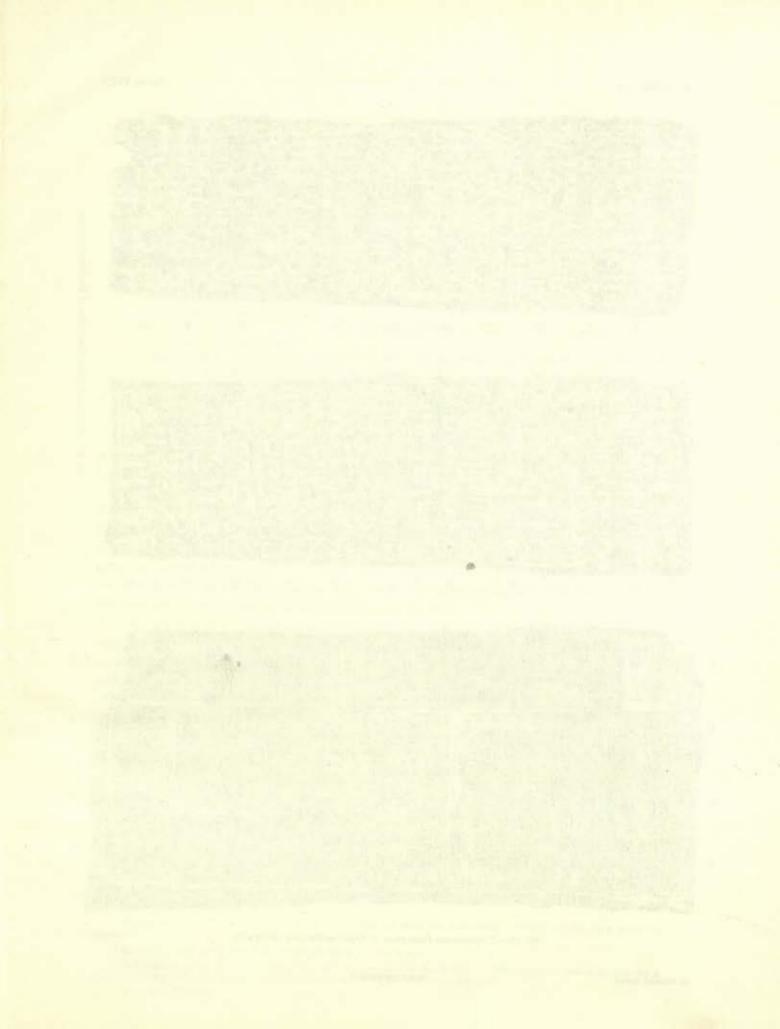
^{*} Read am Gracois.

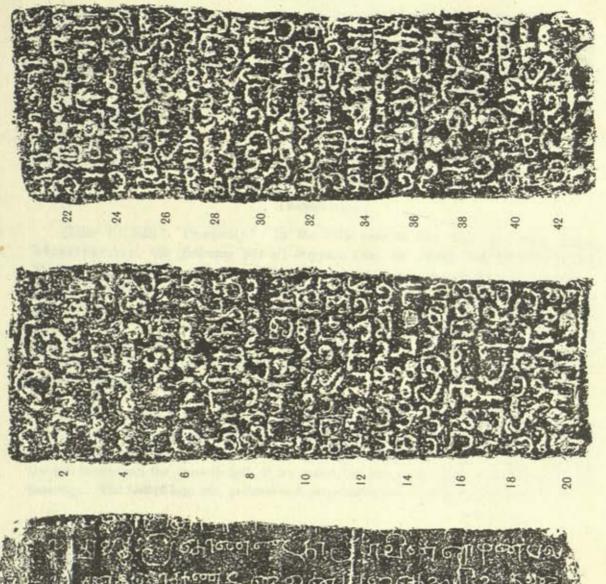
^{*}See above page 224, note 4.

^{*}This term of taxation is not known from other inscriptions.

^{*} No. 16 of 1899.

⁷No. 13 of 1897, the first line of which is written in smaller characters than the rest of the inscription, also mentions Magambavai making a gift of 12 kalanju of gold for a lamp to the goddess Pidari in the temple at Niyama-Magalam.





No. 89.—Tillasthanam Inscription of Rajakesarivarman (Aditya I).

TEXT.

	I அடி [மூ] [*] [கொளிராச]கெசரி							LOT Q	கவற்க்க
2	1 ஆஷி [ஸ்ரீ] [*] [கொகிராச]கெசரி 2 ஐப்பிகை வீஷுவும் சித்தி [கைர] செகிருள தெய்பால் கூரிர்							20	வ[மிர்கு-
	3 ஐஞ்ஞ[ா]ழிச்செ[த]ம் திருவமிர்தம்	層面							ழாக்கும்
-	[பரிவ]ாசமுள்ளிட்டுத் திருவம	Bir_							
4	4 தரிசி பதக்கு காணுமியும் மற்றுக் இரு						[Qau] as	ஈடு மன்	ச[த்த]-
	க்கும் இக்கானால் வர[ா*]ஹ்[Bar #							
- 5	இ[ரு]பதின்ம[ரு]ண்பதாகவும் இத்; கெரியம் ஊட்டுவதாக	களிப்ப	soul [C	சய்	410	क्रिक गत	கள் இ	த[வ]	
			-		35.70			- 3	
€	் [ை *]வத்தென் பவ்வை கில[ககு]லத்	40	கக் இப்	[QL	ரா க்க	ைய	if up sup	rQe al	யாசான-
	வடிகள் கண்டன் [மாறம்]-				3				
7	பாவையார் வைத்த பொன் வாய் பலிவரைக்கால்	1 000	செம்க	oun.	லங்க	DEE	Quirier	min an	நன் சின் -
	வாய் பூவிலமைக்கால்	A.Vecos	-1450000	0.00	Ф	2000	4.0.00	Sp. 22	2000
8		ueo misa	un est Co	Anne	90 m di a	ra duli	1000		0:
	ளாகிப்படி செறு-		800	-) 4011001	@ Si u	இக்கா-
9		2. 4	@[÷7-					
	த் தைவெளுப் இப்பொன் கெ]ாண் வாமடு[உ]வன் திருடு[வ]ண்கா	. 0-	يال&ك	هاه	emuuu	_ (B/ 68)	L_ILL IT SOT	# 00 1	B B I I 60011
10	இத பன்ம[ா*]ஹெனூ[ாக்கெத்]	Lana (29 0:07 6	Day [1]	J					
**	20 m 20 m [1 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m 2 m								

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! . . . king Råjakêsari [varman]. . . I, Adigal Gandan Mårambåvaiyår, the great queen of Nandippôttaraiyar of the Pallavatilaka-race, deposited² five kalanju of pure gold (ûrkarchemmai-pon)³ . . . assigning five nali of ghee, milk and curd for sacred offerings . . . to (the god) Mahâdêva (Siva) on the equinoxial days (Vishu) in (the months) Aippigai (Aippasi) and Sittirai . . [â]lâkku . . . for sacred offerings and sacred . . . one padakku and four nâli of rice for sacred offerings to (other gods) including the subsidiary (deities); again for sacred offerings . . . and other required food of the gods (avisu), so that on those days twenty Brâhmanas may take food and boys (mânigal)⁴ [and the devotees] (dêvaradiyâr) who do service in this temple may be fed.

(L. 7.) And I, Îśvarak kârani Vâmadê van Tiruven kâdan, the priest (pattudaiyân) of this temple, received the gold (assuring the donor) that from the gold, (viz.,) half kalanju and one-eighths at each pû (crop), accruing as interest at (the rate of) one-eighth every pû (crop) on each kalanju, I shall maintain (the charity) thus (described) on these days. (This gift is placed under) the protection of (the assembly of) all Mâhêśvaras.

XI .- INSCRIPTIONS OF PARAKESARIVARMAN PARANTAKA I.

No. 95.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE MANDAPA IN FRONT OF THE ABHIRAMESVARA SHRINE AT TIRUVAMATTUR.5

This inscription is dated in the 3rd year of Parakêsarivarman and registers a gift of gold by a certain Gandarâditta Pallavaraiyan to the temple at Tiruvâmâttûr, which was a dêvadâna in Mîvali-Vâ valûr-nâdu, a subdivision of Aruvânâdu.

¹ ஊற்கற்செம்மை occurs in other inscriptions.

^{* ∞} wis Gs are in line 6 and ∞ wis in line 7 cannot both be translated. Either of the two must be cancelled.

^{*} Literally, good gold tested by the touch-stone of the town.

^{&#}x27;In Malabar, even now, the chief priest of a temple in the discharge of his temple duties is helped by a number of boys who are generally the students of the Vêda, i.e., brahmashdrins.

No. 425 of 1903.

Gandarâditta Pallavaraiyan was evidently an officer of Gandarâditya who is known from copper-plate records to have been the second son of king Parantaka I. Parakêsarivarman of this record may have, therefore, to be identified with Parantaka I.

1 ஆஷி ஸ்ரீ [] *] கொப்பசடு[க] சரிபத[ர் *]க்கு பாண்டு உ ஆவக அருவாகாட்டு மிவழிவாவ-அரர்காட்டு தெ-

2 வதான[ம்*] இருவாமாத்தார்ப்[டு]பருமா(ன்)னடிகளுக்கு மூட்ட[கா]ட்டுக் கற்ப்[பூ]ண்டி-காடுடைய பரபூ-

மல்லனைய கண் டி ராகித்தப்பல்லவரையன் சந்தோ தித்தவல் 3 மிகன் 80 F F#

4 கொக்தாவின்[க்*]கொன்றுக்கு வச்ச பொன்] பத்த [|*] இப்பொன் குடுக்கவும் ¹ மக்டிக்டவார் வடுமெயும் ஊரு-

5 ம் தெவர்கள்மிகளும் [||*]. வதாவெறு ஈாகெடி [||*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) king Parak & sarivarman, Parabamigan Mallan alias Gandaraditta Pallavaraiyan, the chief of Karpûndinâdu in Mutta-nâdu deposited ten gold (pon) (coins) for burning as long as the moon and the sun (endure) one perpetual lamp which (he) had placed in (the temple of) the lord of Tiruvâmâttûr (which was) a devadana in Mîvali-Vâvalûr-nâdu (a subdivision) of Aruva-nadu. The (members of the, assembly, the villagers (ûr) and the temple servants (devarkanmi) shall protect this gold paid (by the donor). (The assembly of) all Mahesvaras shall protect (this charity).

No. 96 .- ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE MANDAPA IN FRONT OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE CHANDRASEKHARA TEMPLE AT TIRUCHCHENDURAL.

In this inscription which is dated in the 3rd year of Parakesarivarman, we have a reference to the construction of the Siva temple at Tiruch chendurai which was a brahmadêya suburb of Îśâna mangala, by Pûdi Ādie he hapidâriyâr (Adityapidari). This lady is here distinctly called the daughter of Tennavan Ilan gôvêlâr (another name of Maravan Pûdiyâr)3 and the queen of Arikulakêsariyar, the son of Sôla-Perumanadigal (i.e., Parantaka I.). Consequently, Parakêsari varman to whose reign the record belongs is Parantaka I. It may be noted that the 60 kalanju of gold granted by Pûdi Âdichchapidari for sacred offerings to the god, was weighed by a stone called after Vedêlvidugu which was the surname of the Pallava king Tellaggerinda Nandippôttaraiyar.

1 வகி ஸ்ரீ | * கா பாகெசரிபன்ம்மக்கு யாண்டு உ ஆவ-

2 த இவ்வாண்டு சொழபெருமானடிகள் மகளூர் அரிகுவகேச-3 ரியார டெவியார் தெனைவணினங்கொவௌரர் மகளார் பூதி ஆடிச்ச-

4 டோரியார் சேமதெயம் சேமதெயம் சசானமங்கலத்த இரு-

- 5 ச்செக்கு கற தாம் எடுப்பூச்ச கற்றளி பெருமான டிகளுக்கு சென்னடை-
- 6 திருவமுதுக்கு முதலாக குடுத்த வெடெல்கிடுகுகல்லால் தனப்பொன் அ-7 தபதன் கழஞ்சு 📳 இவ்வறபதின் கழஞ்சு பொன்னும் ஈசானமங்கலத்-

¹ Read र क्यो केंद्र का वारते.

^{*} No. 316 of 1903.

² Madras Epigraphical Report for 1908, page 88, paragraph 90.

^{*} A symbol resembling the Tamil letter & is inserted between k6 and pa.

[·] Read Lier wit & (5.

^{*} Soudsuic is repeated twice by mistake.

- 8 அ பருடையொம் கொண்டு இப்பொன்ளுல் பலிசை கழஞ்சின்வாய் பூவி-
- 9 ல் தூணி பதக்கு கெல்லாக ஆட்டு அதுபதின் சி கல கெல் சூலகால்லால்! கார்த்திகைப்
- 10 அகப்பட முபபதின் கலமும் செரனம் பங்கூனி²அக[ப்³]பட மு[ப்⁸]பதின் கல-
- 11 மும் ஆக கெல் அடைபிக் கலமும் வத நாதிகிவ தி அட்டுவொமானெ[ம்*]
- 12 பரிடைய்பொம்[||*] ப[க்*]கெட்டு குத்தல் பழவரிசி குறணி காள் இருவமு[க*]க்கும்
- 13 பொதைக்கும்மாக3 [||*] இது பன்மாஹெமுராக்கெத் [||*]

"BANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) king Parakesarivarman, Pûdi Âdichchapidariyar, daughter of Tennavan Ilangôvêlar (and) queen of Arikulakêsariyar (who was) the son of Sôla-Perumanadigal (i.e., Parantaka I.), gave, in this year, sixty kalanju of (pure gold called) tulaippons (weighed) by the (standard) stone V e d ê l v i d u g u, as capital (from which) sacred offerings at the holy shrine (sennadai) (have to be provided) to the lord of the stone temple constructed by her at Tiruch chendurai, (a hamlet) of îśâ namangala which was a brahmadeya.

(L. 7.) And we, (the members of) the assembly (parudai) of Î ś â n a m a n g a l a, having received this sixty kalanju of gold, we (the members of) the assembly agreed to measure out as long as the moon and the sun (endure), sixty kalam of paddy per year (measured) by the sûlakkâl, viz., thirty kalam at the end of Kârttigai and thirty kalam in the harvest (piśanam) at the end of Panguni-in all sixty kalam of paddy-as interest on this gold (calculated) at (the rate of) (one) tuni and (one) padakku of paddy on (one) kalunju for (each) pû (crop).

(L. 12.) One kurum of old rice pounded ten or eight times shall be (used each day) for (providing) sacred offerings at the dawn (nat) and in the mid-day (uchcham). (The assembly of) all Mahêśvaras shall protect this (charity).

No. 97 .- ON A ROCK TO THE LEFT OF THE PAINTED CAVE AT TIRUMALAI NEAR POLUR.

This inscription records that in the 4th year of Parakesarivarman, two residents of Kaduttalai in the country called Irumadichch ôlar Kannadaga (Karnataka), gave four kalanju of gold for feeding a devotee in the Jain temple on the hill at Vaigavar in Pangala-nadu which was a subdivision of Palakungakôt tam. The name Irum a dichch ôlar Kan nâd a ga indicates that the country in which Vaigavur was situated, was so called after Iru madichchola who is perhaps to be identified with Parakesarivarman in whose reign the record is dated. Irumadichchôla means 'the twice (power/ul) Chôla 'as Mummadichchôla, the surname of Rajaraja I. means 'the thrice (powerful) Chôla'. Parakêsarivarman Parantaka I. was actually the second powerful king in the Vijayalaya line.

^{*} Cancel the syllable &. 1 Read oura. Bead பக்குனி. 1 Read (тожалылы.

^{*} Tulaippon or tulainiraippon, sometimes also preceded by the name of the stone on which it was tested or by which it was weighed, was apparently a term for pure gold. This is explained by the passage கூட்டு கொடிக் கூடுக்கு தக்க காச்சாற்றிக் கைசென்றத் கழுஞ்சிற்போர்க் தினப்போன் உரையும் தினையும் வழுவாதத் . நகரக்கவ்வால். . பொன், i.e., the gold தினபோன் which was heated, cut, melted (?), cooled after melting and made current, cut off from the kalanju, which was neither wanting in fineness nor in tulas (impression?) and which was tested or weighed by the city stone." It occurs in a record of Rājarāja I. (No. 218 of 1911). It was evidently a practice to allow the currency of gold in any transaction only after putting it to test by special officers appointed for the purpose. It may therefore be presumed that tulaippen represented gold that had passed through this test. It is not unlikely also that an impression was always left on such gold as a hall-mark.

* The correct form of this word is Videlvidugu which is the surname of Tellarrerinda Nandippôtta-

raiyar.
7 No. 66 of 1907.

TEXT.

1 [ஹஸி ஸ்ரி] [|*] [கொப்]பசகெசரிபன்ம[ர்*]க்கு மாண்டு காலா-2 வத பலகுன்றக்கொட்டத்தப் பங்கள்ளுட்டு வை-3 ப்காலூர்த் இரும்வப்பள்ளியில் கிசதமொரு அடிகள்மார்க்கு-4 ச் சொரு வைத்தார்¹ இருமடிச்சொழர் கன்டைகக்கடுத்தவேஊர் 5 தெவகன்மி எசன் புத்துகனும் மதுசாக்கக்கசம்புழா சாக 6 கடுத்தவேப் சொமனுமகன் சக்தயனுபிரவனுமில்வி-7 ருவொன் சக்கோ கித்தருள்ளனவும் கிர்க வைத்தொடிக-8 தூக்கு காற்கழைஞ்சு பொன்னுல் வக்த பலிசைய்யாகிப்ப-9 ன்னியானவாரெ ஊட்டுவிக்க வைத்தொம் [] *]

Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year of (the reign of) king Parakesarivarman, we, the two following persons (viz.) Eran Puttugan, a temple servant (dévakanmi) of the village of Kaduttalai in Irumadichcholar-Kannadaga (country) and Madurantaka Karambular alias Sômanayagan Śandaiyan Ayiravan of Kaduttalai, provided to give food regularly to one devotee (adigal) in the Jaina temple (palli) on the sacred hill (tirumalai) at Vaigavar (a village) in Pangala-nadu (which was a district) of Palakunra-kôttam. We deposited for this (purpose) four kalonju of gold to last as long as the moon and the sun endure, so that, with the interest accruing (from this gold), the managers of this palli shall themselves feed (the devotee).

No. 98 .- ON A PILLAR IN THE INNER ENCLOSURE OF THE UJJIVANATHASVAMIN TEMPLE AT UYYAKKONDAN-TIRUMALAL.

This inscription is dated in the 10th year of Parak asari varman. It registers gifts of sheep for lamps, made by Sembiyan Marayan, a perundanam of Vîrasôla Ilangôvêlâr of Kodumbâlûr, to the temple of Karkudi in Nandivanmamangalam. Karkudias the ancient name of Uyyakkondan Tirumalai occurs in the hymns of the Dêvâram. Parakê sarivarman of this inscription has been identified with Parantaka I. in the Epigraphical Report for 1908-09, page 88.

TEXT. .

1 Garius Gas-2 சிவ நற்க்கு யாண்டு ம் 3 ஆவது தெக்கரை வர-4 ததெயம் கக்கிவ க 5 மங்கலத்து திருக்கற்-- க்குடி வாகெய்க ந்-7 ககு உறத்து நகூற்ற-8 த்த கொடும்பாளர் 9 கிசசொழ இனக்கொ-10 வெளார் பெரு ந்தக-11 த்தப் பெசானம் விச-12 காசாயணகான செம்-13 தெயிக் மாராயக் இப்-14 பாமெகவார்க்கு ஒ-15 ரு இருகொக்தாவினக்-16 கு கிசகம் சூலவுமு-17 ககால் உழக்கு கெய் ப*]-

18 ட்டி சக்கிசாகிதவல் 19 எரிப்பதாக வைத்த சா-20 வா முவ[ா*] பொடு தொண்-21 ஹா.ம [||*] தொண்ணு.மு-22 க் கொண்டு எரிப்பொ-23 மானெம் தெ வர்கன் மி-24 ககொரம் [] இவ்வர-25 ண்டெ மெற்படி-26 யாகெ பகல் வினக்கெரிய 27 வைத்த சாவா முவாப் பெ-28 சாடு ஐம்பத [] ^{*}] இவ்வாடு 29 ஐம்பதம் கொன்டு ் கிசத-30 ம் சூலஉழக்கால் ஆழாக்கு கெ[ய்*]-31 யடடி வெரிப்பொமாகொம் 32 தெவர்ச[ன்*]மிகளொம் [||*] இத ப-33 தாஹொர்ணெ []*]

Read sps. emen & Comio would be more appropriate. In South-Indian Inscriptions (e.g., Vol. III, Part II, p. 146) this word is translated as 'daily.' It is doubtful if nisadam, which also sometimes occurs as nisadi, is to be taken as a Tamil corruption of the Sanskrit niyata or if it is only another form of nichcham (skt. nilya).

* Read Osassic.

No. 470 of 1908.

TRANSLATION.

In the 10th year of (the reign of) king Park esarivarman, Pêrânan Vîranârâ-yanan, alias Sembiyan Mârâyan, a perundanam of Vîraśôla Ilangôvêlâr of Kodumbâlûr in Urattûr-kûrram, gave ninety full-grown ewes which neither die nor grow old for a sacred perpetual lamp to be burnt regularly, as long as the moon and the sun (endure), with (one) ulakku of ghee supplied by (the measure called) śûla-vulakku, to the great god (Paramêśvara) at the sacred Karkudi in Nandipanmamangalam which was a brahmadêya on the southern bank (of the Kâvêrî). Having received (these) ninety (ewes), we, the temple servants (dêvarkanmî), agreed to burn (the lamp). In this same year, the self-same person gave fifty full-grown ewes which neither die nor grow old, for burning a day-lamp (in the same temple). Having received these fifty ewes also, we, the temple servants, consented to burn regularly (the lamp), supplying (one) âlâkku of ghee by (the measure called) śūla-vulakku. This (charity) shall be (under) the protection of (the assembly of) all Māhēśvaras.

No. 99:—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE KHARAPURISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUPPARKKADAL.

This interesting record registers a gift of gold made by a military officer for strengthening the bund of a tank, by depositing on it the silt-removed from that tank. The gift, however, appears to have been utilized subsequently for feeding four Brahmanas in the local temple, for the merit of the four heroes who fell in a battle on the occasion when the donor Tîran Sennippêraraiyan of Araisur made a frontal attack with his colleagues on the enemy, in a fierce battle (aslikkadai) fought at Vêlûr between Perumânadigal (i.e., Parantaka I.) and the allied P a n d y a and C e y l o n kings. The result of the battle is not stated; but from the Uday andiram plates published above, in Volume II, pages 375 ff., Parantaka I. is known to have conquered Madura after defeating its ruler the Pandya king Rajasimha and to have repulsed an army of the king of Lanka (Ceylon), thereby earning for himself the surname Sangramaraghava. The Ceylon king who at this time must have sent his army in support of the Pandya could have been no other than Kassapa V. who, according to the traditional account given in the Mahawamsa, would have reigned from A.D. 906 to 916 (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for July 1913, page 525 f.). The commencement of the reign of Parantaka I. has been fixed by Professor Kielhorn to lie between 15th January and 25th July A.D. 907.

TEXT.

- 1 வுலி ஸ்ரி[||*] மதிரைகொண்ட கொப்பாகெலாரி, உதற்க்கு யாண்டு பன்னி எண்டாவது கொட்டகாள் தூற்றிருபத்தொன்பது படுலூர்க்கொட்டத்து சுரவதிப்பாசுமாகிய அமனிகாசாயண[ச்] சுதுஜெ⊸்திமங்கலத்து . . . இவ்வாட்டைக் குடும்புவாரிகடபெரு[ம*] சுளுக் தொட்ட[வ]ாரிகப்பெரு[ம*] சுளும் கழனிவாரிகப்-பெருமகளும் வடகழனி-
- 3 ன் சழஞ்சப்பொன்னம் எம்முர் பெரிய எரி கரை மண்ணட்டுகின்ற ஒடரையன்மாச்-க் கிடிவதற்கு மு.கலாக கொண்டு இக்குறற்றிருபதின் கழஞ்சு பொன்கு அம் வ இ

- வரக் பாலெப் பாண்டியனும் ஈழத்தரையனும் வக்கு பெருமான டிகளொடு வெளுர் அலந்கடை செய்த கான்ற இச்சென் ணிப்பெசரையர் தாம் டெகிற்றி சென்ற இடத்-தப் பட்ட செவகர் காரிமங்கலமுடையானுக்கும் வவிக்கு ட்டி க்கும் பெருகாயக-தைக்கும் அழியாகில் மாடம்பிக்கும் ஆக இக்கால்வரையும் சார்த்தி எம்முர்
- 4 [பார்]பாற்றங்கரைத் கிருக்காபுரத்தப் பெருமானடிக[ன்] அமுகசெய்யும்பொழ்து தாமெ-பெடுத்த சாவேமண்டகத்தெய் வெடிம் வல்ல கபூது கேடுன் பட தேதி கால்வர் வராஷணிற்கு" கா அ சுறியும் மெய்வெற ஆழாக்கு கெய்யும் மெய்வேற காழிகு-பிரும் அட்டி அவத நகாலமும் முட்ட [#] மெய் இப்பரிக அறும் \$உட்டுவிப்பொ-மாகவும் இவர்கள் அறும் உண்டபொழ்த இவர்[க*]ளுக்கு மெய்வெற இசண்டு க ாயு ம் இவேயும் இடுவதாகவும் இப்பரிசு அறரம் ஊட்டுவிப்பதை [] உ கால்வர் வர் மான் வை வர்ட்
- 5 ம் அவ் வவவாணம் எரிவாரிகள் செய்யும் எரிவாரிகப்பெருமக்களெய் ஆவகரகாமைமும் கடைக்கண்டு ஊட்டுகிப்பா[ா இகவும் | இ வகம் ஈக்ஷி து எகி கமூடுமேன் செய்த ்வலம்மெய்[த*]வரசாகவும் | இ ல நத்தக்கு விசொயஞ் செய்தார் மெகையிடைக்-குமரிகிடைச் செய்த பாவத்த [ப் ப]வொசாகவும் | பணித்தொம் இவ்வாட்டை எரி-வாசிகப்பெருமக்கள் உ[ன்னி]ட்ட மஹாவட்டெலமெயாம் || இதகுறியுள்ளிருக்கு இவாட்டை எரிவாரிகப்பெருமக்கள் பணிக்க எழுகினென் 2ய வூன் கிவக்குறி தா மறெண்மனென் ||

TRANSLATION.

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 12th year of (the reign of) king Parak esarivarman who took Madirai (Madura)—the day of the gift (kotta-nal 5) (being) one hundred and twenty nine-at the command of the members of the great assembly which included (in il) the great men of the wards-committee, the great men of the garden-committee, the great men of the fields-committee, the great men of the north-fields (vada-kalani)-committee", the Bhattas and other distinguished men (visishtus) of this year. Kâvadippâkkam alias Amaninarâyana-chaturvêdimangalam în Paduvûrkôt tam, the great men of the tanks-committee, who do the eri-variyam for this year, received from Araisûrudaiy[ân]. Tîran Senni - Pêraraiyar of Araisûr in Pâmbuni-kûrram (a subdivision) of Śôla-nâdu, one hundred and twenty kalanju weight of gold of nine and a half degrees of fineness?.
- (L. 3.) Receiving this one hundred and twenty kalanju of gold as a fund for paying the ferry-men depositing mud on the bund of the big tank of our village, we shall, from the interest accruing on this one hundred and twenty kalanju of gold, for (the merit of) these four servants (viz.,) Karimangalam-Udaiyan, Valikkutti, Perunayagan and Aliyanilai - Madambi who died when this (i.e., the above-mentioned) Senni-Pêraraiyar himself made a frontal attack on the occasion when the Pândya (king) and the king of Ceylon marched (against) Perumanadigal and fought with him a deadly battle at Vêlûr, in the manner described below, feed regularly at the time when offerings are made to the lord (peruminaliyal) of our village of Tirukkarapuram, on

¹ Rend arts.

Read engrapo anni des.

^{*} Read series.

[.] Cancel the letter in of ermin.

^{*} The word Casalt rest occurs for the first time. Other in-criptions use only greet. The exact significance of the word is doubtful.

[்] டைகழனி வாரிகப்பெரும்கள். The function of this body as distinguished from கழணிவாரிகப்-Que usaci is not clear.

t as \$\mathcal{B}\$ is the word actually used. It has been taken to correspond to the modern as \$\mathcal{B}\$.

^{*} s. africant Grue at a. The translation of this phrase by " a deadly battle " is purely conjectural. It is not found in the dictionaries. The word may also mean "a fight on elephants."

the bank of the Pâryâru¹, in the feeding hall (śâlai-mandagam) constructed by him (i.e., Śenni-Pêraraiyar), without any break as long as the moon (lasts), four apûrvı² Brâhmanas versed in the Vêdas, with rich meals (agram)³ supplying four vegetables (kari), one âlâkku of ghee for each individual and one nâli of curd for each individual.

(L. 4.) After these are richly fed, two areca-nuts (kdy) and leaves shall be given to each of them. Thus shall the rich repast be given. The great men of the tank-committee who perform (the duties of) êri-vâriyam year after year shall themselves supervise and feed the four Brâhmanas as long as the moon (lasts). Those who protect this charity shall obtain the merit of the performance of Aśvamêdha (sacrifice). Those who obstruct this, charity shall incur the sins committed (by sinners) between the Gauges and Cape Comorin. We, the members of the great assembly including the great men of the tank-committee of this year, have ordered (in the aforesaid manner). I, the arbitrator (madhyastha) Śivak kuri Nûrrenman, wrote (this document) under the orders of the great men of the tank-committee of this year, being (myself) present in the assembly.

No. 100.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MADHUVANESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUKKALAVUR.

This inscription is dated in the 14th year of Parakêsarivarman, 'the conqueror of Madura,' and records a gift of land for a lamp to the Siva temple at Karugâvâr near Tirukkudamûkkil by a certain merchant of Nandipuram. The village Nandipuram is mentioned in the Nâlâyiraprabandham as the seat of a Vishnu temple and is identical with Nâtlankôvil near Kumbakônam. Utpalâru, on which the village Karugâvâr is stated to have been situated, must be one of the several branches of the river Kâvêrî.

TEXT.

- 1 ⁵[ஆ*]ஷி ஸ்ரி [|*] மதிரை கொண்ட கொப்பதகெசரிபனம[ர்*]க்கு யாணடு மிச ஆவ-2 [கு] வடகரை பாய்பூர்காட்டு தெவதானக் கிருக்குடமுக்கில்ப்பாலக் கருகா-
- 3 ஆர் ஹோடிஷவர்க்கு சன் திராதித்தவற் ஒரு கொக்தாவினக்கிலுக்கு கட்ட 4 திபுரத்த° வியாபாரி சாமுண்டன் மூ[ர்*]த்தி கருகாலூர் கிலம் கான் விவே-5 [டு]காண்ட கிலமியூர்? உட்ப்பலாற்றின் வடவரப் ஒருமா முக்க[ர]ணியும்

6 ஆலத்தார் வாய்க்காவின் கிழை முக்காணியுமாக கிலம-7 [ஹைக்கா**து**ம் இதன்றன் னி [றை] கிக்கி கின்ற பொகங் கொண்-

- [டி வி. மாக்கா இம் இதன் நடைவர் இரு நடிய நடைய வெரும் வி. மாக்கி மக்கிய கிறு நடிய வி. மாக்கி மக்கிய கிறு மி. மாக்கிய கிறும் கிறும் மி. மாக்கிய கிறிம் மி. மாக்கிய
- 9 ன் மூர்த்தி வைச்சிக் [||#] இரவும் பக்குமெரிவத [||#] இந்தே [½#]

10 மக்ஷிப்பாரிவ்வூராபிரக்கிருவடியுமிவர்கள் ஸ்ரீபா, ததா -11 ளி என்றவேமெல்ன |||

- Paryagu must evidently be the Pâlâgu on which the present village of Tiruppagkkadal is situated.
- ¹ The technical term apārvī as applied to Vēdic Brāhmaṇas is also found in an inscription from the Vishna temple at Ennāyiram (No. 333 of 1917). In describing a school for the students of the Vēdas, it mentions three students and teachers of the Rig, Yajus, etc., Vēdas who either studied apaires or taught it. It is not improbable that the term was intended to convey a special method of studying the Vēdas and was an accepted synonym for Vēdic literature which included Rig, Yajus, Chhândôgya-Sāma, Talavakāra-Sāma, Vājasanēya, Atharva, Baudhāyanīya-Grihya, Kalpa, Gaṇa and Kāthaka.

* Agram is still used in Malabar in connexion with the term agra-bild, 'cooking houses in temples' and with agrassia-para a special measure used in these cooking houses. Agram also means excellent or chief. When applied to a meal it means perhaps the chief meal provided for in a temple.

- · No. 36 of 1910.
- * The pulli or virama is marked almost throughout this inscription.
- Read HESS.
- Read way.
- · Read www. ## 8.
- " Read Quaver.

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 14th year of (the reign of) king Parak esarivarman, who took Madirai (Madura), I, Śâmundan Mūrti, a merchant of Nandipuram, purchased at Karugāvār (and gave) one mā and three kāni of land on the north (bank) of the Utpalaru (river) of this village and three kani to the east of the Alattur-channel-in all one eighth (veli) of land, for one perpetual lamp (to burn) as long as the moon and the sun (last), to (the temple of) Mahadêva (Siva) at Karugûvûr near Tiruk kudamûkkil Which was a devadana in Pambûr - nadu on the northern bank (of the Kavers). From the income of this (land) given by Samundan Mûrti, after deducting its taxes, (one) perpetual lamp shall burn day and night as long as the moon and the sun (endure). The (one) th cusand tiruvadi of this village shall protect this charity. The dust of the sacred feet of these (persons) shall be on my head.

No. 101 .- ON THE EAST WALL OF THE ROCK-CUT SHRINE IN THE MELAIKKOYIL TEMPLE AT KUDUMIYAMALAI; LEFT OF ENTRANCE.1

The subjoined record refers to two servants of prince Kôdanda who must be the same as Kôdandarama Rajaditya, the eldest son of Parantaka I. Tirumêrrali is the same as Mêlaikkôyil mentioned in the other records from Kudumiyâmalai. Kâdugâl which forms part of the name of a woman-servant of Râjâditya (l. 4) occurs in the Tanjore inscriptions as the name of one of the village goddesses.

- I வூஷ் ஸ்ரீ [] ம [திரை கொ [ண்]ட கொப்பர [கெ]சரிபன்மற்கு யாண்டு மிடு ஆ-
- 2 வதகு [க] கியூர்காட்டுத் திருகவக்குன் றத்தை திருமுவட்டானத்து பெரு-3 மானடிகளுக்கு பின்னேயா[i*] கொதன்ட[i*] மடைப்பள்ளிப்பெண்டிர்
- 4 பண்றியூர்காட்டு மங்கலவாசல் குடியன் காடுகாள் கொண்ணினக்-
- 5 கொன்றுக்கு வைத்த தினப்பொன் எழுகழஞ்சரை பின்னேயார் கொதண்ட[ர்][ச்]கு சாலமைக்கி[ற] முளேப்பாடி.
- 6 அதியசையமங்கலக்கு ஓஃவிசட்டன் கிருமெற்களிப்பெருமானடிகளுக்கு பகல் வினக்-கொன்ற க்கு வைத்த துளே]-

7 ப்பொ[க்] க. கழஞ்க\$ [] பன்மாஹெமுரசிசனெக் []

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 15th year of (the reign of) king Parake sarivarman who took Madirai (Madura), Kudiyan Kadugal of Mangalavasal in Pangiyarnadu, who was one of the female (servants) (attached to) the kitchen (madaippalli) of Prince (pillaiyar) Kôdanda, gave seven and a half kulañju of pure gold (tulaippon) for one perpetual lamp to (the temple of) the lord of the Tirum ulattanam (temple) at Tirunalakkungam in Kunriyûr-nâdu. Ôlai Vîrattan of Adiyaraiyamangalam in Munaippâdi, who supplied (sandal) paste to Prince Kodandar, gave 3 (kalanju) of pure gold (tulaippon) for one lamp to be burnt during day-time (in the temple) of the god of Tirumegrali. (The assembly of) all Mühesvaras shall protect (this charity).

¹ No. 347 of 1904.

See No. 105 below. * The length of the letter & is indicated by the symbol for the secondary &, added to it.

[·] Read இருமெற்றனி.

^{*} Expressed by the symbol . What follows this symbol is not intelligible. It looks like απ and may stand for a fraction of a kalanja or punctuation.

^{*} The office held by Olai Virattan under the prince must have been one connected with the toilet of

No. 102.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MADHUVANESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUKKALAVUR1.

This record which is dated in the 24th year of Parantaka I. registers a gift of land for a lamp by a temple-woman of Jayabhîmatali in Tañjâvûr, in the presence of king Parakêsarivarman. Jayabhîmatali, as the name of a temple in Tanjore, occurs in one of the inscriptions of the Brihadîsvara temple 2 which registers the gift, of service-women to that temple, by Râjarâja I.

TEXT.

- 1 வைறி ஸ்ரீ [] மதிரைகொண்ட கொப்பரகெவரிவத் க்கு யாண்டு உயிச ஆவது இட
- 2 ருக்கருகாலூர் வோடு உவர்க்கு தஞ்சாலூர் ஐயஹீ8தளி கக்கன் சந்திரர்-
- 3 டிவி டெகிரப்பாகெசரிவ தற்கு முன்பு இருக்கருகாலூர் ஊடிரிசெவர்க்கு டைவ]-
- 4 த்த கொக்தாவினக்கினுக்கு கிசதிப்படி உழக்கெ[ண் *]வே எரிப்பதாக வை-
- 5 த்த கிலம் வடலூர் வெண்காட்டில் ஆலூர்காட்டு வெளா[ர்] வைத்த திரு-
- 6 கிளக்கு செ[ய்*]க்கு தென்வசி இரண்டு மாவும் இதின் மெல்ல இ[ரண்] மொவும்
- ் உள்வா[க்]காறுக்கு தெற்கில் கிடலும் கிடல் மயக்கின தடவைஉம்
- 8 இவ்வகோச்சர் * கிவமும் வ கொண்டு சக்திராதித்தவற் ஒரு கொக்தா-
- 9 வீனத் (எ]ரிப்பதாக [||*] இத ப[க்]மாஹெ[மூராவெக்ஷ ||*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 24th year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman, who took Madirai (Madura), Nakkan Śandirâdêvi (attached to the temple) of Jaya-bhîmatali at Tañjâvûr gave in the presence of king Parakêsarivarman for burning regularly with (one) ulakku of oil (one) perpetual lamp placed (by her) in (the temple of Mahâdêva (Śiva) at Tirukkarugâvûr, two mã of land to the south of the field for sacred lamp granted by Âvûr-nâṭṭu Vêḷârat Vaḍavûr-Veṇgâḍu, two mã (of land) to the west of this (land), the mound to the south of (the channel called) Ulvâykkâl and the enclosed field of the mound which has been made cultivable. Receiving all these lands, one perpetual lamp shall be burnt as long as the moon and the sun (last). (The assembly of) all Mâhêsoaras shall protect this (charity).

No. 103.—ON A SLAB BUILT INTO THE VERANDAH ROUND THE CENTRAL SHRINE OF THE ADHIPURISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUVORRIYUR.

This record which is dated in the 29th year of Parakêsarivarman Parântaka I. registers a grant of 30 kalanju of pure gold for a lamp to the temple of Mahâdêva at Tiruvorriyâr. The donor was Iravi Nîlî, the daughter of the Chêra king Vijayarâgadêva. From the inscriptions published so far we do not know of any Chêra king of name Vijayarâga who was a contemporary of Parântaka. It has been noted above that Kôkkandan Sthânu Ravi was a contemporary and friend of Râjakêsarivarman Âditya I., father of Parântaka I. Perhaps Vijayarâga (i.e., Vijayarâghava), if at all he was an actual ruler of the Chêra country, might have succeeded Sthânu Ravi either as his son or his brother. The friendly relations that thus existed between the Chôlas and the Chêras during the reigns of Âditya I. and Parântaka I. deserve to be noted.

¹ No. 38 of 1910. 2 Above Vol. II, No. 66, p. 292. 5 @sisras perhaps stands for @sisrusio.

Read தடவையும் இவ்வினச்சு. 'Canoel the letter ம். ' Read வினக்கு. ' No. 169 of 1912.

TEXT.

1 ஆவி ஸ்ரி [||*] குயிவுக்கியாகாய [கி.] வடு நிவு வுடி
2 ணூ-18 கவ[டி.] இடிரக! டீடா நிடுக்) வடு கீல கொடிரி இவரு
3 விஜயார் கவரு வுகை |||—மதிரை கொண்ட கெ[ரி.]
4 ப்பரகெசரில் கீற்கு யாண்டு இருபுக்தொன்பதா[வ].
5 து செரமாகுர் விஜயார் மடிலர் மகன் இரவிக்கி
6 வி திருவொற்றியூர் நஹாடிடிவர்க் கொரு கதாவினக்கு
7 குறு தரதாரமும் எரிப்பதற்கு வை [க்*] க பொன் ஹா.
8 ற்கற்செம்மை முப்பதின்கழஞ்சு[||*] இப்பொ—
9 ன்னுக்கு கழஞ்சின்வாய் முன்று மஞ்சாடிப்10 பொன் "பண்சைய்யாக ஆண்டுவரை காற்கழ்.
11 ஞ்சரை பொன்னுக்குத் திருவொற்றியூரில் வடக12 ரை மருதெரி இப்புவமுன் வைத்த கிலவிறை பெ[ர]13 க்கி வூறிடுமாறத்தால் வக்தது ஆறகரகாவ-

14 மும் கிவே ப்பொலியூட்டாக வை த்தது ||-

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! Nîlî, daughter of the Kêrala king Vijayarâga, verily gave thirty nishka of pure gold for a lamp to (the temple of) Îśâna (Śira) at Ådhipurî.

(L. 3.) In the 29th year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman, who took Madirai (Madura), Iravi Nîli, daughter of the Chêra king Vijayarâgadêva, gave thirty kalanju of pure gold tested by the stone of the village (ûrkarchemmaipon), for burning as long as the moon and the stars (last), one perpetual lamp in (the temple of) Mahâdêva (Siza) at Tiruvorriyûr. (In exchange) for four and a half kalanju of gold per year (which accrues) as interest on this (amount of) gold, (calculated) at the rate of three manjadi of gold on each kalanju, the land (which forms part) of the field (called) Vadagarui Marudêri [in Tiruvorriyûr has been given. The landlord's share (svâmibhôga) realised (from this land) after deducting (its) taxes is granted as permanent poliyûttu (to last) as long as the moon.

No. 104 .- ON THE SAME SLAB.3

This is a record of Parântaka I. of his 36th year, which mentions a grant by prince (pillaiyâr) Arindigai or Arindigai-Perumânâr, one of the sons of Sôla-Perumânadigal (i.e., Parântaka I.). The Tiruvâlangâdu plates call this prince Arindama and elsewhere we find the forms Arinjigai, Arîmjaya, and Arikulakêsariyâr. The term nishka which occurs in the Sanskrit portion of the grant corresponds to kalañju of the Tamil portion, as in No. 103 above. According to Monier Williams' Sanskrit-English Dictionary, nishka is a coin varying in value at different times; but kalañju in Tamil has invariably represented a particular weight of gold bullion (= about 80 grains).

TEXT.

ചൂക്ക് ഫ്ര് [|*] ഫ്ര്റേട് ചെന്തു ചാലുള്ള പായ പ്രാരിക്ക്
 ഫ്ര് ചെയ്യിലെ പ്രതിയുന്ന പെരുപ്പില് ചായിയെ പ്രാം -

¹ Read an -- norman -- 18 save) 84 1 # [|*].

² e0 in this word is corrected from its Grantha form.

^{*} No. 170 of 1912.

[·] Read sterrage.

[&]quot; The syllable pa is Tamil in the original.

10 தபத்துருடையான் செதன் . . இயப்பன் கண் -

11 காணியால் வைத்[த பொன்னு]ற்கற்செம்மை முப்ப[கி]-

12 ன் கழஞ்சு [|*]*

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! The illustrious son of the Chôla king, named Arindigai, who possessed keen intelligence, who was the beloved (of the yoddess) of wealth, who was (the god of) death to (his) enemies and whose greatness was accompanied by virtuous character and good qualities, gave 30 nishkus of gold by weight to the god, the Conqueror of (the demon) Pura, who resides in Âdhigrâma, for a lamp to be burnt always and also gave a big metallic lamp-stand.

(L. 6.) In the 30th year of (the reign of) king Parak & sarivar man who took Madirai (Madura), prince (pillaiyar) Arindigai-Perumânâr, the illustrious son of Sôla-Perumânadigal (i.e., Parântaka I.) gave to (the temple of) Mahâdê va (Śwa) at Tiruvorriyûr thirty kalanyu of pure gold tested by the stone of the village for burning (one) perpetual lamp, as long as the moon and the stars (last) under the supervision of Śêndan . . . diyappan, a resident of . . . Śâtapattûr in Âli-nâdu.

No. 105 .- ON ANOTHER SLAB BUILT INTO THE SAME VERANDAH.5

The subjoined record is also dated in the 30th year of king Parakêsarivarman Parântaka 1. Later on, in the body of the inscription (1.11) his 35th year is mentioned. It follows that the epigraph must have been engraved on the stone not earlier than the 35th year of the king and that till then it must have been preserved in the royal archives. It registers a gift of gold for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvorriyûr by prince Kôdandarâma, the eldest son of (the Chôla king) Śôla-Perumânadigal (Parântaka I.).

A portion of this gold is stated to have been invested with the residents of Vellivâyil who agreed to pay interest once in six months on the deposited amount and to give two meals every day to the man that came to demand the interest thereon. The rate of interest was three manjadi per kalanju per annum (i.e., fifteen per cent). Vellivâyil is evidently the same as Tiruvellavâyal, eight miles east of Ponnêri.

The temple of Kôdandarâmêśvara at Tondamanâd was also called Âdityêśvara and Mr. Venkayya surmised from this that Kôdandarâma must

¹ Read காரோஜ்முத். The metre would not be correct unless இத்தெக is changed into something like நித்த or நிதைம்மு.

The syllables and a are inscribed in the original after the following letter by.

^{*} Read உள்ளை இவர கணவ.

^{*} The pulli or wirdma is marked in this inscription in two or three cases.

No. 164 of 1912.

bave been a surname either of Råjåditya, the eldest son of Paråntaka I., or of his second son Gandaråditya. The subjoined inscription calling Kôdandarâma the eldest son of Parântaka proves conclusively that the former must be identical with Råjåditya of the large Leyden plates. It might further be remarked that in the Tirumålpuram inscription (No. 142) printed below, the Chôla king Âditya I. is called Tondaimânârrûr-tuñjinadêva. Mr. Venkayya identifies the village Tondaimânârrûr with Tondamanâd. If this identification is correct it follows that the temple of Kôdandarâmêśvara or Âdityêśvara at Tondamanâd may have been so called after Âditya I. who died at Tondamanâd and who, it is not improbable, also held the title Kôdandarâma, just like his grandson Râjâdîtya.

TEXT.

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1 ° திவிடி தெள்ள உட.
 2 ചെട്ടിക്കുക്യാള്പള്മിയും . . . . .
 3 மதிரைகொண்ட கொப்பரகேசரிவி - க்றகு யாண்டு .
 4 முப்பதாவக கிருவொற்றியூர் வோடிவர்க்கு சொழுப்]-
 5 'பெருமாக்கடிகள் வாகெ[விறிவத் கர் திருமகக்குர் மு[த்]-
 6 தபின்ன யார் ஸ்ரீவொடினார் ரிச் வுசகு தாசமும் இசண்டு [க]-
 7 நாவிளக்கு எரிப்பதற்கு 'மு[ழு]ச்[டு]சாழணாட்டுச் சிற்றிக[வாழ்*]
 8 எச்சபெருமான் மெய்காப்பான் கொயிக[ஓ-க]ர் [க]-
 9 டைய்யூரனும் கண்காணியால் இரண்டு கதாவி எக்கி-
10 அக்கு வைத்த பொன்னுற்கற்செம்பை மி சுறு பதி-
11 [ன் கிழஞ்சு [] * இப்பொன்னிலிக்கொவுக்கு முப்பத்தைஞ்சிரவ[த] [புழவ்]-
12 கொட்டத்த புழலெரிகிழ்காட்டு வெ[ன்னிவா] வீலாகொன் கொண்[ட பொன்னா]-
13 நகற்செம்மை முப்புகின்கழிஞ்சு இப்பொன்னுக்கு பகிசைய் . . . . .
14 ழஞ்சின்வாய் மு[ன்*] அ மஞ்சாடியா[கக்*] கொ[ண்] ட காற்[கழஞ்ச]ரை பொன்
15 மாசிமுதல் (ராஜி அடிக்க்களிலிருகழன்செக்கில்) பொன்ன . . .
16 க் திருவொற்றியூ ராணிக்கிறே கொண்டு சென் . . . . ப்பொ .
17 பொன்றண்டவன்தார் (க்*)கு கிசதி மி(ர்) [ திர]ண்டு சொறு குடுப்பெ[ர] . .
18 தற்திறம்பில் யதி - வைகத்த கிசுதி பகி இதாணக் தண்[ட] . . . . .
19 குடுத்தொ(ம்)யிட்ட தண்டஞ் சென்ற கின்றம் ப . . . . . . . . .
20 [த்] தொமானும் மெற் சொல்லப்பட்ட வெள்[ளி]வா[பில்] . . . . .
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TRANSLATION.

(L. 3.) In the 30th year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman who took Madirai (Madura), the eldest prince, the prosperous Kôdaṇḍarâma, the illustrious son of Śôla-Perumânaḍigal Parakêsarivarman, deposited sixty kalañju of pure gold tested by the stone of the village, for two perpetual lamps under

Madras Epigraphical Report for 1904-05, page 50, paragraph 9.

It is very likely that one or two lines have been lost at the beginning.

^{*} Read දුණ්දිගාම් කද්ධලකුරු.

[·] Read Gugunara en.

[·] Read Smussi.

[·] Read com + @ aryo.

No. 106.—ON THE ROCK AT THE ENTRANCE INTO THE CENTRAL SHRINE OF THE NARASINGAPPERUMAL TEMPLE AT ANAIMALAL.

This record which is written in the Vatteluttu character is the only inscription of Parantaka's reign hitherto found in the vicinity of Madura. It is dated in his 33rd year and records a gift by Marud arudaiyan Arunidi Kaliyan, an officer of Sôla-Perumana digal (Parantaka I.) to the temple of Narasingapperumanadigal of the sacred Anaimalai (hill). The temple had to pay 18 flakkasu every year to the assembly and it had only arranged for the payment of six flakkáśu. Arunid i Kaliyan apparently agreed to pay the rest himself taking possession of the tank Kaliyan êri which must have belonged to the temple. He also provided for offerings to the god and the feeding of five Brahmanas, by purchasing two velia of wet land under the tank Kaliyanêri. It was stipulated that the feeding of the Brahmanas was to commence from Friday in the month of Karkataka (of this year) when there was an eclipse of the sun and the nakshatra was A \$1 e s h a. This incidental mention of the astronomical details helps us to confirm the initial date of Parantaka I. (viz., 907 A.D.) already arrived at by Professor Kielhorn from other inscriptions. According to Mr. L. D. Swamikkannu Pillai's Ephemeris, A.D. 939, July 19, was a Friday on which the nakshatra Aslesha ended at .80 after mean sunrise. There was also on this day an eclipse of the sun a 7 hours, 57 minutes after sunrise according to Dr. Robert Schram's " Eclipses of the Sun in India." It was a total eclipse of great importance. We learn again from the record that 1 puttakkum was the interest charged on 1 slakkûsu for one month and that each Ilakkâsu was equal to 72 putiakkam."

^{&#}x27;The phrase Acomp pursual section has been tentatively translated as "through the administrator of Tiruvorriyur". The term exceeds may be compared with forced section of one who takes care of the sluice of a public tank'.

No. 63 of 1905.

^{*} Puttakkam may be a compound of pudu and akkam. The latter term occurs in Tanjore inscriptions as the equivalent of 1/12 któn. If the value of puttakkam and akkam did not change in the interval between the reigns of Parantaka I. and Bajaraja I., the comparative value of ilakkóśu with reference to the któn current in the Chôla country, could easily be obtained. The former would in this case be 5/8ths of the latter.

TEXT.

1 வூஷ் ஸ்ரி[|*] மதிரைகொண்ட கொப்பசகெசரிபன்மற்கு யாண்டு முப்பத்தமுன்கு-வது இவ்வாண்டு [தெ வ தா]னங் கிழிசணியமுட்[டத்]தப்படும் [சி-

2 சம்மதெய[ம்≑] | கிரசிங்கமங்கலத்துச் சவையொம்ஞ்! சொழப்பேருமானடிகள் தொரிகள்

சொழகாட்டுப் புறங்கரம்பைனட்-

3 இ மருதார் மருதாருடையானருணி திகலிய ஓக்கு ஒட்டிக்குட[த்] தீ பரிசாவ அ[]*] எங்களூர்த் திருவரினே மமீல காசிங்கப்பெருமான டிகள் [த]-

4 முடைய சிலத்தால்ச் சவையொழுக்கு ஆண்டெடுத்த இடக்கடவ ஈழக்காசு பதினே-ட்டு [*] இக்காச "பதனெட்டி அம் முன்றத்தொ ்ன அ சு -

5 ழக்காக ஆ.மா∫் இவ்வாற ஈழக்காசுக்கும் பனிசையாகச் சவையார் கைய்வழி குடுத்த சழக்காக பதினேன் த[*] [ப*] தினேஞ்சினை அம் வக்க பகி-

6 சையாவது ஈழக்காசின்வா[ய்*]த் இங்கள் காற் புத்திக்க*ிமாக ஒரொ இங்களா[ல்*] வந்த புத்தக்கமுன்றெமுக்கால் முன்றெழுக்காறு ஓராண்டு பக்கிரண்டு இ-

7 'ஞ்களால் வந்த புத்தக்கம் காற்ப[த்*ிதைஞ்ச காற்பத்தைஞ்சினுலொரு ஈழக்காசுக்குப் புத்தக்கம் எழரை ஆக ஈ முக்காசு [ஆ] அ இவ்வாற [ச]மு -

8 க்காகம் இறை கீக்கித் தெவர் சவையார்க்கு இடக்கடவ காசு ௰உ பன்னிரண்டும் கீக்கி அதிகா[ரி]கள் மருதாருடையான் அருணிதிகலியன் இறைகாவலா[க*] காத்த

9 காகினில் வக்த கிலன் ஊருடையான்[கு]னமான கலியனெ[கி]யும் இக்குனக்தா*-'மெ ண்டுமாறு கல்லிக் கரை கீளம் அட்டப்பெறுவதாகவும் [இ]-

10 க்குளங்கரை உசா அட்டப்பெறுவதாகவும் இக்குளத்தி வீர் [தா]ன் வெண்டு அளவு-க் கொக்கப்பெறுவதாகவுமிக்குளம் இகின்கிழ் கீர்கிலனிருவே -

II கியு மருதாருடையானருணி கொகியன் கிலேக்குக்கொண்டு இக்குளத்தின் கிழ் கீர்கிலனிரு-வேளியி இல் வக்த பொகம் அஞ்ஞாழிக்காலால் கெவ் வி கா கலம்

12 இவையிற்றின் பாதி ஈடும் கெல்லுங்கொண்டு இவர்க்கு முன்ற சக்கியுக்றிருவ-மிர்து செவதாகவும் கீன்ற எடும் | கெவ்லங்கொண்டு கிருவமிர்து உ -

13 த்தம அக்கிசமாகத் தெவர் அமிகுசெய்யும்பொழுது வெதப்பிசாமணர் கிசதம் அய்வர் அமிது செய்வதாகவும் வச்ச[ப]டி பத்தெட்டுக்குத்தல் ஒருவனு-

14 க்கு அரிசு [இரு] சாழியும் கறி மு[ன்று]ம் தமிர் கா[ழி*ியும் கெயிருசெவிடும் காய்மிலே இசண்டும் தாவமஞ்சும் வட்டிவேஞ்சும் ஒட்டுட்டி ஒன்று-

15 [ம்] சட்டுவம் ஒன்ற அடுவா(ன்)னெருவ[னு][க்*]கு க்சுகி கெ[ல்*] அ அஞ்ஞாழி அற-திங்க கொரிரு புடவை வைச்சு இப்பரிசு இக்கலமுட்டுவதாக இவ் -

16 வாட்டை கற்கடக்காயிற்று வெள்ளிக்கிழமை பெற்ற ஆபிலெ[ய]க்கினைறு சூ(ற்)றியக்-

கொண்டுவவேக்[குரை]கொரணம் பற்றின அன்றமுதலாக இக்கல[ம்*]

17 இ[ப்*]பரிசெய் ஊட்டுவதாக கின்] அ சிறிகாறியமாராயகன்ற இருவாய்ப்பாடி காராயண அம் இவ்வூர்ச் சவையாரும் இப்பரிசெய் அக்கிரமுட்டாமெய் ச[க்*] கிரா-

18 இத்தலலம்⁷ ஊட்டுவிப்பொமாணெம் இருவானேம**்**ல காசிங்கப்பெருமான டிகளுக்கு *செரிகாச்சிய ஆராய்வாரும் சவயொமும் []*]இதிற்றிரம்பி[@]மைச் சலைய்-

19 யாவம்° [கிரிகா(ற்)றியமாராய்வானுக்கிறமின்ரன கிசுகி இலகாசு அன்றுழ் கொகி-அக்குத்தண்டம்பட்டு அக்காக கொண்டு தெவர்க்குத் திருவினக்கு எரிவதாகவும்

20 [த்] திறம்பில் [ஆ] அகாசு தண்டப்படுவதாகவு[ம்] ஒட்டிக்குடுத்தொம் சவையொமும் *சிரிகாச்சியமாராய்வாறும் மருதாருடையானருணி திக்கியனுக்கு [|*] இத்தண்ட

21 த்து நித்தன் [மம்*] முட்டாமெ அய்வரை [யும்] சக்கிராகிச்சர் உள்ளளவும் ஊட்டுகிப்-பொமானென் சவைய்யும் 10 சிரிகார்ச்சியம் ஆராயும் வஙிஷவரும் []*] இதன்-

22 [ம] ம் எனிக்காள்11

¹ Read சவையோக்க.

Read & Gas.

^{*} Read US Goring Sylic.

Rend it a arriev.

[·] Read srair Coucir O.

^{*} Read warninging.

Perhaps read & savesio.

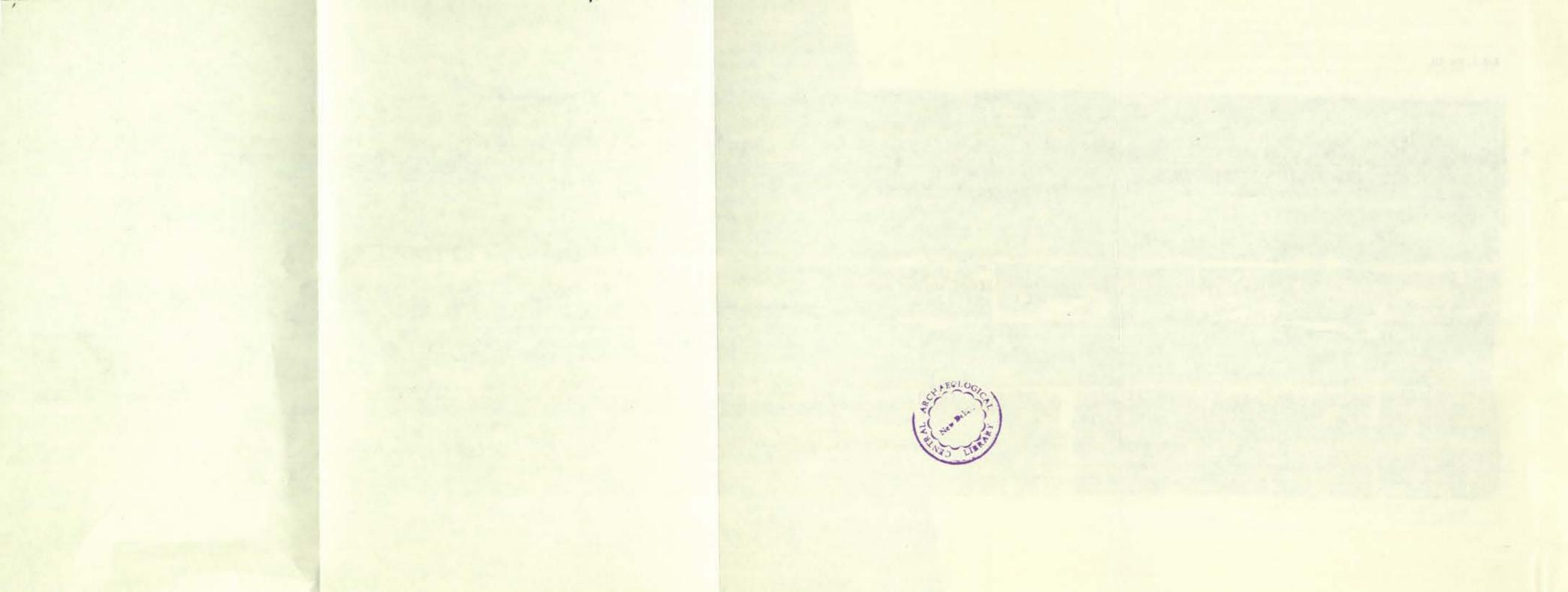
^{*} Read சிரிகாரியமா நாய்வானும்.

^{*} Read witonia.

¹⁶ Read இரிகாரியம்.

¹¹ The few words that have to follow have been omitted.

SCALE ONE-SIXTH.



TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In this, the 33rd year of (the reign of) king Parakesarivarman, who took Madirai (Madura), (the following) is the deed agreed upon and given by us, the members of the assembly of Narasingamangalam, a brahmadêya and a dêvadâna included in Kîl-Iraniyamu ttam, to Marudûrudaiyân Arunidi Kaliyan of Marudur in Purangarambai-nadu (a subdivision) of Sola-nadu who was an officer of Solapper umanadigal (i.e., Parantaka I.). (The temple of) Narasinga-Perumanadigal of the sacred Anaimalai (hill) in our village has to pay to (us) the members of the assembly, eighteen ilakkásu annually on account of the lands belonging to it. One third of this eighteen kâśu is six tlakkâśu. For (realising) this six tlakkâśu, fifteen ilakkûsu had been deposited on interest in the hands of the members of the assembly. The interest accruing on the fifteen (|lakkasu) is as follows: -At (the rate of) one-fourth puttakkam per month on each flakkásu, there accrues in each month (on the fifteen liakkásu) three and three-fourths puttakkam. For the twelve months of a year, (at) three and threefourths (each month) would accumulate forty-five pultakkam. At the rate of seven and a half puttakkam for one slakkášu (these) forty-five (puttakkam) would give six slakkášu. Deducting these six ilakkāšu from the taxes (due), the god has (still) to pay 12 kāšu to the members of the assembly. The officer Marudarudaiyan Arunidi Kaliyan, having caused to be deducted these 12 kasu (due to the assembly by the god), (by virtue of) the tax money (iraikkaval) deposited (by him), obtained (possession of) the (tank) land Ûrudaiyankulam alias Kaliyanêri. This tank he shall dig (to any depth) he likes and throw up the embankment to its (full) length; shall raise the tank bund and collect water in this tank to the extent required by him. Marud arudaiyan Arunidi Kaliyan (also) purchased below this tank two veli of wet land2. And 300 kalam of paddy (measured) by the anmalikkal was got as produce from (these) two veli of wet land under this tank. Receiving the moiety of this (viz.,) 150 (kalam) of paddy, (he arranged that) sacred food shall be offered to this (god) at the three junctures (of the day). With the remaining 150 (kalam) of paddy (he also arranged that) five Brahmanas (versed in the) Vêdas shall be fed with superior food daily, when the god is fed, on the (following) scale laid down :-- for one man two nali of rice pounded ten or eight times, three vegetables, (one) nali of curd, two sevidu of ghee, two areca-nuts and (two) betel leaves, five plates (tâlam), five cups (vattil), one ottutti, one ladle (sattuvam). Five nali of paddy daily (and) one cloth for (every) six months, were (also) provided for one cook. Thus this feeding should be done. Commencing from the day when an eclipse of the sun at its least3 occurred on the (asterism) Âślêshâ corresponding to a Friday in the month of Karkataka of this year, the supervisor of the temple business (śrikâryam), viz., Tiruvâyppâdi-Nârâyaṇaṇ and the members of this village personally arranged thus to conduct this feeding. We, who look after the business of the (temple) of Narasinga-Peruman of the sacred Ânaimalai (hill), and the members of the assembly shall conduct the sumptuous feeding in this wise without failure as long as the sun and the moon (last). Any of us that fails to do this, whether (he be) a member of the assembly or a supervisor of temple business, when he fails, (shall) pay a daily fine of two kasu to the then reigning king, and with that kasu (collected as fine) a sacred lamp shall be burnt in (the temple) of the god. If the members of the assembly (as a whole body) fail to do (this), (they) shall pay a fine of six kasu. (Thus)

See below, page 392, note 2.

^{*} The phrase இக்குனம் இதின்கிழ் admits of the interpretation இக்குனத்தின் கிழ்.

[■] The phrase ලකs Βεπακώ must indicate "total eclipse" as appears from the remarks made in the ntroduction.

we, the members of the assembly and the supervisor of temple business, gave an agreement to Marudaryan Arunidi Kaliyan. Even after paying this fine (we), the assembly and the Vaishnavas who supervise the temple business, shall feed the five persons as long as the moon and the sun last without stopping this charity. He who protects this charity.

No. 107.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE SIVAYOGANATHASVAMIN TEMPLE AT TIRUVISALUR.

This inscription records a gift of sheep for a lamp to the temple of T ir u v i śa l \hat{u} r by a female servant of K \hat{a} man i ya k ka n \hat{a} r. This lady who was apparently a member of the royal family is not mentioned elsewhere.

TEXT.

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) king Parak & sarivarman, who took Madirai (Madura), I śak kanayya-Nangai, one of the servants (parivaram) of Kâmaniyakkanâr of . . . nâdu, gave one sacred lamp (to burn) as long as the moon and the sun (last), as a sacred perpetual light, to (the temple of) the god of Tiruviśalūr in Amaninârâyana-chaturvêdimangalam which was a dêvadâna and a brahmadêya on the north bank (of the Kâvêrî). For this (purpose) (she) gave ninety sheep. (The assembly of) all Mâhêśvaras shall protect this. The sacred feet [of those who protect] (shall be) on (my head).

No. 108.—ON A SLAB BUILT INTO THE FLOOR OF THE ADHIPURISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUVORRIYUR.

The inscription is dated in the 34th year of king Parakêsarivarman who took Madura and records the gift of 90 sheep for a lamp to the Siva temple at Tiruvorriyûr (Âdhipurî), by the chief Mâran Paramêśvaran alias Śembiyan Śôliyavaraiyan of Śirukulattûr, on his return from conquering Śîtpuli and destroying Nellûr. The mutilated Sanskrit verse at the beginning gives the king the title Vîrakîrti. This military campaign reveals for the first time the extent to which the sway of the Chôla king Parân'taka I. extended on the east coast.

¹ No. 29 of 1907.

As in the succeeding lines two or more syllables have been built in at the beginning of each line; perhaps the date consisted of two figures the first of which may have been one, two or three.

^{*} Read பிரமதெய.

[·] Read Ogrein gar p.

^{*}The last words perhaps stand for the usual imprecatory clause முக்கிப்பார் பிபாதமொறிய.

^{*} No. 160 of 1912.

See Madras Epigraphical Report for 1913, page 94, paragraph 18.

The name Śitpuli is Tamil and means 'the fierce tiger.' The corresponding Sanskrit equivalent, if any, must end in the word vyûghra. We do not know of any names of contemporaneous kings of the Telugu country at this period which ended either with vyûghra or puli. In the time of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, however, there was, according to the Udayêndiram plates, a chief named Prithivivyâghra whom Udayachan dra drove out of the district of Vishuurâja (i.e., the Eastern Chalukya king Vishuuradhana III.). It is not impossible that our Śitpuli was a later member of the Nishâda family to which Prithivivyâghra belonged.

TEXT.

```
1 1 anago 409 [1#]
                       மிவவெ
 5 vojgaderougta gorsansas g.
 ம் வகிஷாக விரகிகி-கிரிரி மதி-
 7 ரைகொண்ட 2 கொப்பாகிக]-
 8 வாரிவு 88- தற்கு யாண்டு மு-
 9 ப்பத்தகாவாவத சொழ-
10 டைடு தெக்கரைகுட்டு பெ[ா]-
11 [ப் பிற்கற்றத்து கொடு-
12 எத் தாரு டையான் மிர றின்
13 [வ] சலில்லாகு கெயி செம்-
14 '9 பன் சொடுயவரை-
15 பன் இட்புகியை பெறி-
18 க்கு கெல்லா(ர்) எழித்து.
17 மீண்டு பொதுகின்றான்
18 [கிருவொற்றி] பூர் வோடுடி-
19 வர்க்கு இவகர் தாரமும்
20 இருந்தானின் க்கெளி-
21 ப்பதற்கு வைத் தசிர |-
22 [வர] முவாப்பொற் தெரி-
23 | seer seem | in mp | an | [ ]
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TRANSLATION.

No. 109.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE LAKSHMINARAYANA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT SINNAMANUR.

The inscription is dated in the 36th year of Parakesarivarman and is much damaged. It is written in the Vatteluttu alphabet and registers a gift of a lamp to the

Lines 1 to 3 are much worn out.

The pulli or cirdma is mostly marked in this inscription.

The word navati (90) has been apparently wrongly used to specify the number of goats, which according to the Tamil portion were 96.

No. 443 of 1907.

temple of Tirunaduvûr [in] Arukêsarinallûr (which was the ancient name of Sinnamanûr), a brahmadêya in Ala-nâdu. The high regnal year points to the king being identical with Parântaka I. If this is the case, an inscription of Parântaka I. so far to the south of Madura deserves to be noted.

TEXT.

- 1 ஸ்ஷி ஸ்ரி [||*] கொப்பசகெசரிவன்ம[ா*]க்கு யாண்டு முப்ப-
- 2 த்தாருவத இவ்வாண்டு அழகாட்டுப் பு-
- 3 சமதெயம் அருகெசரிகல்லூர்[த்] இருக இருர் படாச-
- 4 [i*]க்குக் கிருவினக்குகெய்க்கு கிசுகி கிருச்செ-
- 5 இறாசடி தன் மகன் இராசடிசொலேயைச் சார்த்தி

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! The 36th year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman. In this year per day for the ghee (which is required) for (one) sacred lamp to the god (bhatāra) of Tirunaduvūr in Arukêsarinallūr, a brahmadēya of Ala-nādu, by Tiruchehêdi Irāśadi, on behalf of his son Irāśadi Śolai.

No. 110.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MADHUVANESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUKKALAVUR.3

This record which is dated in the 39th year of Parakesarıvarman (Parantaka I.) 'who took Madirai and Îlam' registers a gift of land by a maid-servant of queen Villavan-Mahâdêviyar. The recipient of the gift is not mentioned but must be the Siva temple of Tirumullainatha at Tirukkalâvûr, on whose wall the inscription is engraved.

TEXT.

- 1 [வுவி ஸ்] [|*] மதிரைகொண்ட கொப்பக-
- 2 கெசரிபன்ட[ர்*]க்கு யாண்டெம்இழமுகொ-
- 3 ண்ட -- கம்க ஆவத வடக்கைப்பாம்பூ-
- 4 [ர்]காட்டு தெவதானம் இருக்குடமுக்கில்பா-
- 5 [ஸ்] கருக் [ஆர்ப்ப] சடையொம் கம்சோட்டியோர் வி[ஸ்ல]-
- 6 வன்மாதெவிய[ா]ர் பெண்டாட்டி" கக்கன் விக்கிசமா[ப]சணி
- 7 இலுக் கா[ணி]உடைய கொற்றங்குடாக வையகுக்க-
- 8 ம்" பாண்டனி[ண]ட விவேகொண்டு குளங் [க]ல்லின ப-
- 9 [ரழ்]முட்டி[கா] அ[ம்] இ[றை]குளமாக கல்லி இ கி[லம் இவ்]-
- 10 [ஆ]ர் கடை இசண்டொன்றுப் வினக்க நில அசையிக்கால்
- The inscription is incomplete.
- * No. 37 of 1910.
- * Read in # 10 Correcting that ∟ into Q.
- * The si-sign of sos is expressed by three rings and a stroke which make it look like a sor.
- · Read Sarinwari.
- * The original has and instead of La.
- 1 Read @wast.
- · Read கொற்றங்குடான், i.e., கொற்றங்குடி யுடையான்.
- · Read maning is sir.
- 13 The length of po is denoted by a separate symbol.
- 11 See note 4 above.

- 11 [செ]யும் ஊர்மெலேய் இறைந¹ ஏற்றிக்கொண்[மி] இஞிவம்.
- 12 . ரோவத் அரைக்காகும் பறடைபொம் போல் சற்றிக்கொண்டு.
- 13 [இ] இஞ்ஞிலத்தக்குக்கைய்பிலை ரு கழஞ்சி இப்பொன் ஐ[க்]க.
- 14 ஹி மிக்கம் கொண்டு இஞ்ஞிலம் வத நாகித்கவல் இறைஇனி-
- 15 யாக] கன்மெல் வெட்டிக்குடுத்தொம் பசடையொம் இகற்[றி]றம்-
- 16 பில் பசடையொமை⁶ எகழஞ்ச[்] பொன்றண்ட ⁶ம**துத்தத் தனி**ச்சுத் தடு[ப்]பா-
- 17 சையும் பெசால் டும் கழஞ்க³ ஐம்பதின் கழைஞ்சு பொன் நண்டமதுப்பித்த[†]-
- 18 ப் சென்னேயும் இக்காற்செய்யும் இறைஇ[னி]யாக கண்மெல் வெட்-
- 19 டி இக்காற்செய்யும் இறைஇலியாக ஊர்மெலெற்றி இறை இஅப்பொமா-
- 20 இெம் பசடையொம்[] இலுகம்* ஈகரித்த[ா*]ர் ஸ்ரிபாவு(ம்)மென்றவே மெல் இ
- 21 கை பன்சேணெறாரும் பன்சேணெறாப்பெருமக்களும் ஈணெடி [[]*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 39th year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman, who took Madirai (Madura) and Îlam (Ceylon), we, the members of the assembly (paradai) of Karugâvûr near (pâl) Tirukkudamûkkil which was a dêvadâna in Vadagarai Pâmbûr-nâdu (received) one quarter (of) Pâlmutti (land) with a tank dug (in it) which Nakkan Vikramabharani, a palace maid-servant (pendatta) of queen Villavan - Mahâdêviyâr, had purchased from Vaikundan Pândan of Korrangudi, one of the landlords of this village. Converting (the tank) into an irankulam, we, the members of the assembly had this land cultivated (on the terms) two to one, obtaining in this village; charged the tax of10 . . . one-eighth sey to the village and charged (the tax on the remaining) one-eighth of this land to the members of the assembly and receiving in our hands this (5) five kalanju of gold for this land (from her), made this land tax-free as long as the moon and the sun (exist) and got (this deed) engraved on stone. If we fail (to act according to) this (decision), we, (the members) of the assembly ourselves shall pay a fine of 100 kalanju of gold and shall (also) cause to be paid a fine of 50 kalanju of gold by each of the persons who individually obstruct (this order). Even then (i.e., even after paying the fine) we, the members of the assembly, shall have this one-fourth sey engraved on stone as tax-free (land) imposing (the taxes of) this one-fourth sey of tax-free land on the village and paying the taxes ourselves. The sacred feet of those who protect this charity shall be on our heads. (The assembly of) all Mahésvaras and the great men of all Mahésvaras shall protect (this charity).11

Read CuCo @mp.

² Rend Custie.

^{*} Expressed by the symbol 10.

[·] Read mysigais.

[·] Read LIBEL GUT QU.

Read dasa.

¹ Read மிறப்பிற்கு.

^{*} Read @g. 8-lin.

^{*} Here is a reference evidently to a system of contract by which two shares of the produce were assigned to the landlord and one to the cultivator or sice versa,

[&]quot; The symbols used here for land measurement are not intelligible. If they are taken to denote ith gey of land immediately after, we find the same ith as explained represented by a different group of symbols lower down.

[&]quot; The Mahiseuras and Mahiseuras perumakka; may denote different bodies. The latter may be the lay disciples of the former.

XII.—INSCRIPTIONS OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN, MADIRAI-KONDA RAJAKESARIVARMAN OR GANDARADITYA.

No. 111.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE ADIMULESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUPPALATTURAL.

This inscription is dated in the 8th year of Rajakesarivarman and registers a grant of land to the Siva temple at Tiruppanambûdûr which was a hamlet of Uttamasîli-chaturvêdimangalam, by Tappildaram Pallavaraiyan. alias Kîlmandûr Paruvûr, a perundaram of prince (pillaiyâr) Arikulakêsaridêva. The land granted was made tax-free by the village assembly.

The inscription is engraved on the walls of the stone temple at Tiruppatturai, i.e., the modern Tiruppalatturai which is quite close to Uttamaśili,—the Uttamaśili-chaturvêdimangalam of the inscription, evidently so called after prince Uttamaśili, a probable son of Parantaka I., not mentioned in the Tiruvalangadu plates. Of the two names Vîraśrîkâmugavadi and Arinjigaivaykkâl mentioned among the boundaries of the land granted, the latter was probably named after prince Arikulakêsaridêva.

Arikulakêsaridêva is identical with the Arikulakêsarin of the Tirukkôyilûr record of Parakêsarivarman Parântaka I.² Professor Kielhorn thinks that this Arikulakêsarin is the same as Ariñjaya, one of the sons of Parântaka I., mentioned in the large Leyden grant.³ If this is correct, the king Râjakêsarivarman of our inscription who was ruling at that time must evidently be Râjakêsarivarman Gandarâditya.⁴

Perundaram or Perundanam is already known as a title of high rank from the Tanjore inscriptions.

TEXT.

- 1 வவி ஸ்ரீ [∥்] கொ ராஜகெவலிவ88்⊸[ர்³]க்கு யாண்டு அஆவதை பிள்ளோயார் அரிகுவ கெவலிசெவர் பெருக்தாத்து தப்பில்தாம் (ப்)பல்லவகைய[ன்ஃ] ஆன கிழ்மாக்குரர்
- 2 பருஆசென் தென்கசை வருஷ்டியம் ஸ்ரீ உத்தமசிலி ஆது வெறியியக்கைக்கு இருப்பணம்-பூதார் வாலேறார்க்கு சகுராதித்தவற் திருவமிர்துக்கும்
- 3 திருவுண்ணுழிகைப்புறமாக குடுத்த னிலம் ஃமி [பூ]ர் உட்குறை விரபூரிகாமுகவ திக்குமெறக்கு அறிஞ்சிகைவாய்க்காலுக்கு தெற்க்கு வெங்கைய் இளயரு-நடிருமா-
- 4 சகரமவித்தன்பக்கல் குன் விலேகொண்டு உடைய கிலம் மண்ணிலே கிக்கி இரண்டு மாவும் மண்ணிலே அரைமாவும் இவ்லூர் குமாசகரமவித்தன் கிருப்[பண]ம்பூதூர் உரா-
- 5 8ெயா [ர் *]க்கு திருவமிதக்கும் அ[ர் *] ஐகாமொமமுமாக இதிணைமெடைய ஒருமா-வும் இவ்வதிக்குக் கிழக்கு ஜெதைகொமபுசத்த சன்னமண்டைகரமவித்தன் உள்-ளிட்ட சதுக்கத்து ஐ-
- 6 ஞ்சாம் பாடகம் இரண்டுமாவிற் குட்டுர் சூராயணன் உருபுரியன் வராவணி பக்கல் விலே கொண்டு கேடமெனுய் குடுத்த கிலமரைப் மாவுமாக [இன்]னு[ன் *]மாச் செ-ப்யும் உ[உரிரத்தில£

No. 570 of 1908.

^{*} Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VII. p. 141.

^{*} In the Tiruvorgiyûr inscription (No. 104) above, the same prince is actually called Arindigai-Perumânâr.

^{*} The Director-General's Archaelogical Survey Report for 1908-09, page 122.

[·] Read @ way.

^{*} The syllable @ is written below the line.

- 7 திருப்பணம்பூதார் பாகெஜா[ர்*]க்கு இக்கா[ன்*]மாச்செய்யும் திருப்பா[த்*]தறை திரு-க்க ஹ்* நளியிலெ ஸ்ராலெல்வெ செய்துக்குடுத்தொடம் இ வ் அளுவொம் இ க் *] -குலம் வடிபடத்தில் இ
- 8 இறையிலியாக பண்[ணி]க்குடுத்தொம் பெருக்(க்)குறிவமெயெ[ா*]ம்[]*ி இ[க்*]கிலம் இறைகொள்ளப் பணிச்சாசையும் அன்ற வடிமெயில் இருகாசையும் இறை
- 9 தைசயும் பதாஹொ[செ#] தாங்கள் வெண்டு கொவுக்கு மன்றப்பெறுவதாக பணி-பெருங்கு விவைவெயாம்[|*] இத்க*] *[ப] தாபதாஹெம் ச ச்சுக்குடுத்தொம் @#GG#4[|*]

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 8th year of (the reign of) king Rajakesarivarman, I, Tappildaram Pallavaraiyan alias Kîlmândûr Paruvûr (one) of the Perundaram of prince (pillaigar) Arikulakêsaridêva, gave (the following) land as a gift for the maintenance of the sacred central shrine (tiruvunndligaipuram) for sacred offerings to the (god) Paramesvara (Siva) of Tiruppanambadar hamlet) of the prosperous Uttamaśili-chaturvêdimangalam, a brahmadeya on the southern bank 3; (viz.)-
- (L. 3.) The land (consisting) of 2 ma excluding mannilai and \(\frac{1}{2}\) ma of mannilai, (both) purchased by me from Vêngai Ilaiya-Rudrakumâra-Kramavittan and (situated) to the west of the (path called) Vîraśrîkâmugavadi and to the south of (the channel called) Arinjigaivâykkâl and (which is the) utkurai of this village; one mâ (of land given) by Kumâra-Kramavittan of this village to be enjoyed along with the above as (a gift) for sacred offerings and for (the maintenance of) worshippers (archanabhoga) of the (god) Param ê śvara (Siva) of Tiruppanam bûd ûr; and 1 ma which I purchased from the wife of Narayanan Dasapuriyan of Kuttur and gave out of the 2 ma (of land situated) to the east of this vadi, (and formed) the fifth padagam of the śadukkam owned by Sannamandai-Kramavittan and others of Dvedaigômapuram6. Thus (were given) these 4 md of cultivable land (sey).
- (L.7.) (The gift of) these 4 ma of cultivable land was given by both of us as long as the moon and the sun (endure) to the (god) Paramêśvara (Siva) of Tiruppanambûdûr, after having (the gift) engraved on stone in the sacred stone temple of Tiruppatturai.
- (L.S.) We, (the members) of the big assembly, made this land tax-free as long as the moon and the sun (endure). We, (the members) of the big assembly, declared that (the assembly of) all Mahesvaras could themselves decide upon and collect any (fine) they choose for (i.e., on behalf of) the king from (such of us) as might order the levying of taxes on this land or those as were present in the assembly on the occasion or those as might enter the taxes (in the books). (The assembly of) all Mahesvaras shall protect this (charity).

Read offer.

² Cancel the first two syllables U sa which are written twice.

Evidently of the river Kåvêri.

^{*} The meaning of this word is not apparent. It must indicate a particular class of land.

The revenue term utkuyas is composed of ut and kuyas which signifies the deduction of the lands in question from within the village. Perhaps the utkurai-lands were not subject to any assessment.

Same as Vêdagômapuram.

No. 112.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE ADIMULESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUPPALATTURAL.

This is again a record of Râjakêsarivarman dated in his 8th year and is in some respects similar to the preceding number. It records that the assembly of Uttamaśilichaturvêdimangalam, having received ten kâśu as tax-money from Tappildaram Pallavaraiyan alias Kîlmândûr Paruvûr, the donor of No. 111 and a perundaram of âlvâr Arikulakêsaridêva, made the land one mâ and odd, granted by him to the Śiva temple at Tiruppanambûdûr, tax-free for all time to come. Like the previous inscription, this record also authorizes the imposition of a fine on the members and the accountants of the assembly who might suggest the levying of a tax on the land. The epithet âlvâr which is applied to Arikulakêsaridêva in this inscription is perhaps a term of respect, as pillaiyâr in the previous inscription was one of endearment.

Of the names mentioned in the description of the boundaries, the pathway called Kôdandarâmavadi may have been so named after Kôdandarâma Râjâditya, the eldest son of king Parântaka I. or the latter's father Âditya I.

TRXT

- 1 |--வூல் ஸ்ரீ[]*] கொளிராஜகெஸ்ரிவ88-ி[ர்*]க்கு யாண்டு அஆவது தென்கரை வரஷு-
- 2 உத்தமளிவிலு தடுெடிய்க்க் தெருக்க பெருக்கு திவசெயொம் இவ்வாண்டு இருப்பணம்-பூதார் வர-
- 3 கெயூரர் கிலம் இவ்லூர் உட்க்குகெற விரமுரிகாமுக°வங்க்கு மெற்கு மூரிகெவி[வ]ர[ப்*]க்-காலுக்கு தெற்க்கு-
- 4 ம் கிழக்குகின் அம் டு கண்ணுற்அக்கு வடக்குகின் அம் க சு இரத்து பரா துகவாய்[க்கா அ*]-க்கு வடக்கு கொத-
- 5 ண்டராமவதிக்குக் கிழக்கு கொட்டுர் அத்தொணச்சதுவெு⊸்ஜிவட்டமு³ள்ளிட்ட[ார்≉] சதுக்கத்துக்குப்பட்ட பத்தா-
- 6 ம் பா[டக]த்தக்கு தெற்க்கு கண்ணற்றுக்கு மெற்க்கு இக்கபேர 'பட்ட கில[ம்*] மிகு இ-க்குறெவு
- 7 உள்ளடங்க ஒருமாச்சின்ன மிலத்தக்கும் இதைகாவலாக ஆள்வார் அரிகுலகெ மிடுஉ-
- 8 வருடைய பெருந்தாத்து தப்பில்தாம் பல்லவரையளை கிழ்மாக்குர் [ப]ருலு-
- 9 ர் பக்கல் ஸெசெலபோடு பத்துக்காக கொண்டு இவ்வொருமாச்சின்ன கிலமும் இ-
- 10 நைவிழிச்சு சக்கரா,இத்தவல் இ க் இவம் இதைவிவியாகப் பணிச்சு "ஜாலெகை
- 11 செய்தகுடுத்தொம் பெருங்குறிஸ்டெயையொம் [||*] இ[க்*]கிவம் இறைகெ[ாள்ள]ப்-பணி[ச்சா]்-
- 12 சையும் இதைகாட்டி அசையும் பன்மா ஹெஜார் முக்கு [ற்] ந கொவுக்கு தா [ங்க]ன் வெ-
- 13 ண்டு பொன் "மற்றப்பெறுவாசாகவும் [||*]இடுவ பன்மாஹெமூசர் இசடுக்கு [||*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 8th year of (the reign of) king Râjakêsarivarman, we, (the members of) the big assembly of the prosperous Uttamaśili-chaturvêdimangalam, a brahmadeya on the southern bank (of the Kâvêrt), having received in this year as iraikâval ten kâśu from Tappildaram Pallavaraiyan alias Kîlmândûr Paruvûr.

¹ No. 574 of 1908.

^{*} The syllable & is written below the line.

^{*} Read soil Sp.

Read goos.

[·] Read walow.

^{*} The syllables sear seem to be corrected from other letters.

¹ Read wer p.

^{*} See above, page 247, footnote*.

of the perundaram of âlvâr Arikulakêsaridêva, on account of the land of the (god) Paramêśvara (Śiva) of Tiruppanambûdûr, which was the utkurai of this village,—the land (measuring) one mâ and odd including excess or deficiency (in measurement) and situated within (the) following (boundaries);—to the south of (the channel called) Śrīdêvivâykkâl (which was) to the west of (the path called) Vîraśrîkâmugavadi; to the north of (the channel called) Parântakavâykkâl (which irrigates) the first śadiram from the north, of the fifth kannârul (counting) from the east; to the east of (the path called) Kôdaṇḍarâmavadi and to the west of the kannâru to the south of the tenth pâdagam in the śadukkam belonging to Nottûr Attôna-chaturvêdibhatṭan and others.

(L. 11.) (We) exempted this one mâ and odd of land from payment of taxes and ordered that this land be (registered) tax-free as long as the moon and the sun (endure); and we, (the members) of the big assembly had this (deed) engraved on stone:—(also ordered that the assembly of) all Mâhêśvaras could themselves collect for (i.e., on behalf of) the king mentioned above any (fine in) gold they choose from (such of us) as may order the levying of taxes on this land or those who may enter (any) tax (in the accounts). (The assembly of) all Mâhêśvaras shall protect this (charity).

No. 113.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE GHRITASTHANESVARA TEMPLE AT TILLASTHANAM.3

This inscription is dated in the 13th year of Rajakêsarivarman. It records gifts of gold made by Tennavan Pirudimarasan alias Katti Orritran and Varaguna-Perumanar, the wife of Parantaka Ilangôvêlar, for two perpetual lamps to be burnt in the temple of Mahadêva (Siva) of Tiruneyttan am which was a dêvadâna (village) in Poygai-nadu.

Among the boundaries described in the inscription the embankment Karikala-

karai is worthy of mention.

Varaguna-Perumânâr under the name Varagunâ has been mentioned in the Mûvarkôyil inscription at Kodumbâlûr as the wife of Bhûti-Vikramakêsarin whose other name was Madhurântaka-Irukkuvêl.

Perhaps Parântaka Ilangôvêlâr of our inscription is the same as Madhurântaka Irukkuvêl.

Mr. Venkayya considered that Madhurân taka Irukkuvêl was a contemporary of Âditya Karikâla II.⁵ The palæography suggests a much earlier period for the inscription.

TEXT.

-] ்வூலி ஸ்ரீ[||*] கொ ராஜகெஸரிவல்-ிற்கு யாண்டு மக ஆவத பொய்கைஞாட்டுத்
- 2 தெவதானக் திருகெய்த்தானத்து ஹோடிடிவ[ர்க்]குத் தென்னவன் பிரு-3 திமாராசனுயின கட்டி ஒற்றிஊரன் கிசதி உழக்கு கெய்யாலொரு கொக்தாயின-

This word which has been taken to mean a field in the previous volumes appears to convey the sense of a sub-channel.

In place of cosspip of this inscription, we find in other records the phrase - sissing "the then reigning."

¹ No. 287 of 1911.

[.] Madras Epigraphical Report for 1908, pp. 87ff.

[·] Ibid.

^{*} The sirdmas are marked throughout by a zigzag line placed at the top of the letters and the length of the consonants is denoted by a symbol which looks like ex.

- 4 க்கெரிவதாகக் குடுத்த பொன் உய்டு/ு உம் பசாக்தகவினங்கொவெளார் தெவியா-
- 5 ர் வாகுணபெருமாளர் ஒரு கொர்தாவினக்கிறுக்குக் குடுத்த பொன் உயிடு /9 உமாகப் பொ-
- 6 ன் இய் அஞ்சிரையம் தெவர் [கிலக்] கறை[யு]க்கிட அமை கல்வி கிர்கிலமாக மசக்கின [கிலக்]-
- 7 தக்கெல்லே கரைக்கிழ் விஷு-லைட்டார[க]ர் தடவைக்கு மெ[ர்*]க்குங் கரிகாலக்கரை-க்கு வடக்குக் கௌருடை
- 8 ய புன்செய்க்கருய்க்குக் கிழக்குமக்கனார் [வா]ய்க்காதுக்கு[த்] தெற்குமிவ்விசைய்த்த பெருகா-
- 9 ன்கெல் ஆள்[ள *] கப்பட்ட கிலம் செ பத்தச்செயும் [இ *] காண்டு கிசதியி எண்டு கொக்-
- 10 க்கு வகுராஜ்துவல் எரிப்பொமானேக் இருகெய்த்தாணத்த வலவெயும் பாதமுஷமுமித வதாவெழுராச் ஈ[66]கூ[|—]

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 13th year of (the reign of) king Râjakêsarivarman, Tennavan Pirudimârâsan alias Kaṭṭi Oṛṛi-tran gave 25 kalanju¹ of gold for burning one perpetual lamp with (one) ulakku of ghee every day, to the (god) Mahâdêva (Śiva) of Tiruneyttânam which was a dêvadâna in Poygâi-nâdu; and Varaguna-Perumânâr, the queen (dêviyâr) of Parântaka-Ilangôvêlâr, (also) gave 25 kalanju¹ of gold for one perpetual lamp. With (this) total of 50 kalanju¹ of gold (some) land of the god was cleared of its borders and mounds and converted into a wet field. The boundaries (of this reclaimed) land (are):—

(L. 7.) West of the cultivated land (tudavai) of (the god) Vishnu-Bhattâraka (lying to the) east of the border; north of the embankment (called) Karikâla-karai; east of the karây dry lands of the god; and south of (the channel called) Andanûr-vâykkâl. Having (thus) received the ten sey of cultivated wet land situated within the four great boundaries thus described, we, the assembly and the pâdamûlam of Tiruneyttânam, agree to burn daily two perpetual lamps, as long as the moon and the sun (endure). (The assembly of) all Mâhêsvaras shall protect this (charity).

No. 114.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE DANDISVARA TEMPLE AT VELACHCHERI.3

Madiraikonda Rājakēsarivarman, in whose 5th year this record is dated, has been identified with Gandarāditya, the second son of Parāntaka I., on the supposition that he must have inherited the title *Madiraikonda* from his father who first bore it and that he should have been the immediate successor of Parāntaka I. on the Chôla throne—the eldest son Rājāditya having evidently died during the life-time of Parāntaka.

TEXT.

1 வஹி ஸ்ரீ[||*]மகிரைகொண்ட கொளிசாஜகெவளிபத [ர்க்*]கு யாண்டு 2 டு சாவக புலியூர்கொட்ட[க்*]க கொட்டூர்காட்டு வெளி[ச்*]செரியாளுங்க-

-

¹ Kalanju is indicated by the symbol.

This term is now generally used as a polite term of respect for a high person, but seems to apply here to the priests of the pédamille, i.e., of God.

^{*} No. 315 of 1911.

* Madrae Epigraphical Report for 1912, Part II, page 64, paragraph 17; the Director-General's Archaelogical Survey Report for 1908-09, page 122.

- 3 ண[த்த]ாருள் [தெ]க்கூர் ஷெவகுமாரகரமவி[த்*]க இலர் 1 இருதண்டியு-
- 4 சடிவர்டு வதராகித்தவற் ஒரு [க] தாவின [க்^{*}]கெரிப்பதற்டு வைத்த
- 5 சாவா முவா பொடு தொண்ணா இத்த சக்கிப்*ிபா[ர் உ] தாஹொர்டு-

Hail! Prosperity! In the 5th year of (the reign of) king Râjakês arivarman who took Madirai (Madura), Dêvakumâra-kramavittan of Tennûr, (one) of the (members of the) administrative assembly (alum-ganattâr) of Velichchêri in Kôttûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Puliyûr-kôttam, gave ninety fat sheep, which neither die nor grow old, for burning a lamp as long as the moon and the sun (endure), (in the temple) of the god Tiruttandîévara of this village. (The assembly of) all Mâhês-varas shall protect this charity.

No. 115.—ON A PILLAR LYING TO THE SOUTH OF THE ADHIPURISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUVORRIYUR.

This inscription is also dated in the 5th year of the reign of Madiraikonda Rājakāsarivarman. It registers a gift of sheep for a lamp to the Siva temple at Tiruvorriyār. The donor was one of the nobles (perundaram) of Udaiyār śrî-Uttama-Chôla who is undoubtedly king Madhurāntaka Uttama-Chôla, the paternal uncle of Rājarāja I. A reasonable doubt may arise why Uttama-Chôla is given here the title of a ruling king and not that of a prince. It was perhaps because he was the chosen successor of Gandarāditya at the time. We know, however, that he actually came to the Chôla throne only after one or two other kings had reigned subsequent to his father's death.

TEXT.

- 1 [அஷ்] மீ[]*] மதிரைகொண்ட கொகிராசகெ-
- 2 சரிபத்[ர்*]இ யாண்டு ஐஞ்சாவத உடையா[ர்]
- 3 மூடத்தமசொழதெவ(ர்) ருடன் வக்த
- 4 கவெசு பெரு நூ[த்*]தச் சிங்கமைப்பன்
- 5 மகன் கடுத்தவே காகமையன் இருவொற்றி[பூ]ர்
- 6 8ஊ [#] டெவர்டு ஆசக்கிரசதா[ச]மும் ஒரு கக்தா-
- 7 [வினக்]கெரிப்பதற்கு வைத்த சாவா முவாப் பெசா-
- 8 டு தொண்ணூற சழவினக்கு ஒக்ற இத பக்கோ-
- 8 @ @ @ @ @ @ @ [||*]

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TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 5th year of (the reign of) king Râjakêsarivarman, who took Madirai (Madura), Kaduttalai Nâgamaiyan, son of Śingamaiyan, a perundaram of Kalêśi (village?) who had accompanied Udaiyâr śri-Uttama-Śôladêva (to this temple), gave ninety fat sheep, which neither die nor grow old, for burning one perpetual lamp as long as the moon and the stars (endure), and one Îla lamp-(stand) to (the temple of) Mahâdêya (Śiva) of Tiruvorriyâr. This shall be under the protection of (the assembly of) all Mâhêśvarae.



¹ Read Aniqui.

^{*} Read @g.8-14

No. 116.—ON THE WEST WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE DANDISVARA TEMPLE AT VELACHCHERI'.

This is again an inscription of Madiraikonda Rājakēsarivarman dated in the 7th year of his reign. It registers a gift of a land by purchase, by two Vellāla brothers of Onpadirauvēli in Ārkāṭṭu-kūrram, a subdivision of Sônādu, to the Mabādēva temple of Tīruttandīśvaram at Velichchēri.

Onpadirruvêli may be identified with Ombattuvêli in the Tanjore taluk of the Tanjore district. Ârkâdu which was evidently the headquarters of the subdivision Ârkâttu-kûrram is now a petty village in the vicinity of Tirukkâttuppalli.

TRXT.

- 1 வலி ஸ்ரி ் மதிரைகொண்ட கொளிசாஜகெலரிபன்மற்கு 2 யாண்டு எ ஆவ[த] புகியூர்கொட்ட[த்*]த வெளிச்செரி 8 ஹாவடிலெயே-3 [சுடும்முர் வரவு வாகத் தெகட்ட குறைவற கூடி இருக்கு விற்கின்[ற] 4 கிலம் [] இலூர் கிழ்[படா]கைக் காறகத்த அதம்பு நானழி எளி அக-5 ப்பட்ட [கி]வம் இவ்*ிவழி . யா மெற்கு தெக்-6 பாற்கெல்லே மானியிட்டுகா அடு வட[க்]கு மெல்பாற்கெல்லே கூட்டாகெள்யோ-7 டெ அடை ந வழிஞ் கிழஞ் வட[பாற்]கெல்லே கொட்டுர்காது தெற்குமிகான்கெல்-8 வேயக[த் தட்பட்ட கில [த்] த கடுவு 9 . . யூர் [னி]ல கிக்கி உண்ணிலமொழியின்றி விற்றுகுடு-9 த்தொமித இ[வ்*]வாற வி[வே]க்காணவ் கிழிரைத் [த]க்கு விற்டுத்துகொண்டாக் சொ-ணட்டு [ஆ] if-10 காட்டுகூர் நித்து வெள்ளாள [இனுன்பதிற்றவெ[வி]உடையாகி நூன் ஃபழிகத்தடிகளு-11 தம்பி அண்ளுமவேயுகிவ்விருவர்பக்கதுமில-ஒதியால் வக விவப்பொருள்-[விற்ற]டுடுத்தொடிவ-அமியா[வ்] வத இறையுமெச்சோதம் 12 எதிக் இகாண்டு அமஞ்-13 சி வெட்டி வெகினே "அதாரமத்யுமெப்பேற்பட்ட இறையும் [கிரட்ட பெருதொமா-14 கொடம்] [கிரட்டிகாரை புதாஹெழாசெ யிடி-ச்சுவகமுதலாக தான் வெண்டிக்கிட-15 த்திலெ மெய்வேற்றவகை இவ்விரு து அ காணம் தண்டமிட ஒட்டிக்குடுத்தொட 16 ம் காசலமெயொம் [] இப்பூமி உழகும் இசண்டு குடிகு வாலு-ப்பி அரசமா [க] ஓட்டி-17 இடுத்சிதொடம்*ி வோவடுமெயொயிவர்கள் பணி[க்*]க வெழு இகேன் வைகாணகன் 4 QUE TO LOT ISU -18 ட்டகென் []* இப்பர்சு இதுக் ⁵பழகதடிகளும்வன் நம்பி அண் ணும**ஃபெ த**டும]-19 ங்கள் வெளிச் இசரி [8] ஹாவ்கெயார்பக்கல் கொண்ட பரிசெ இ[வ் *] ஆர் இருக. ST LO UDIT -20 டெவிர் * இ சகுராதித்தவற் ஒரு [கின்தாவின[க் கெரிட்ப]பதற்கும் இக்கொவிவில் யாங்கள் படுகொடி-21 வ் [வெடுப் *] பித்த வரகிஷெ செய்வித்த கணவதியார்[க்*]கு உ[ச்*]கியம்பொது: இருகாழியரிசியர -22 ல் திருவமு*து காட்டுவதாகவும் குடு* த்*ிதொடிவ[i*]கள் குடுத்த இல-ஒடு கொண்டு இ [க ்] நாவின [க் ்]-23 கெரி[ப்*]பதாகவும் கணவதியார்[க்*]கு திருவமுக . காட்டிகொள்வதாகவுயில-இ கொண்டொ[ம்*] இருதண்டி-24 முர்[த்*] த திருவு[ண்*]ணுமிகை உடைய மிவவநாவணக் மெலமாயாமிவகேறம் அமிர்த் திருக 25 [ன ்] சுவ[கொறம் பொக்மகே சிவகே தம் இ[வ் *] வண வொம் இ[ப் *] பணி சடிரா இத்த-வற் முட்சிடா விம 26 ்சைவொமாகொடம்* முட்டி[ன்] படிடி இரட்டிடி சேவோமாகொம் இயடு-ப்பிர-ஷி ப்[‡] பாசெண்பதக்? 27 கண[ப்*]பெரும[க]ளுமக்[மு]ழ் கொவும் ப தாகெயும்த[டு]ம்||—
- No. 806 of 1911.
- Read Upon sam.
- அத்ததாயதி apparently stands for அத்தசாயாடு.

- · Read www.n.meir.
- · Read பழுணத்தடி.
- * Read Osio Ger. Read Osion Bis.

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 7th year of (the reign of) king Râjakêsarivarman who took Madirai (Madura), we (the members) of the great assembly of Velichcheri in Puliyar-kôttam, having guthered in assembly without deficiency, in the Brahmasthana of our village, sold the (following) land:—
- (L. 9.) Having given the sale money and kil-irai thus, Indran Palanattadigal the cultivator (vellalan) of Onpadiruveli in Arkattu-karam, (a subdivision) of Sonadu, and his younger brother Annamalai, got (this land) sold (to them), and we sold (the land) having received in full the sale-money of this land from these two persons. We (the members of the assembly) shall not show (in our account books) any kind of tax as accruing on this land such as irai, echchôru, amanji, free labour (vetti), vedinai and antarâya. We (the members) of the big assembly gave a written agreement that (the assembly of) all Mâhêsvaras (alone) shall (have the right to) levy, in case they choose (to do so), to be credited to the council of justice (dharmâsana), a fine of these two-hundred kânam on each of the persons that show (any such tax) (in the books). We (the members) of the big assembly (also) gave a written agreement that the two tenants who cultivate this land (shall have) all exemptions. At the command of these (members), I, Vaikānasan Perumān-Bhattan, wrote (this).
- (L. 18.) (We) Indram Palamatta digal and his younger brother Annâmalai granted on the same terms, (the land) obtained in this wise from the members of the big assembly of our (village) Velichehêri to Mahâdêva (Siva) of (the temple of) Tiruttandîśvaram in this village, for burning one perpetual lamp as long as the moon and the sun (endure) and for the presentation of sacred offerings (prepared) with two nâh of rice, at midday, to (the god) Ganapati set up in the sacred shrine which we had built in this temple. We, the following Siva-Brâhmanas (viz.,) Gangâdhara-Śiva, Amirta-rabjana-Śiva and Pommalai-Śiva of (i.e., attached to) the sacred central shrine in (the temple of) Tiruttandîśvaram received this land (on the understanding) that obtaining this land given by these persons, we shall burn this perpetual lamp and (also) present sacred offerings to Ganapati. We (agree) to conduct this service without default as long as the moon and the sun (endure). If (any) default (hapvens) we shall double the scale (of service). The eighty great men of the administrative assembly (gana), the king reigning at the time, and (the ass-mbly of) all Māhēšvaras shall protect this charity.

No. 117 ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE RUINED VISHNU TEMPLE AT TIRUMALPURAM.

This inscription is dated in the 17th year of Madiraikonda Râjakêsarivarman and registers a gift of 96 sheep for a lamp to the Vishnu temple at Gôvindapâdi in Valla-nâdu, a subdivision of Dâmar (Dâmal)-kôţţam.

The word "these" has not been here used with reference to any mentioned above. Perhaps it has to be cancelled.

No. 308 of 1906.

Govindavadi and Damal are villages in the Conjecueram taluk of the Chingleput district. The former is quite close to Tirumalpuram in the Arkonam taluk of the North Arcot district and is identical with the Govindapadi of our inscription.

TEXT.

- 1 அழி மிரி மதிசைகொண்ட கொளிராஜ-
- 2 கொளி உதிர்]க்கு யாண்டு மிச ஆவக சொழ-
- 3 காட்ட்டுத் தென்கரை பண்யூர்காட்டுப் ப-
- 4 கோயூரு டையான்] கௌவனிசாமனுக்-
- 5 [ய•] இசம்]பியின் பண்பூர்காட்டு வெளான்
- 6 தாமற் கொட்டத்த வ[வ்வ]காட்டு ஸ்ரீ[மொ]-
- 7 விக்கவாடி கின்றருளிய பெருமானடிக-
- 8 ளுக்குச் சநராதித்தவற் எரிப்பதாக 1வத்-
- 9 த திருகதாவி வூக்கொன்றினுக்காடு தொண்-
- 10 னாற்று இவை புரிவமினவாகொது அறமறவ[ற்க*] [||*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 17th year of (the reign of) king Râjakêsarivarman who took Madirai (Madura), Kêśavan Râman alias Sembiyan Panaiyûrnaîţu-Vêlân, (a native) of Panaiyûr in Tenkarai Panaiyûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Sôla-nâdu gave ninety-six sheep for burning, as long as the moon and the sun (endure), one sacred perpetual lamp to the god (perumânadigal) who was pleased to stand at the sacred (temple of) Gôvindapâdi in Valla-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Dâmar-kôṭṭam. (All) Śrî-Vaishnavas shall protect this (charity). Do not forget charity!

No. 118.-JN THE SAME PLACE.

This inscription is also dated in the 17th year of the same king and registers a lampgift to the temple mentioned in No. 117. The donors belonged to Kîlmalai, Venkala-nâdu and Tiruppâśûr. The last place is at a distance of 2 miles from Tiruvallûr, Chingleput district.

TEXT.

- 1 வடி ஸ்ரி | ் மதிரைகொண்ட கொளிராஜக-
- 2 வாளிவத[ர் *]க்கு யாண்டு மின ஆவ அ இழ்மலேகில்
- 3 (ப்)பல்வைப்பெரரையளை இராசகெசரிப்பெ-
- 4 சசையன் வெண்கலகாட்டு மும்மலேயன்' திருப்பாகு-
- 5 ர் முத்தரையன் திரிமற்கொட்டத்த வல்லகாட்டு பரி-
- 6 மொ[வி*]க்கபாடி கின்றருளிய பெருமானடிக்ளுக்குச்சகுரா-
- 7 இத்தவரை எரிக்க வத்த இருகதாவிளக்கொன்றிலுக்கு

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 17th year of (the reign of) king Råjak & sarivar man, who took Madirai (Madura), Pallavapp & raraiyan alias Råjak & saripp & raraiyan of Kîlmalai, Mummalaiyan of Venkala-nådu and Muttaraiyan of Tirupp & sûr gave. , for burning as long as the moon and the sun (endure), one sacred perpetual lamp to the god (perumânadigal) who was pleased to stand at the sacred (temple of) Gôvindap & di valla-nådu, (a subdivision) of Dâmar-kôttam.

¹ Read com. 1 No. 307 of 1906.

Read mass. 'The inscription stops here abruptly.

XIII.—INSCRIPTIONS OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN SUNDARA-CHOLA PARANTAKA II.

No. 119.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE SIVAYOGANATHASVAMIN TEMPLE AT TIRUVISALUR.1

This inscription is dated in the 2nd year of Rajakasarivarman and registers a gift of land to the temple at Tiruviśalūr by Pirantakan Irung 8 lan alias Siriyavêlâr of Kodumbâlûr. This chief has been identified by Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar with Pirantakan Siriyavelaralias Tirukkarrali-Pichchan mentioned in a Tirukkalittattai inscription.2 The name Siriyavelar occurs again in a much mutilated Tirukkalittattai inscription of the reign of Sundara-Chôla alias Ponmaligaittunjinadevar (i.e., the lord who died in the golden palace) who 'drove the Pandya into the forest'.' The king who died in the golden palace was Sundara-Chôla Parântaka II., the father of Râjarâja I'. This Sundara-Chôla Parantaka II., is called a Rajakêsarivarman in No. 302 of 1908 quoted above which also refers to Îlam; but the passage is much mutilated. The officer Siriyavêļār is stated in a record of the time of Rājarāja I.5 to have died on the battlefield in Ceylon in the 9th year of Ponmaligaittuñ jinadêva (i.e., Sundara-Chôla Parantaka II.)6. Evidently Sundara-Chôla Parântaka II. and his General were engaged in a battle with the Ceylon king who must as usual have helped with his forces, the Pandya king, the natural enemy of the Chôlas.

Applying the correction of 23 years in the Singhalese Chronology worked out by Professor Hultzsch (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1913, pp. 517-531) we gather that Mahinda IV. must have been the sovereign of Ceylon who was contemporaneous with Sundara Chôla Parântaka II. In his time, according to the Mahâvama, Chapter LIV, there was a fight with Vallabha (i.e., the Chôla king) in which it is stated that Mahinda's General 'destroyed him (the Chôla) utterly.'

TEXT.

1 லாஷி ஸ்ரீ[||*] கெ[ா]ாா[ஜ][ெக]லாரிவர்மற்கு யாண்டு உ ஆவது [வடக]ரைத் தெ[வ]-தானவர்ஸ்டெயம் அவகிகாராயண வக⊸ஜெ⊸ிழமங்கலத்தை திரு[வி]சவார்ப்பெரு-மானடிகள் ஸ்ரீகொயினிலெ

2 வைத்த ⁷ வகராடித் வத் வாகாற்றம் ஒரு வெடிவராடின் இடித் தீரோறம்] உச்சம்[செயா-தண்பதற்கு [சொடும்பாளர் போக்தக்கிருங்கொள[கா] கிய கிறிய[வெளா]ர் விவே-

க்கு கொண்டு வை[க்]க கிலமா[வ] த திருகாராய-3 [ண]ச்செரி பு . . னத்து . . . காராயணஞர் சதுக்கத்து தஃபாடக[ம்] பரதெறு ரவாய்க்கிர]வின் வடகரை தொழுர்த் தாயகாரா[ய]ண[பட்ட]சொம[ர]-சியார் ப[க்]கில்] விவேக்கு கொண்டுகையை அரைக்காற்செய்-

4 க்கும் இறைகாவ[ல] *[க] டெதல] ங்குடிப்பெருமக்களுக்கு *[ஐ]ஞ்ப கின் கிழஞ்ச பொன் குடுத்[த] இறையிழிச் சுவை]க் த செய் அரைக்கால இது 8 ஹாவடிலெப்-பெருமக்கள் இசிகெகு||

No. 317 of 1907.

^{*} Epigrophia Indica, Volume XII, pp. 121ff.

No. 302 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1908.

^{*} South-Indian Inscriptions, Volume II, page 68, and Introduction, page 1, note 3.

^{*} No. 116 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1896.

^{*} Epigraphia Indica, Volume XII, page 124.

[·] Read Bibu Bis.

No. 120 .- IN THE SAME PLACE.3

This is again a record of Râjakêsarivarman dated in the 4th year and must be attributed to Parântaka II, since it mentions the General Pirântakan Irungêlar alias Śiriyavêlâr.

TEXT.

- 1 'வுலி ஸ்ரி[]*] கொ இராசகெஸ்ரிவதற்கு யாண்டு ச ஆவத வடகரைத்தெவதாகவருகூ-தெயம் அம்கிகாராயணச்சதுவெள்கிலத்து தே-
- 2 ருவிசலூர் பெருமானடிகளுக்கு பிராக்ககன் இருங்கொளராகிய கிறியவெளர் உச்சம்-பொது இருவமு.தக்கு சடிராஜ்து-
- 3 வற் பெருங்குறிபெருமக்களுக்கு ஈழக்க . ங்காசு [ா] உய காசு குடுத்**த அ**டியஞ்செ-[து கு]டுத்த கிலமா-
- 4 வது இருகிலகண்டச்செரிக் குஞ்[ச]பெயில் வலகத்ததப்பெடுமட்டசொமாகியார் [ச] கக்-கத்து இரண்-
- ்) டாம் பாடகம் ஸ்ரிகோகிலின் மேல்பக்கத்த எ . . . த்த கண்டத்த
- 6 காதும் ஸ்ரீ8ாயவர்ச்செரியில் அதிலுராவட்டர் அட்ட[க]க்கு கத்தக அதிருவிசலூர் ஊர்-இருக்கையில் காணியும் ஆக இக்காலெ காணியும் சதிராகி[த்*]தவற் வைச்சார் [பண்]8[ர*]வெ[மூராலிகெத] [||*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year of (the reign of) king Râjakê sarivarman, Pirântakan Irung ôlar alius Śiriyavêlar, paid 130 tlakkâśu to the great men of the big assembly and gave, freed from payment (of taxes) (adêyam b) the following land for the sacred midday offerings to (the temple of) the god (perumânadıgal) at

¹ The words **ikdgrom and uttandgram must be taken as synonymous in the sense 'sumptuous.' The word agrastita is used in Malabar for the cooking place in temples.

I.r., security for exemption from the payment of taxes.

¹ No. 320 of 1907.

^{*} This inscription is engraved in continuation of No. 319 of 1907.

^{*} The meaning of the phrase a Quaix Grass is not quite clear. It may be that the land was made taxfree and the phrase corresponds to the Tamil & months of the tax payable to the king is designated respective in the next inscription, text line 2. The other meaning that suggests itself is that the land was made inalienable.

Tiruviśalûr in Amaninârâyana-chaturvêdimangalam, a dêvadâsa and a brahamdêya on the northern bank (of the Kâvêrt), (to last) as long as the moon and the sun.

No. 121 .- IN THE SAME PLACE.

This Sanskrit inscription supplies some additional information about [Pirântaka] Irungôlâr alias Śiriyavêlâr mentioned in the two previous records. He is here called Śiruvêlâ the foremost member in the family of the daughter of king Pirântaka and the light of the Irungôla race. The first of the attributes is interesting and has perhaps to be understood with reference to the marriage of a member of the Kodum bâlûr family named Samarâbhirâma to the Chôla princess Anupamâ mentioned in an inscription from Mûvarkôyil. If this is so, it follows that Anupamâ was a daughter of king Parântaka I. It is also known that prince Arikulakêsari, son of Parântaka I., married Pûdi Âditta-Pidâri, daughter of Tennavan Ilangôvêlor Irungôla.

In the 5th year of king Sundara-Chôla this chief Śiruvêla (i.e., Śiriyavêlâr) is stated to have given to the god at Śrîviśalūra (i.e., Tiruviśalūr), some māshakas of gold for rice offering and the gatānakas (gadyānakas) which accrued to the king as revenue from the village Nimba or Nimbāgrahāra for repairs, and a lamp. Nimba or Nimbāgrahāra on the northern bank of the Kāvērî is apparently the modern Vēppattūr called Amaninārāyana-chaturvēdimangalam in Tamil inscriptions.

TEXT.

- 1 [யா] இ ஸ்ரீவியடு இருகாழ் வலகோ செவலை வேறிக்க மாலு கொள் வலாஐகாய [கியக[பு] [வலம்*] உர்வெரும்கோம்
- 2 °. . . 8 ஸுகுத் [உணெ] ச[கி] ஈர்[தி சூகாக் [கிலவ] மூரி மகாகக் [சி] நு-யீ[வுர] கொரு உரிடியாடிவி |||

¹ For the occurrence of & SefulQuese as a family name, see above, Vol. II, Part V, pp. 533, and 534.

No. 40 of 1907.

² See Madras Epigraphical Report for 1908, page 87.

[·] Read @ # B.

[·] Read afferrager.

^{*} Eight letters appear to have been lost at the beginning of this line.

¹ Read a Genry.

^{*} Read குடுக ராஜவரிஷயாகவி.

TRANSLATION.

(Verse 1.) The light of his race, the fortunate one (gave) mashakas increased by five for offering in perpetuity cooked rice in midday to the god dwelling in the temple named Śrīviśalūra. (He) also (gave) for whitewash (i.e., repairs) the gatanakas (gadyanakas?) of the village Nimba, which were payable to the king.

(V. 2.) The king named Siruvela who was the light of the Irunkôla race and the foremost (member) in the family of the daughter of (king) Pirantaka gave with

delight a lamp to Hara (Siva) whose abode was at Srî vi salûra.

(V. 3.) May the Maheteras protect the lamp presented with delight in the prosperous fifth year of (the reign of) the best of kings, the illustrious Sundara-Chôla, by him who bore the name Śiruvêla, to Îśa (Śira) who was pleased (to dwell) in the abode (temple) of Śrīviśalūra (situated) in the virtuous village named Nimbâgrahâra on the northern bank of the (river) Kâvêrî.

No. 122.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE VEDAPURISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUKKALITTATTAL.

This incomplete record, dated in the 14th year of Rajakesarivarman, registers gifts of money in tlakkasu made by Rajadichehi and Kunjiramalli, the wife and daughter respectively of Śiriyavelan, for burning lamps in the temple at Tirukkudittittai which was included in Amaninarayana-chaturvedimangalam. Śiriyavelan is identical with Pirantakan Śiriyavelar, the General of the Chôla king Sundara-Chôla Parantaka II. The king Raja-kesarivarman could not be identified. It is not impossible, however, that he is identical with Sundara-Chôla Parantaka II.

TEXT.

1 |—ஆவு ஸ்ரீ [||*] கொ இராசகெசரிபன்மற்கியாண்டு வச ஆவக [வ]டகரை தெவதான-வரஷ்டியம் அமகிகாராயணச்சதுவெ-ிகிமங்கலத்த தி[ரு][க்*]குடித்[கிட்]டை பெருமாளுக்கு சிறியவெளான் தெவி(ப்) இராசாதிச்சி ஒரு கொக்தாவிளக்கு சக்கி-

2 சாதிச்சவற் எரிய வைய்த்த ஈழ[க்*]காசு உல்டு இருப[த்]கஞ்சு [||*] சிறியவௌரன் மகள் குஞ்சிசமல்லி(ய்) ஒரு கொக்தாவிகைக்கு [ச]க்திசாதிச்சவற் எரிய வையத்த ஈழக்காசு உல்டு [||*]ஆக [டு]ல் கா-

3 [ச]ம் குடுத்த கொண்ட பூமி யமங்குடி(ப்) ஊரின் மெல்பக்கத்த ஆகிக்கொன்றை சிரிதா.

க_ு8வித்தர் எவ *

Read wares.

¹ The line begins with the Tamil passage who was @ as on the estampage. It is doubtful if this formed part of the inscription under publication.

^{*} The formation of the letter en is very irregular; read ac-sayal.

[·] Read Boenir.

[·] Read e sas.

No. 299 of 1908.
 See Epigrophia Indica, Vol. XII, pp. 121ft.

^{*} The inscription stops here abruptly.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 14th year of (the reign of) king Råjakåsarivarman, Råjådichchi, the wife of Śiriyavåļån, deposited (25) twenty-five tlakkāšu
for burning, as long as the moon and the sun (endure), one perpetual lamp, in (the temple of)
the god (perumāļ) of Tirukkudittiţai in Amaninârâyana-chaturvådimangalam which was a dēvadāna and a brahmadēya on the northern bank (of the Kāvērt).
(Also) Kunjiramalli, the daughter of Śiriyavåļân, deposited 25 tlakkāšu, for
burning, as long as the moon and the sun (endure), one perpetual lamp (in the same temple).
For the total of 50 kāšu (thus) paid, was purchased the land (situated) on the western side of
the village of Amangudi; and under the direction of Âlikkonrai Śridharakramavittar¹—

XIV.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PARAKESARIVARMAN UTTAMA-CHOLA.

No. 123.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MADHUVANESVARA TEMPLE AT'TIRUKKALAVUR.

This record which is dated in the 16th year of Parakésarivarman, registers a sale of land by the village assembly, for the maintenance of a lamp in the temple of Siva at Tirukkarugåvûr. The inscription may be one of king Parakésarivarman Uttama-Chôla on account of its high regnal year, if not one of Parakésarivarman Parântaka I.

TEXT.

(Line 1.). Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) king Parakessrivarman, (to the god) Mahadêva (Siva) of Tirukkarugavar*.

Evidently this person was the manager of the temple.

^{*} No. 35 of 1910.

^{*} The pullis are marked almost throughout the inscription.

^{*} Read aum coffee.

[·] Read Boss.

^{*} The gap may be filled up with the syllables and autiQuaren.

The gap may be filled up with the syllables டி வச்ச்சு மூவபருடைப்.

^{*} This must have been the beginning of a separate inscription which is left unfinished.

- (L. 3.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 16th year of (the reign of) king Parakesarivarman, we the great men of the chief assembly (mala-paradai) of this village gave the following land free of taxes till the moon and the sun (endure) to this god Mahâdêva (Siva) of Tirukkarugâvûr.
- (L. 7.) Two mā of our land of Sabhaikûttuvân in the northern kandam of the land belonging to the sacred interior and one mā (of land) to the west of the southern kandam,—in all, three mā of land comprised of two tadi; and one kāni of land (called) Sundaikuli in (the field called) Sabhaikûttuvân which being a manai, is cultivated and is yielding crop;—together, three mā and (one) kāni of land including excess and deficiency (in measurement), (we) have sold and received thirty-one kāśu of palavāvu. Having received these thirty-one kāśu we the great men of the chief assembly sold this land (viz.,) three mā and kāni² to (the god) Mahâdêva (Śwa) of Tirukkarugâvûr and exempted it from taxes, it being tax-free already, as long as the moon and the sun (endure). This (shall be under) the protection of (the assembly of) all Māhêśvaras.

No. 124.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MAHALINGASVAMIN TEMPLE AT TIRUVIDAIMARUDUR.3

This inscription is dated in the 4th year of Parakesarivarman and registers that the assembly of Tiraimar, the merchants of Tiruvidaimarudil (the modern Tiruvidaimarudur), the trustees and other officers of the temple assembled in the theatrical hall of the temple and made up an account of the gifts of gold made for maintaining lamps in that temple. It is stated that the stones which bore the original inscriptions regarding these gifts were placed in underground cellars and when the temple was renovated, true copies were made of them and that from these copies the documents were re-incised on the stone walls of the renovated temple. One such gift was that made by Kâdupattigal Nandippôttaraiyar for burning a lamp called Kumaramârtândan.

The acting of dramas in temples is mentioned in a Tanjore inscription of the time of Râjarâja I. The present record contains, though incidentally, an earlier reference to dramatic performances by introducing the term sales in line 1. The inscription gives us also an idea of how the important documents of a temple were engraved on stones and preserved in underground cellars and how when the temples had to be renovated they were copied over and re-engraved.

Kâdupattigal Nandippôttaraiyar may possibly be Nandivarman Pallavamalla of the Udayêndiram grant.

TEXT.

- 1 வூஷி ஞீ [||*] கொப்பாகேஸரிவதற்கு யாண்டு ச ஆவது கான் [க]ாஉயிடு ஞல் திரு-விடை[மரு] தில் உெவர் காடகசாலேயெ இத்தெவர் ஸ்ரீகாய⊸ிும் திருத்தக்[கட]வ திரைமுர் வைசெய்யாரும் திருவிடைம[ருதில்] ககாத்தாரும் [திருக்கெ]ாமிதுடை-யார்களும் தெவ-
- 2 ர்கணக்கு மருதன் பிசமகுட்டனும் ஸ்ரீகார்யமாசா[ய்*]கின்ற பூசலான்குடையாரும் இருக்கு செவற்கு [ஹிவய்த்த பொலியூட்டினல் வைத்த விளக்கு ஆசாய்க்த இடத்து இக்த ஸ்ரீகொயில கற்றனி [எ]பெ்பதற்கு முன் பொலியூட்டுகுப் [பிச]-மாண(ம்)மாய் உள்ள கற்கள்

¹ The exact meaning of this word is not clear.

^{*} The extent 8 md and kdps is expressed by numerical symbols.

^{*} No. 199 of 1907.

⁴ See above, Vol. II, pp. 361 ff. For Kumaramårtåndan see p. 223 above.

3 எல்லாம் அடிமணேகிழெ இட்டி¹ கல்லின்படி எடுத்தக்கொண்டு இட்டமையில் முன்-படி எடுத்தபடி மாற்றினபரிசெய் திருக்கற்றளிமெலெ கன்மெல் வெட்டிக்-கொள்[க*] [வெ]ன்று எவக் கன்மெல் வெட்டினபடி காடுபட்டிகள் க[க்*]கிப்-பொத்தரை-

4 யர் குமசமா[ர்*]த்தாண்டன்*னெனனும் வின[க்கி*]னுக்கு வைச்ச பொன் சூல் அறப்-பெ[ா]ன் அறபதின் கழைஞ்சும் கொண்[ட] திரைமுர் சவைய[ர*]ர் அட்டக்-கடல்[தா]ன் கெய் உரி இனுல் வினக்கு க உம்*

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year and the [3]25th day of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman, there being present in the theatrical hall (nâdayaśālai) of the god at Tiruvidaimarudil, the assembly of Tiraimûr whose business it was to regulate the temple affairs (śrikâryam) of this god, the merchants (nagarattâr) of Tiruvidaimarudil, the trustees of the sacred temple, the temple-accountant Marudan Piramakutṭan, and the temple manager (śrikâryamârâyginra) Pûśalân kuḍaiyâr, an account was made up of the lamps maintained from the interest (on money) deposited for (the benefit of) the god.

(L. 2.) All the documentary stones of (i.e., relating to) (investments on) interest (by the temple) having been copied over and kept as on the stones which were placed below in the underground cellars, prior to the renovation of this temple (śrikôyil) in stone, it was ordered that in the same manner as the transferred copies were made before (from the originals) (they) may now be re-engraved on the stones of the sacred stone temple; and (the following copy) was thus engraved on the stone:— Kâdupattigal Nandippôttaraiyar gave 60 kalañju of gold for a lamp called Kumaramārttāndan. One lamp (has to be maintained) from (one) uri of ghee to be measured (daily) by the (members of the) assembly of Tiraim ûr who received this sixty kalañju of gold.

No. 125.—ON THE NORTH BASE OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE VARAHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT TIRUVADANDAL.

The record is dated in the 6th year of Parak & sarivarman and registers a gift of gold for a lamp to the Manavâla-Perumâl temple at Tiruvidavandai situated in Paduvûr-nâdu, a subdivision of Âmûr-kôṭṭam.

TEXT.

- 1 வூலி ஸ்ரீ[] * கொப்பசகெசரிவத்[ர் *]க்கு யாண்டு ஆருவகு ஆமூர்கொட்டத்தப்
- 2 படுவூர்காட்டு திருகிடவக்கை ஊசொன் கையெழுக்கு [||*] சொணுட்டு
- 3 வடகரை இக்கம்பர்கி[ழ]ாக் கக்கன் எகாவி கையா[ல் யா]ங்கள் கொ[ண்டுகடவ] பொ. 4 க் முப்பதின் கழஞ்சு இப்பொக் கொண்டுகடவொம் இப்பொன் முப்பதின்கழஞ்சு பொ க்அக்கு இவுர்-
- 5 ருடைய⁸ மணவாளப்பெருமாளுக்கு ககாவிளக்கு ஒன்**றித**க்கு கிச்சம் உழக்கெண்**ணே**-ப்படி தொண்ணா-⁹

[·] Read @LL.

^{*} Cancel the letter &.

^{*} The syllables LasLassa are written over an erasure.

[·] The inscription stops here abruptly.

[•] The word edutiukondu seems to be used here in the sense of having made or taken copies from.

^{*} The word kalanju is here expressed by the symbol .0.

⁷ No. 268 of 1910.

[•] Read இவ்வுருடைய.

[.] The length of the & is marked in the next line.

- 6 ந்து காழி எண்ணே அட்டுகொமாகவும் ஒட்டிக்கு நக்குப் பொக் கொண்டொ-
- 7 ம் இப்பொக்கால் எண்ணே சனிசா இத்தவர்க்கட்டு வோமாகவும் பொன் கு-
- 8 டுத்து பொலியூட்டு சொல்லப்பெருதொமாகவும் ஒட்டிக்குடுத்தொ[ம்*] [ஊ]-
- 9 சொம் இதற்றிறம்பில் உண்டிகையும் பட்டிகையும் காட்டி ததாவாகத்திலை கீச்-
- 10 சம் காலெகாற்காணம் ²படுவொமாகவும் அன் *]ருள் கொவுக்கு கித்தம் மஞ்சாடி
- 11 பொன் மக்அபாடு இதப்பொமாகவு[ம்] இத்தண்டமு[ம்*] மன் அபாடும் இதுத்-
- 12 அ இவ்வெண்ணே முட்டாமைக் திருவுண்ணுமிகைவாரியர் வசமெ எரி-
- 13 க்க அட்டுவொமர்க இட்டுக்குடுத்தொ[ம்*] [ஊ]சொம்[||*]

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 6th year of (the reign of) king Parakê-sarivarman, we the villagers (ûrôm) of Tiruvidavandai in Paduvûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Âmûr-kôttam signed (the following deed):—

(L. 2.) (Whereas) we have received thirty kalanju of gold from the hands of Nakkan Énâdi, the headman of Innambar on the northern bank (of the Kâvêrt) in the Châla country (Sô-nādu), (we affirm that) we have received this gold and agree to measure 90 nāli of oil (as interest) on this 30 kalanju of gold, at (one) ulakku of oil every day, for (burning) one perpetual lamp in (the temple of) Manavâla-Perumâl of this village. Wê (thus) agreed and received the gold and shall measure for this gold the (quantity of) oil (agreed upon) as long as the moon and the sun (endure). We the villagers (also) agree that we shall not pay gold and say (that it is for) interest. If we fail (to do) this, we shall submit (to a fine of) four and a quarter kânam for each day (of default), in a court of justice after producing the undigai and pattigai (effects?) and we shall also pay as mannupâdu (one) mañjâdi of gold for every day (of default), to the then-reigning king. And paying this fine and the mannupâdu, we the villagers (still) agree to measure out without (further) default to (the persons of) the tiruvunnâliyai-vâriyam this (stipulated quantity of) oil for burning (the lamp).

No. 126.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE MANDAPA IN FRONT OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE CHANDRASEKHARA TEMPLE AT TIRUCHCHENDURAL.

This inscription, dated in the 2nd year of Parakêsarivarman, registers a grant of land by PûdiÂdittapidâri to the stone temple built by her at Tiruchchendurai, to meet the cost of the expenses of a festival in connexion with the solar eclipse. PûdiÂdittapidâri may have been a daughter of Pûdi or Maravan Pûdiyâr referred to in another inscription of king Parakêsarivarman at Tiruchchendurais. The king Parakêsarivarman himself has to be identified with either Madhurântaka Uttama-Chôla or Âditya Karikâla II. both of whom held the title Parakêsarivarmans. The provision made for festivals on the day of the solar eclipse might suggest that in this second year of king Parakêsarivarman there should have been at least one such eclipse. If Parakêsarivarman is identified with Madhurântaka Uttama-Chôla who succeeded to the throne in A.D. 971, we find that

¹ Read wir sin .

The word saw is evidently omitted.

^{*} The clause means that in no case would the interest be paid in gold but always in oil.

No. 319 of 1903.

See Madras Epigraphical Report for 1908, page 88, paragraph 90.

^{*} The Director-General's Archaelogical Survey Report for 1904-05, page 122.

according to Dr. Schram's " Eclipses of the Sun in India," there were two solar eclipses in the year 972 which was the second year of Uttama-Chôla. Consequently it is not unlikely that the king referred to in this inscription is king Uttama-Chôla.

TEXT. 1

1 ஸ்ஷி ஸ்ரீ[|*] கொ பசகெசரிப[க்*]ம[ர்*]க்கு யாண்டு இரண்டாவத திருச்சென் தறைக்-கற்றளி[ப்பெ]-

2 ருமானடிகளுக்கு பூகி ஆகித்தபடாரியென் காச்சுவன்றத்தஞராயணனிடை கான் இர-[ண்]-

3 டாவத[®] கொண்ட தொட்ட[ம்*] முப்பத்தைஞ்கழஞ்க³ பொன்னுக்கு கொண்ட தொட்ட-மும் ப[ாரதா]-

4 யன் ஈசானமாற(ன்)னிடை விடேகாண்ட தொட்டமும் இவ்விரண்டு தொட்டமும் கான் விடூகொண்[கைடிய

5 பரி[செ]ய் வூ-இய_ி-ஃற_ரவணத்தக்கு இருச்[சென்துறைப்பெருமானடிகளுக்கு இரு-விழாப்புறமாக தொட்ட[த்தி]ல்

8 பொகம் கொண்டு திருகிழாப்புறமாக கிசெ[ா]**9 அ**ட்டி குடுத்தென் கான் எடுப்பித்த கற்**த**விப்பெரு[மாணடி]-

7 க(ன்)[னு]க்கு பூதி ஆதித்தபடாரியென் இது பன்ரேவெறா[ா*]செக்கு||—

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 2nd year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman, I, Pûdi Âdittapidâri, gave with libation of water these two garden (lands) as per the same terms under which I purchased (them) (viz.,) the garden (land) which I purchased for 35 kalanju of gold in the second year (of the king's reign) from Kâchchuvan (Kâśyapa) Tattanârâyanan and the garden (land) purchased from Pâradâyan (Bhâradvâja?) Îśâna Mâran, to the lord of the stone temple at Tiruchchendurai for maintaining festivals (tiruvilâppuram) of the lord of Tiruchchendurai on (the day of) the solar eclipse, (stipulating that) the maintenance of the (said) festivals of the lord of (this) stone temple constructed by me Pûdi Âdittapidâri (should be met only) from the produce of the (said) gardens. (The assembly of) all Mâhêśvaras shall protect this (charity).

No. 127.—ON THE WEST WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE GHRITASTHANESVARA TEMPLE AT TILLASTHANAM.

This inscription is dated in the 3rd year of Parakês arivar man and registers a gift of gold for a lamp by a certain Korran Arunmoli alias Vânavan Pêraraiyan of Ârrûr in Mângâdu-nâdu. The money presented was apparently utilized in purchasing a land which adjoined another granted by Nangai Varaguna-Perumânâr. This lady has been already referred to as the wife of Parântaka Ilangôvêlâr and to have made a grant of land to the same temple in the 13th year of Râjakêsarivarman (Gandarâditya). It is now difficult to determine who this king Parakêsarivarman is in whose reign the gift of Varaguna-Perumânâr could be referred to. Subsequent to Gandarâditya who ruled for about 18 years there must have ruled at least four kings before Râjarâja I. succeeded to the throne in A.D. 985, viz.,—Arimjaya, Sundara-Chôla Parântaka II., Âditya Karikâla and Uttama-Chôla of whom the first probably and the two last bore the surnames Parakêsarivarman. Consequently

The pulli is marked almost throughout the inscription.

^{*} The words @sasine @saceled.

^{*} Read முப்பத்தைங்கழத்சு.

⁴ No. 277 of 1911.

Parakesarivarman of our inscription must be identified with either Arimjaya whose records have not been found hitherto or with Uttama-Chôla. In all probability the reference appears to be to the latter.

TEXT.

1 வூலு புரி[[*] கொ பர[]கவாரி[வநிரக்கு பாண்டு உ ஆவக கிருகெய்த்தானத்த 2 ந்தூருடையான் கெ[ாற்]றன் [அரு]ன்மொழி ஆயின வானவ[ன் பொரை]யன் ஒரு கொக்கா விளக் கு இரவும் பக அம் எ-இவ்விருபத்தய்வகழஞ் சு பொன் இவ் 3 [கிப்]பதற்க்கு குடித்[த தெ]பா[ன்] மசக்கனில் மெக்க டை] @ EST SSET B 4 காற் செய்யும் கிற்ப தைற கெ கெல்லேக்காலக்க ஈயுக்கு வடக்கு ம் கிழ்பாற்கெல்வே] கங்கை வரகுணபெ-5 குமாணு விள[க்கு*] இ வைத்[தி காற் செய்கு [மெற்க்கும் வ]ட[பா]ற்கெல்லே அக்த-னூர் [வ]ரய்க்காலுக்குத்தெற்கும் மெ-6 வ்பாற்கெல்வே கல்லாகெப் கிடக்கிடக்க கிடவக்கு க் கிழ*ிக்கும் இவ்விசைத்த பெரு-கான் கெல்வேயி-7 ல் உண்ணிலமொழிவின்றி விற்று வில்ஆவணஞ் செய்து குடுத்தொங்கொற்றனருண்-மொழி ஆ-வானவன் பொரையனுக்குத் திருகெய்த்தானத்த வைவெயொழும் ஊசொடும் @\$ @# & | E-9 கொழும் இது வநாவெறுரர் ஈகெத் 50—

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) king Parakesarivarman, Korran Arunmoli alias Vanavan Pêraraiyan a native of Ârrûr (a village) in [Mâ] ngâdu-nâdu, gave [25 kalanju] of gold for burning one perpetual lamp day and night. at Tiruneyttanam. Having received this twenty-five kalanju of gold, quarter sey (of land) to the west of the cultivated field (maśakkal) [whose southern boundary] (is) to the north of the shrine of minor deities (?) at the boundary line (ellaikkâl-kâvu); of Virparai the eastern boundary (is) to the west of the quarter sey (of land) given for a lamp by Nangai Varaguna-Perumânâr; the northern boundary (is) to the south of (the channel called) Andanûrvâykkâl and the western boundary (is) to the east of the mound which has never been levelled (for cultivation). We, the assembly, the villagers (ûrôm) and the temple servants (dêvakanmi) of Tiruney ttanam sold to Korran Arunmolialias Vânavan Pêraraiyan (the land) situated within the four great boundaries thus described without excluding any (portion) of land within (unnilam) and executed a sale-deed (vilai-avanam). (The assembly of) all Mahésvaras shall protect this (charity).

No. 128.—MADRAS MUSEUM PLATES OF UTTAMA-CHOLA.

These copper-plates belong to the Madras Museum. A full description of them together with that of the huge ring and seal on which they are hung and a short abstract of contents, have been given by Professor Hultzsch in his Report on Epigraphy for the half-year ending March 1891, page 4, paragraph 93. The plates are published below for the first time with text and translation. Mr. Sewell does not mention them in the list of copper-plate grants which he gives at the beginning of his Lists of Madras Antiquities, Volume II. It cannot be ascertained how and when the plates were acquired by the Museum.

¹ Read வசகுணபெரும்சனர்.

^{*} Read am Grapio.

³ For a facsimile of the seal see Epigraphia Indies, Vol. III, plate facing page 104, No. 3.

Early Chôla copper-plate grants published so far are only two in number. These are known as the large and the small Leyden grants which belong to the time of Râjêndra-Chôla I. Hence the subjoined plates which bear on them the record of Parakêsarivarman Uttama-Chôladêva, the uncle of Râjarâja I., and the grandfather of Râjêndra-Chôla I., will be the earliest Chôla record¹ published.

A few plates of the set are missing at the beginning and one at least at the end. The portion of the record on the existing five copper-plates consists of a short Sanskrit prose passage (ll. 1 to 6), three Sanskrit verses (ll. 6 to 11) and Tamil prose (ll. 11 to 121). The construction of the Tamil portion is often involved and irregular2. The word nêra in 1. 87, e.g., is used in the still current commercial sense of adjustment of receipts and payments and the meaning of visam in 1. 111 is not quite intelligible3. As regards the palæography and orthography of the plates the following may be noted. The initial vowels e and & are not distinguished, though in other inscriptions of this period the distinction is marked by adding the sign of length (and) to the short e. This method of distinguishing the long from the short is however observed in o, in ll. 52 and 53. The secondary i and i signs are distinguished, the latter by a loop attached to the end of the semi-circular cap which represents the former, e.g., ni and vi in 11. 22 and 23 respectively. The i super-added to da or ta is, as usual, marked by the semi-circular cap; but in certain cases as in 11. 26, 34, etc., it is shown by the head of the letter itself being bent and drawn out almost into a loop. The vowel signs u and û added to m are distinguished, the former by a plain curve bent towards the left and attached to the prolonged vertical of ma from its middle and the latter by the same curve doubled like the English numeral 3. The same remarks apply as well to lu and lû. When added to ka the u and û- signs are doubled in either case, the distinction, however, being that in the former the curve bends to the left and in the latter to the right. In ya, va and pa these signs are marked as at present by a vertical line attached to the right limb of the letter in the one case, and by a curve affixed to the latter, in the other. In the case of the letters s, so, a and the û-sign is denoted by adding to the u-sign a detached as is-symbol which at present however is joined to the u-sign of the letter. Sandhi (punarchchi) is but optionally adopted. The doubling of consonants has been omitted evidently by mistake in 11. 68, 70, 71, etc. Case terminations are added to the last word of a group (e.g., 11. 16f, 82). In 1. 44 ஐஞ்கழஞ்சு is written for ஐங்கழஞ்சு. The forms கிசுதம் and கிசுத both occur. So also the forms & seresin, & wereinsin and & werein (11. 54, 64, 86).

The Sanskrit portion states that 200 pieces of gold were deposited with two classes of pattasalins residing in the quarters (of Kachchippêdu) known as Karuvulân-pâți, Kamsahappâți, Atimânappâți and Êrruvalichchêri and that the residents of two of the above-said quarters were appointed managers of the temple by the king (Uttama-Chôla). Also this same Chôla king 'who destroyed Madhurâ' is stated to have ordered that the residents of Śôlâniyamam, another quarter of Kach-chippêdu, should give to the god at Ûraka two prastha and one kudubaka of rice and

¹ The late Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Rao has discovered a set of still earlier copper-plates of the time of Sundara-Chôla Parântaka II., the father of Rājarāja I., which is being published in the Epigraphia Indica.

² See Mr. Venkayya's remarks on the history of Tamil Philology of the Tanjore inscriptions in South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, Introduction, page 15.

³ This word must be different from eigan which in a record of Vîrarâjêndradêva is used in the sense of a servant.

one prastha of oil and thus be exempted from all other taxes payable to the king. These residents of \$0 \(\lambda \) \(\lambda \) \(\lambda \) a m a m together with the managers appointed from among the weavers who made cloths for the king and lived in the four quarters mentioned above, were further required to write out by turns the accounts of the temple of Vishnu at \(\hat{O} \) ragam.

The Tamil portion which begins in line 11 is dated in the 16th year of Parakêsarivarman alias Uttama-Chôladêva and records that while the king was seated in the Chitra-mandapa inside his palace (kôyil) at Kachchippêdu, his officer Sôlamûvêndavêlâr whose name was Nakkan Kanichchan of Sikkal (l. 25 f.) requested that the income of the god of the temple of Ûragam which consisted of (1) kôlnirai-kûli and kâlaļavu-kûli collected at Kachchippêdu, (2) of the (produce from) lands purchased at Kachchippêdu and Tundunukkachchêri and (3) of interest (in paddy and in money) accruing on investments by the temple, might be apportioned for the several services in the main temple and in the two shrines of the hall called Karikâla-terri (l. 65) and that the residents of the two quarters of Kachchippêdu, viz., Kambulânpâdi and Atimânappâdi (l. 23) may be appointed to supervise and carry out this apportionment. The king entrusted the matter in the hands of the chief who made the request and the latter settled the required apportionment of income.

The lands purchased and the investments made are detailed with reference to the original documents written on stone. These were:—(1) document dated in the 22nd year of king Parak êsarivarman, by which the assemblies of Kûram and Ariyar-Perumbâkkam having received 250 kalanju of gold from the temple had agreed to measure every year as interest thereon 500 kâdi of paddy; (2) document dated in the same year by which the assembly of Ulai-ûr received 50 kalanju and agreed to measure annually an interest thereon of 150 kâdi of paddy; (3) document dated in the 9th year of king Vijaya-Kampavarman, by which the assembly of Olukkaip pâkkam received 24 kalanju and agreed to pay an interest every year of one kalanju and four manjâdi of gold.

With line 72 commences a fresh grant made in the 16th year of Parakêsarivarman (Uttama-Chôla), to the temple of Ûragam at Kachchippêdu for maintaining the Sittirai-tiruvilâ festival of that god. For this purpose 200 kalanju of gold were deposited with the residents of Kambulânpâdi, Atimânappâdi, Kañjagappâdi and Êrruvalichche hêri on perpetual interest of 30 kalanju for one year, at the rate of one pilavu on each kalanju per month. This money (i.e., 30 kalanju) being fully adjusted (@ai) for expenses detailed in lines 81 to 89, the lamp-holders for the festival and the flaghoisters had to be secured by the residents of the four quarters mentioned above (free of cost).

Lines 99 to 100 register a few other items of expense apparently in connexion with the same festival. It is stated that in the 18th year of Parakêsarivarman, 'who took Madirai and Îlam' (i.e., Parântaka I), a concession had been granted, viz., exemption from municipal taxes, to the residents who had newly settled down in the quarter called Sôlâniyamam (of Kachchippêdu) in consideration of their giving certain fixed quantities of oil and rice to the temple of Ûragam, which the Tôlâchche viyâr alius Êlâkkaiyar the former residents of this quarter were regularly contributing but had discontinued on account of their decline. This concession was now (i.e., in the 16th year) ratified by king (Uttama-Chôla). It was further ordered that the residents of this quarter, viz., Śôlâniyamam, must provide also an accountant who would be given every day from the temple treasury 2 kuruni of paddy and every year 2 kalanju of gold.

According to lines 100 to 103 a further grant of 23 kalanju was made to the residents in the three Saiva quarters (Sankarappadi) of Kachchippedu, viz., Ranaja ya ppadi, Èkavîrappadi and Vamanasankarappadi, in order to maintain a perpetual lamp in the temple and to burn twilight lamps from the oil supplied by the residents of

Śôlâniya mam mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Other miscellaneous items of provision (II. 103 to 108) included the cost of the sacred festivals of Uttarâyana-Samkrânti and Chitrâ-Vishu, the organization of the goshthi of devotees, etc. The president of the City Corporation, the members of the Annual Supervision Committee and the residents of Êrruvalich chêri and Kañjagappâdi were required to check the accounts at the end of each festival, while the residents of these two quarters were to supply also the watchman of the temple (II. 110 ff.). (The city assembly) was further entrasted with the authority of appointing the managers for carrying out the temple business, the watchman and the accountant and of exempting these from payment of all municipal taxes (I. 113 f.). The document was drawn up by Nârppattennâyiramangalâdittan, an arbitrator (madhyastha) of Vîrappâdi, a quarter of Kachchippêdu (I. 119 f.).

From the above abstract of contents it is clear that the preserved Sanskrit portion of the grant refers in brief to what has been elaborately detailed in Il. 72 to 115 of the Tamil portion. Consequently the contents covered by lines 11 to 71 of the Tamil portion together with the genealogical portion of the grant, if any-all in Sanskrit-should have been lost in the missing plates at the beginning of the record. The reference to previous kings in the body of the Tamil portion is very interesting inasmuch as it enables us to identify king Parakê sarivarman Uttama-Chôla, the 16th year of whose reign is quoted twice in ll. 11 f. and 72 f., with the uncle and immediate predecessor of Rajaraja I. These references as stated already are the 22nd year of a certain Parakésarivarman (l. 28 f.), the 9th year of Vijaya-Kampavarman (1.34 f.) and the 18th year of Parakêsarivarman, 'who took Madirai (Madura) and Îlam (Ceylon)' (i. 96 f.). Vijaya-Kampavarman has been attributed to the 9th century A.D. by Professor Hultzsch, and Parakêsarivarman, 'who took Madirai and Îlam' is Madiraikonda Parântaka I.1 whose reign extended over the first half of the 10th century A.D. Consequently the unidentified Parakésarivarman referred to in 1.28 f. appears to be no other than Parakêsarivarman Vijayâlaya, who was the first of the resuscitated line of the Tanjore Chôlas and to whom Professor Kielhorn doubtfully attributes certain Chôla records from Conjeeveram, Ukkal and Suchindram ranging in date from the 4th to the 34th years of his reign".

The inscription also supplies some valuable information about the town Kachchip-pêdu (i.e., the modern Conjeeveram). Four quarters are referred to, viz., Kambulan-pâdi (ll. 74 and 88) spelt in the Sanskrit text as Karuvulanpâți (ll. 1 and 3); Atimânap-pâdi (ll. 2 and 75); Kanjagappâdi (Sanskrit Kamsahappâți) (ll. 1f. and 75 f.)

Parântaka I. was the first of the Chôla kings of Tanjore who crushed the power of the Pândya and captured their capital Madura. The title 'who conquered Madura and Ceylon' was not assumed by him till a very late period in his reign (see Madras Epigraphical Report for 1907, paragraphs 32 to 34). The mention of this latter title early in the 18th year of his reign becomes explicable when it is understood that it is only a quotation.

List of Inscriptions of Southern Ludia, page 113, Nos. 672 to 675. There is nothing in these records to show definitely that the king Parakésarivarman referred to is Vijayâlaya. The statement in our grant that a stone inscription (silá-lékha) of his 22nd year did provide for permanent income to a temple at Kachchippêdu is proof enough to show that though he was the first of the new line, Vijayâlaya had a peaceful, long and prosperous rule like any of his powerful successors. It is not possible, however, to say that as early as his time the Chôla rule extended so far south as Suchindram in the Pâṇdya country.

and Erruvalichcheri (ll. 2 and 76) which were mostly inhabited by weavers who were patronised by the king (1. 10) and consisted of two sections of pattasalins. appointment of these pattasalins as the managers of the temple and the royal patronage extended them suggests the high social status which they must have been enjoying at this early period. Even now the name Pillaipalaiyam given to the weavers' quarters suggests the favourite position which these weavers occupied either with reference to the temple or to the king-the word pillai or pillaiyar being frequently applied in this sense. Mr. Thurston under the heading Saliyans' mentions the two main divisions of that class, one of which was pattasaliyan evidently the pattasalin mentioned above. The Śaiva quarters Raņa ja ya ppādi, Ekavîra ppādi and Vāmana śankara ppādi of Conjeevaram are also mentioned. Śôlâniyamam seems to have been still another such quarter of Conjecveram in which according to lines 89 to 93 the inhabitants were exempted from all taxes in consideration of their payment of fixed quantities of rice and oil to the temple of Ûr agam. In this connexion it is also interesting to learn that this quarter of Sôlân i ya mam was at first inhabited by a class of people known as Tôlach che viyar or Êlakkaiyar. Tôlachcheviyar literally means 'those whose ears are not bored 'and Elakkaiyar' those whose hands would not accept gifts'. The first is perhaps the opposite of Karnapravritas mentioned in a Tanjore inscription and of Tollaikkadar a term applied to the tribes of Maravan, Kallan, Sanan, etc., according to Winslow's Tamil Dictionary. Two other chéris of Kachchi ppêdu which we learn from the inscription were Tundunukkachcheri whose lands were watered by the two irrigation channels named respectively 'the high-level sluice' and 'the low level-sluice' and Vîrappâdi. Whether these several quarters (pådi or chêri in Tamil and vått or våtaka in Sanskrit) were suburban villages adjoining Conjeeveram of the different quarters of that city cannot be ascertained. Conjeeveram must have also been the seat of the king' whose palace is referred to in l. 13. The temple of Ûragam (Sanskrit Ûraka) at Kachchippedu is mentioned in the Nalayiraprabandham and has been identified by Professor Hultzsch with the present Ulagalanda-Perumal some of whose inscriptions mention the temple by that name. The Karikala-terri hall which formed an important portion of the temple must have been so called after the ancient Chôla king Karikala. The present temple of Ulagalanda - Perumal which is in a badly neglected condition shows that the surrounding hall, if at all contemporaneous with the central shrine, must have been renovated in a much later period and could not represent the old Karikâla-terri.

Kôlnirai-kûli and kâlaļavu-kûli which were assigned to the temple of Ûragam (l. 15 f.) are explained in the Sanskrit portion (l. 4) as 'tolls on (articles) measured by weight (tulâ) and by capacity (prastha)'. The city had a strong guild of merchants (nagara 1 110, nagarattâr 1 119, or mânagarattôm 1 120 f.) who apparently represented the city council with a chief person (mânagaramâlvân) at their head. The guild was given full liberty to supervise the proper management of the temple business, to appoint the watchman and clerks of the temple and to exempt these latter from payment of (municipal) taxes. An item of

¹ Castes and Tribes, Vol. VI, page 279.

² South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, p. 202, footnote 2.

The names Atimânappāḍi, Raṇajayappāḍi and Êkavirappāḍi were evidently named after the titles Atimāna, Raṇajaya and Êkavira which were commonly held by Pallava kings. Êkavirappāḍi as the name of a chéri of Kachchippēḍu occurs already in an inscription of Parântaka I. in the temple of Râjasimhēśvara (South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. I, No. 145).

It was the chief capital of the early Chôla kings long before the time of Vijayalaya. During the reign of Vijayalaya and his successors, however, it must have been recognized second only to Tanjore.

interesting information supplied by the record is that a Brâhmana knowing the Vêdus was appointed for worship in the temple of Uragam, only in case a man conversant with the Vaishnava system of temple-worship (kôyil-nambu)1 was not available. Vedic Brâhmanas as a rule do not appear to have had anything to do with temple-worship from early times. The details of expenditure recorded in the grant on account of the several festivals were audited by the Chief Merchant and the Annual-Supervision Committee and all difficulties in way of the proper conduct of the charities were to be removed by the Vaishnava devotees of the temple, in the 18 nadus.

The geographical names that occur in the inscription, viz., K û ram, Ariyar Perumbâkkam, Ulai-ûr and Olukkaipâkkam, are all situated in the Chingleput district and are respectively identical with Kuram and Ariyaperumbakkam in the Conjecveram taluk and Olaiyûr and Olukarai (?) in the Madurantakam taluk. Sikkal the native village of the officer Solam ûvêndavêlân is identical with Sikkil near Negapatam in the Tanjore district.

Plate Ia.

- 1 वित स्म [॥ को स च तेषां युग्मवंशपहशालिनान्तेष्वेव करुवळान्पाटिकंसहप्पा-
- 2 ब्रतिमानपाद्ये के कार्म के Ga रीत्याख्यातेषु वाटकेषु तथा तद्धेमशतहयन्य भ-
- 3 च ³तेप्वव वाटकेप्वतिमानप्पाटिकरुव् का न्पाटीतिवाटकद्वयजातांस्तन्तुवा[य]-
- 4 न्तस्यैव हरेस्तुलाप्रस्थादिमानसम्भूतेप्वत्थेषु हेमवृद्ध्यपनतेष्वत्थे [षु क]
- 5 चायव्ययालोकिनां श्रीकार्य्यकृतामभावात् स ए[व*] राजा श्रीकार्य्यकर-
- 6 णाय तानेव स्व[य*]न्ययुद्ध(:) ॥ दातव्यम्मासमात्रे कुडुवकसहितन्तण्डु-
- 7 लप्रस्थयुग्मन्तैलप्रस्थन @ काक्रानियमनिलयनैहरकस्थत्रिधामे [1º] ना-
- 8 देयं राजभाव्यं करमिति मधुरान्माथिना शून्यभावाचोळेनाज्ञापितै-
- 9 स्तैरथ नगरजनैरप्यनुज्ञातमेतत् ॥ अायव्ययावयालिख्य चो १० नियमवा-
- 10 सिभि: [। *] मासकनेण चैकैकन्दर्शनीयी कुडुम्बिभि: [॥ *] राजवस्त्रकृतामेषाश्च-
- 12 கெசரிபதோன ஸ்ரீஉத்தமசொழகெவர்க்கு யாண்டு பதிறைவத உடெ-

Plate Ib.

- 13 யார் கச்சிப்பெட்டு கொடின்னுள்ளால் தெற்கில் சித்திரமண்டபத்தெழுக்-
- 14 தருளி இருக்க அகிகாரிகள் சொழமூவெக்கவெளார் எம்பெருமான் இ[க்*]கச்சிப்பெட்டு
- 15 ஊரகத்த கீன்றருளின உவர்க்கு இக்கச்சிப்பெட்டுக் கொல்கிறைகூனியும் காவ-
- 16 னவுகூகியும் இவரக்கு பொகமாய் வரும் மற்றும் இத்தெவர்க்கெ கச்சிப்பெட்டும் த-
- 17 ண்டு இதுக்கச்செரியிலும் விவேகொண்டுடைய உூடுயும் மற்றும் பொலி-
- 18 ஊட்டுள்ளனவும் முன்பு இத்தெவர்க்கு கிவக்கஞ்செய் இலாமெயி-
- 19 ல் கீவர்தன் செய்யவும் இக்கச்சிப்பெட்டு இசண்டு செரி இத்தெவருடை
- 20 ய ஸ்ரீகாரியங் கடைக்காணவும் அருளிச்செய்வதென்று விண்ணப்பஞ்செய்ய [*] இ-
- 21 ககச்செப்பெட்டு ஊரகத்து நின்றருளின டிவர்க்கு இவ்வூர் கொல்கிறைகூகியும் காலன-
- 22 வுகூலியும் விவேகொண்டுடைய வ-ஒடுகளும் பொலிஊட்டுள்ளனவும் ஃடெயிய கி-
- 23 வகஞ்செயலியென் அம் இவ்லூர்கம்பு நான்பாடியும் அதிமானப்பாடியும் இ-
- 24 வ்விசண்டு செரியும் இரைவா ஸ்ரீகாரியமா சிரயிவும் இப்பரிசு கிவக் கூற் செய்கவே-

Dr. Wirslow states that nambi is the son of a Brahman father and a Kshatriya mother and a

It cannot be definitely stated how many plates may be missing before this. The genealogical account. if any, is altogether lest.

^{*} The punctuation is represented by a floral device; see Plate IX.

- 25 ன்றம் அருளிச்செய்ய []* அகிகாரி சிக்கருடையான் கக்கன் கணிச்சனை சொ-
- 26 முருவெக்கவெளான் விண்ணப்பத்தால் சிவதன் செய்வித்தபடி காலன-27 வுகூலியும் கொல்கிறைகளியும் இஜெவர் விவேகொண்டுடைய கிலங்களில்
- 28 பொகமும் இசெவர் பொளியாட்டு மிஞாடுஹெப்படி கொப்பாகெசரிபதற்கு
- 29 யாண்டு இருபத்திரண்டாவது கூரத்து வூடுமைராம் அரியற்பெரும்பாக்கத்து
- 30 வுணெயாரும் கொண்ட பொன் இருனூற்றெம்பதின் கழஞ்சினுக்கு
- 31 தங்களூர் எண்ணும்பபொற்காலால் ஓராட்டைகாளேக்கு அட்டக்க-
- 32 [ட*]வ பொலிசை கெல்லு ஐஞ்ஹாற்அக் காடியும் உழையூர் வடையார் மிரை-
- 33 இடுடு பிப்படி கொண்ட பொன் ஐம்பதின் கழஞ்சினுல் ஓராட்டைகாளே-
- 34 க்கு [அளக்க[க*]டவ பொல்கெசெகெல்ல ஹாற்கெறம்பகின் காடியும் கொ வி.
- 35 *செெயகம்பப நற்கு யாண்டு ஒன்பதாவது ஒழு*க்கை[ப்*]பாக்க*த்து* வடுமெ-
- 36 யார் ஸ்ரெடுஒடுவெப்படி கொண்டுகடவ பொன் இருபத்துகாற்கழஞ்சினுல் ஒரா-

Plate IIb.

- 37 ட்டைகாளேக்கிடக்கடவ பொலிசெப்பொன் கழஞ்செ காலுமஞ்சாடியும் கி-
- 38 வக்தஞ் செய்தபடி [*] கிருவமிர் அமுன் அவிக்கு கெவ் முக்கு அனி அகாழியு-
- 39 ம் கறியமுது இரண்டுக்கு மூன்று வைகிக்கு கெவ் காளுழியும் கெய்யழுது கீசதம்
- 40 உழக்கினுக்கு கெவ் ஒன்னாழியும் தமிசமுது பொது உரியாக மூன்று வஙிக்கு [த]-
- 41 பிரமுது காழி உரிக்கு கெல் முன்னுழியும் அடெக்காயமுது மூன்ற வைகிக்கு
- 42 கெல் முன்னுடியும் விறகினக்கு கெல் இரு காழியும் ஆராகிக்கும்
- 43 வெசவராஷணன் ஒருவனக்கு கெல்பதக்கும் இவனக்கு புடவை முதல்
- 44 ஓராட்டை சானேக்கு பொன் ஐ[ஞ்]கழஞ்சும் பரிசாரகஞ் செய்யு மாணி ஒருவ அக்கு
- 45 கெல் அறகாழியும் இவனுக்கு புடவைமுதல் ஒராட்டைகாளேக்கு பொன்
- 46 கழஞ்சும் இருமெய்காப்பான் ஒருவனுக்கு சிசத கெல் குஅணியும் இவனு-
- 47 க்கு புடவைமுதல் ஓராட்டை காளேக்கு பொன்* விருகழஞ்சும் கணைவனம் உழப்-
- 48 பார் இருவர்க்கு கிசத கெல் கு.அணி காளுநியும் இவர்களுக்கு புடவைக்கு பொன்

Plate IIIa.

- 49 கழஞ்சம் சக்கோகி ஒன்றினுக்கு குவாய\ுபூசின உட்பட பொன் கழஞ்செய்காலா-
- 50 க சங்கோலி பன்னிரண்டி அக்கு பொன் பதினேங்கழஞ்சம் இருமெய்ப்பூச்சு-
- 51 க்கும் திருபுகைக்கும் திங்கள் அரைக்கால் பொன்கை ஒராட்டைகாளேக்கு
- 52 பொன் கழஞ்சரையும் திருகமனிகை மூன்றக்கு ஓராட்டை காணக்கு பொ-
- 53 ன் முக்காலம் கிருபரிசட்டம் மூன்றுக்கு ஓராட்டைகாளேக்கு பொன் கழன்.
- 54 சும் உகச்சகள் தவேப்பறை ஒன்றும் மக்தளி இசண்டும் கறடிடுகெ ஒன்-
- 55 அம் தாளம் ஒன்அம் செகண்டிகை ஒன்அம் காளம் இரண்டும் கெ-
- 56 மணி ஒன்றுமாச ஆள் ஒள்பதினுக்கு புடவைமுகதுட்பட உழையார் பொகி-
- 57 ஊட்டு கெல் ஹாற்டெறம்பதின் காடியும் கச்சிப்பெட்டு ககரத்தார் பக்கல் விடேகொ-
- 58 ண்டுடைய கிலத்தில் சித்திரவல்கிப்பெருஞ்செறுவான பட்டியும் தண்டு.
- 59 ணக்கச்செரியில் விவேகொண்டுடைய ரிலத்தில் மெட்டுமதகாறு பாஞ்ச
- 60 சென்றெப்பொத்தன் சிலத்துக்கு வடக்கில் தடி முன்றும்! காடாடிகுண்-

Plate IIIb.

- 61 டிலின் வடக்கில் செறுவு வொன்றும் பள்ளமதகாறு ப[ா]ஞ்ச கிலத்துள்
- 62 கொளெரியார் பொகத்தில் வடக்கில் குண்டி அமாக கடி ஐஞ்சினுல் ப-
- 63 ட்டி கிலமுமாக இக்கிலம் இரண்டுபட்டியும் இப்பொகியூட்டு கெல் ஹாற்-
- 64 ஹெம்பதின் காடியும் உவர்சர்கள் ஒன்பதின்மர்க்கு கிவகமாகவும் இருமெ-
- 65 புக்குமொர்க்கு கிசத கெல் முன்னுடியும் கரிகாவதெற்றியில் இருவர் டெவ[ர்]க்-
- 66 கு முன்றி வலக்க்கு கிசதமரிகியறுகாழியாக கிசதமரிசி குறுணி கா-
- 67 னுடிக்கு கெல் முக்கு அணி அறகாழியும் கறியமுக முன்றி வஙி-
- 68 க்கு கெள் காரைபியும் விறகுக்கு கெவ் முன்னுபியும் முன்று! வணிக்கு கெய் ய*]-
- 69 முது உழக்கிறுக்கு கெல் [ஐ*]ஞ்ஞாழியும் இருவர் செவர்க்கும் கிருகொணாவினக்கு-
- 70 சண டி அக்கு கெ| ய் ு புரிக்கு கெல் குறுணி காளுழியும் திருமெய்ப்பூச்சுக்கும்
- 71 திருபுகை[க்*]கும் நிக்கள் மஞ்சாடிப்பொன்கை ஒராட்டை காளேக்கு பொன் பன் .
- 72 னிசண்டு மஞ்சாடியும் இவ்விருவர் டிவர்க்கும் கிவதமாகவும் [|*] கொப்பரகேசரிப -

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2 किरिया मार्ट में की विद्या के प्रत्या के की है। जिस कर की मार्ट में कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि ૪૪, ૧૬૧૯ ટ્રેટ્ર મહિલા માછે ૧૦૧૬ જ્વાદ હૈક જ ૧૦, ૧૯૧૬ જ ૧૧૯ क्षे अन्तर्राह्मार हो है है। इस हिंदि में भी है नाट के दार के मिल की भी की पेंड 4 र्जातिक श्रिका ने कार्डु 81 PM इंध्यु प्रविध प्रदेश का प्रति में निर्धा 6 न्यालभाष्या ७०१ ते ... द्वारतिहार हो ८५ मिली ज्ञार अपूर्ट ? <u>ब्रह्मकाश्रीक्रभ्रज्ञ</u> ુર્ગમાં એ હ્યું લો તે ફિ. જે જે ટુ લાલું હૈં? તું માં આ માને કે તું કે ત ତାମର ଜାନ୍ତିୟ <u>ૄ ૧૬</u>૭૬તી હો કો કા છે એ જો જો જો હ ख्ढेला ब्री अही औ. 10 र्होट रें हो अर पाह की है। की ए कि है। की आ हो है। ए शह है। की अर हो है। ए शह है 12

<u>૧,૫[[</u>ૄમ્*હા*શી.#ઇજાજેહ્નાહા[[હ कुर्मावहर्गिम् कर्ताम लगुलग्री कुर्मा मिल्लिस sepsily of 499 across त्ते से अपि प्रमुख के प्राप्त के कि का कि जो कि का कि जो कि कि का कि कि का कि कि का कि का कि का कि का कि का कि क्षार्धीमा निर्माच ८४मा चीतिल नी स्थितिक नामको नामको क्या न निवधान करि अपूर्व मण्डियो काका कि स्थितिक इस्ति काका क्षार्थिक क्षार्थिक स्थितिक **ୖ**ୡ୕୕୰୕୕୳୳ମୃମତ୍କ ଦେଖିଲି ଦଥ୍ୟା ଓ ହଥ[୍]ଣ ଅ भी व्याजिस कर कि व्याज्य कर की विकास कर में भी व्याज्य के कि व्याज्य के कि व्याज्य कर कि व्याज्य कर कि व्याज्य के कि व्याज्य कर कि व्याज्य कर कि व्याज्य क सी, तटन (२८) पिक्या भेजी जी खेळा अपि एक स्

खे शत त्री खीशतक त्रिये मानुष्मी किर्दा का १४ में खेर क्यी ने खेर का तिक्ष का प्रवासी अहा करें अपनि के हुन के हुन का हु १ १ तर् प्रवास त्र कुल त्र देश हैं कर में कुल त्र हैं के जा तुर कि की कि की की कि की कि की क entrates examinations of the property of the p

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२०८१ कुट्टी ७२ २१ मा क्षेत्र ज्या ४ त्या भेगे, (प्लेल ५०० के प्ले रिअक्टर का 116 ealegerng extendent was any who be seen of 1/600

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44	ত্রা বিলেনে প্রাক্ষাধ্রম লোক্তা হার্ম কন্ত্রপূর্ণ নিনা প্রাণা প্রবিদ্ধান করে লোক্তর প্রক্রি প্রক্রিক করে প্রক্রি পর্য করে	44
46	1 22 10 3	46
48	त्राशिताक्क भिष्ट भग्ने का भिक्तित्र स्थित स्थित स्थित स्था कि । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । । ।	48
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52	॔॔ढ़ॖढ़	52
54	4054144488	54
56	ऽ। (२०१४ म्या २००२ वर्ष हुर् स्पर् हुर्स क्रमणी तलत (२१ म्या १ १) तिम्य मार्था वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष मार्था वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष । वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष	56
58	Meccantigrape of som of som of the son of th	58
60	श्री २००२ तट तो १ १ था मुंग १ ११५ १३९ ५ ५ ०१९ हिया जांत्र में दिर्भ करें इंका ४ १ थी। हा अ इक्का भी व्यत्रिक्ट (का भू श्री १०११) था ६०० (८० १४ । जा ना निर्धा	60
	iiib.	
62	૮૮૬ અમિલ હોયલ મે મું અભાગ કાર્યો ૧૮૮૫ન એ ૧૦૯૧ અમાર્યો ૧૯૬૧ માં અંદર કર્યો છે. દુષ્ટી હત્યા ક્ષ્યા કિલ્લો મું મું મું આ મું કર્યો કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યો કર્યા કર	62
64	00) 00 4 00 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	64
66	BB Jannerst B 39 value and the sold of the	66
68	३ मेर्निम्मुळ्याम्सिट्रेश्वाचित्रातिका मिस्टिंग्या स्थिति । स्थित	68
70	The standard of the second standard of the second of the s	70
72	मा स्परित्व कि प्राप्त कि हा शा शा कि शो मिल हु न ही का मिल कर ने ता कर ने ता कर ने ता कर ने कि का मिल के ही म	72

Plate IVa.

- 73 தற்கு யாண்டு பதிரைவது கச்சிப்பெ[ட்] ஊரகத்த நின்றகுளின செவர்பக்கல் இ-
- 74 வ்லூர் கம்புழான்பாடியார் கொண்ட பொன் எழுபத்தமுக்கழஞ்சரையும் அ -
- 75 கிமானப்பாடியார் கொண்ட பொன் எழுபத்தமுக்கழஞ்சுரையும் கஞ் சு க -
- 76 ப்பாடியார் கொண்ட பொன் முப்பத்தைங்கழஞ்சும் எற்றுவழிச்செரியார்
- 77 கொண்ட பொன் பதினெண்கழஞ்சும் ஆகப் பொன் இருதுற்றுக்கழஞ் -
- 78 கினுக்கு கழஞ்சின்வாய் பேளவு பொகிசையாக ஓராட்டைகா -
- 79 ஜோக்கு வக பொவிசைப்பொன் முப்பதின் கழஞ்சு இப்பொ -
- 80 ன் முப்பதின் கழஞ்சம் இசெவர் சித்திரைதிருவிழாவுக்கு சிவனஞ்செய்த -
- 81 படி கிருவிழா எழுகாளேக்கும் எண்ணேக்கு பொக் எழு கழஞ்சும் எழுகாளேக்கு கா -
- 82 அழுவும் காறுசாக்குக்கும் பொன் இருகழஞ்சும் எழுகாளும் கொட்டி செய்-
- 83 யும் ஜெவசடியர்க்கு கொற்றுக்கும் பூசனேக்குமாக பொன் ஐங்கழஞ்சம் எழு -
- 84 காகும் வராஷணமொஜனத்தக்கு அன்றுட+கத்தால் கேற்கொண்டு

Plate IVb.

- 85 ஊட்டுவதான பொன் பதின்(க்) கழஞ்சும் செவர் பள்ளிச்சிலிகை காவுஞ்சிவி -
- 86 டெயார்க்கும் சிறப்புவக்த உவச்சர்க்கும் எழுகாணக்கு பொன் கழஞ்சும்
- 87 கண்டழிவு பொன் ஐங்கழஞ்சு[ம்*] ஆகப் பொன் கொ[]*] இருவிழாவுக்கு விளக்கு பி
- 88 டிப்பாரும் கொடி எடுப்பாரும் கம்புழான்பாடியாரும் அகிமானப்பாடியாரும்
- 89 எற்றுவழிச்செரியாரும் கஞ்சகப்பாடியாரும் [*] இவடிவர் செரியான சொழாகிய-
- 90 மத்த முன்புள்ள தொளாச்செகியரான எலாக்கொயர் எச்சற்றமெ-
- 91 மீல் இவ்வெவாக்டுகப்பர் வ-ஒலு-88ஐ-ரே சி இறை இறக்க[க்*]கடவரவ்வாடுமே -
- 92 மில் இச்செரிக்கு புறத்தைகள் அவக்கெறின குடிகளே மணேயால் இங்கள் காழி
- 93 உழக்கெண்ணேயும் இருகாழி அரிசி[யு*]ம் இடிவர்கெ பிறையாக கொண்டு மற்ற இக்க-
- 94 காஞ்சுட்டின் இசெற எப்பெற்பட்டதும் சொள்ளாதிதாகவும் இவர்களே இதன்றி மற்-
- 95 அ இதெகாட்டினர் கெங்கெ இடெகுமரி இடை செய்தார் செய்த பாவக் கொள்வ-
- 96 தாகவும் என்று இப்பரிச மதிகொழ்ம் ஈழமுங்கொண்ட ஸ்ரீப்சசெசரிபதற்கு

Plate Va.

- 97 யாண்டு பதினெட்[ட]ரவது இக்கச்சிப்பெட்டு ககரத்தார் செய்த வூவடுமெயுபடியெய்
- 0 98 டெவரும் இவக்களே " இ[வ்*]விதெயை கொள்வதாகவும் இச்செரியார் இடிவர்க்கு
- 99 கணச்கு இடுவதாகவும் இவனுக்கு இடிவர் பண்டாரத்தெ சிசதம் குதுணி கெவ்தும்
- 100 ஆண்டுவரை இருகமுஞ்சு பொன் இடுவதாகவும் இவ்வூர் இரணதயப்பாடி எக்கிரப்
- 101 பாடி வாமன சங்கரப்பாடியுமாக மூன்று செரிச்சங்கரப்பாடியாரும் கொண்ட பொன்
- 102 இருபதின் கழஞ்சினும் முன்பு கீன ந செரியாரெ கடவ கொணகினக்கொர் -
- 103 அம் சொழ்[ா *] கியமத்தாரட்டும் எண்ணே வாடிகினக்கெரிப்பதாகவும் இற -
- 104 ண்டு ஸ்ரீகொகியன் தெவர்களே உத்தரமயகவும் தருகியும் தத்திகொகிஷ-அம் வு-
- 105 உணமாட்டுவதற்கும் இருகிழாவிற்கு விளக்கு பிடிப்பாற்கும் கொடி எடுக்குமானுக்-
- 106 கும் திருமுற்றம் புகுக்க உர-மெஷ்காயன்மாற்கு அரிசி "தணியும் கொலு செய்தானு-
- 107 க்கு அரிசி 3 தணிப்புகக்கும் உடுஜனேப்பொன் அமெக்கழஞ்சும் மற்றும் ஸ்ரீகொகி அன்
- 108 குடும்வுள்ளன கிவக்தம் பாசாதெ கண்டழிவிலே செய்வதாகவும் இத்தெவர் ஸ்ரீக[ச]-

Plate Vb.

- 109 ய-ிழம் இடெயூறுள்ளன பதினெட்டு காடமு யாருமே கடெக்கண்டு 'திரக்குகுபெட்பா].
- 110 சாகவும் இஞ்ஞகாத்து ககசமான்வானும் ஆட்டெவாரியரும் எற்றவழிச்செரியாரும்
- 111 கஞ்சகப்பாடியாரும் இத்தெவர் விசம் அழிக்தது ஆண்டுதொறும் இருவிழாச் செய்த-
- 112 வளைவே கணக்கு காண்பதாகவும் இச்சுட்டப்பட்ட இரண்டு செரியாருமெ தெவர்பண்-
- 113 டாரத்து வெத்த கிவக்தன் கொண்டு இருமெடிய் காப்பு இடுவதாகவும் இத்தெவர் からませかりーター
- 114 ம் கடுடக்காண் பாரையும் இருமெய்காப்பாண யும் கணக்கெழு அவாண் -
- 115 யும் கக்கமெ இவகெழுசெய்த இறைகொள்ளப்பெருத்தாகவும் ஸ்ரீகொவி-
- 116 அக்கு ஸ்டூகொயில் கம்பா[ய்] கிரம்பினுமெப் பிறு தனிடில் வெதம்க [ல் *]வ வரா-

¹ The symbol + cannot be read as ka (s) nor could it stand for the numeral one (s). Probably it is a mark to indicate that the space between _ and s left by the engraver by mistake has to be cancelled.

Read @autalon.

[&]quot; Rend growff.

[·] Read Bir # 4.

[·] Read ப்பெரு தமிடில்.

- 117 ஷணணோயெ ஆராக்க்க இசுவதாகவும் இப்பரிக அகிகாசஞ்செய்வாசெவ அசெந[ஓ]-
- 118 வே செய்தென் இஞ்ஞக[ச*]த்திர் விரப்பாடி 8ய இலுன் காற்ப[த*]தெ[ண்*]ணுவு -மங்கலாதித்த-
- 119 கென் எழுத்து [|*] இக்கச்சிப்பெட்டு ககரத்தார்பக்கல் விலேகொண்ட சிலம் ஒலொக-
- 120 மாராயப்பெருஞ்செறுவில் கிழக்கில் மெற் மிகுகிடுமெனு உட்பட விற்றுக்குமித்-தொம் மா-
- 121 கைசத்தொம் []*] இந்த மாலகம் எழுத்து வெட்டின அறந்தால்கி பொர்மிகளிரனு

- (L. 6.) The Chôla (king) who was the destroyer of Madhurâ (i.e., Uttama-Chôla Madhurântaka) commanded that the residents of Sôlāniyamam must give per month two prasthas and one kudubaka of rice and (one) prastha of oil to (the god) Tridhâmam (Vishnu) standing in (the temple of) Ûraka and that no taxes which may be levied by the king be collected (from these) in consideration of (their) poverty. Thereupon the city-magnates also authorized this. Consequently the house-holders residing in Sôlâniyamam together with the managers of (the temple of) Hari whose abode is in Ûraka, must write out in turn one after another the (accounts of) income and expenditure and show (them) every month to these weavers of royal garments living in the four quarters (mentioned above).
- (L. 11.) In the sixteenth year (of the reign) of the glorious king Parakêsarivar-man alias the illustrious Uttama-Chôladêva, when (this) lord was pleased to remain in the (hall called) Chitra-mandopa on the southern side within (his) palace at Kachchippêdu, the officer (adhikâri). Sôlamûvêndavên seeing that no provision for expenses (nibandam) was previously made for this god, made the request that the king (emberumân) may be pleased to order that the kôlnirai-kûli and kâlalavu-kâli of this Kachchippêdu together with the proceeds in the enjoyment of this (god) from the lands purchased for this same god in Kachchippêdu and Tundunuk kachchêri and other (income) derived by interest (poliyûttu), (may be used) to provide for the nibandam of the god who is pleased to stand in (the temple of) Ûragam³ at this Kachchippêdu and that the two chêris of this Kachchippêdu may manage the business (śrîkârya) of this god.
- (L. 21.) (The king) was pleased to order (as follows):—"You shall yourself have the (necessary) provision made for the nibandam of the god who is pleased to stand in (the temple

^{.&#}x27; Read Curricus Only a few lines are wanting to complete the record; consequently a single plate appears to have been lost at the end.

^{*} Sometimes köyil is also taken for a temple; it is doubtful if the king's palace always adjoined a temple or was otherwise connected with it.

^{*} This is the name of one of the old temples at Kanchi mentioned in the Ndlayiraprabandham and refers to the present Ulagalanda-Perumal temple (Madras Epigraphical Report for 1893, page 6).

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74 ज्ञां भिलते को खान के प्रतिका के स्वतिका के त्र में के प्रतिक विकास कि 74 76 16 たっしんの11041といくのでは過いていかがかからりんのときのよう 78 78 हैं तुर्दे ध्रुव्यम् केष्टम् त्विश्व हे हु हु । हु हि ते बे र्ड्नि मि हु न अ के आक्र 80 80 ઌૺૺઌૺ**૾ૺ**ૡઌઌઌ૽ૺઌૢઌ૽૽ઌઌૹઌ૾ઌૢઌૻૹૢઌ૽ૺ૱ 82 রীরালাংথী সামিদান মিত **রুনা অ**পিক্রিপ রূপ রূপ রূপ 82 क्रात्वर्रकार्यक्षार्यकारम्भित्रीक्ष्यक्षित्रार्थकार्यक्षेत्रार्थकार्यक्ष 84 84 ich. 51 (२) शुर्वा चारिया में प्रमुक्ति कि एक प्रशापना निर्मा शुर्वा कि विश्व कि विश्व कि विश्व कि विश्व कि विश्व कि 86 , ७९५ को 14 कि ११ २० तंत्र १४ ६ तत्त्व 1 क्षेत्र त्व है १ ४ क्षेत्र की प्रकार की का 86 भरति श्रह्में जा अक्षेत्र भ किस अमेत्रकती ब्रोडिंग श्रित है। अस्ति असे असे किस असे असे असे असे असे असे असे असे 88 88 रिद्मश्वीकृतन्त्रिक्षीर्काश्वीकाश्वीला 90 90 a FR Hauld and *ବ୍ୟୁଷ* ଏଥି । 92 92 date 200, 200 53 20 23 94 94 96 96 ०१९६१८११११११११११६८००८४५११५०१।७०१११११८८४४ 98 ^{ત્}ઉકુ હેં ટે બુન્ને હ્રાસ્ત્રી અને કર્યા હું જેવા છે. દુ 98 त्रिश्क्रोभितक्षेत्रात्वात् विवयम्भिक्षेत्रे मान 100 100 30994440855181628500016 102 *ଭା >ତା । ଜ୍ଞା ତା * କ୍ଷତ 102 द्भावशीक्री कालभ 104 104 ansant the contraction 106

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ଌୢୄ୰୵୷ୗୣ୳ୡ୰୳୶୰୵ୡ୕ୄୠୢ୶୶ୠ୷୶୳୳ୗ୕ୣ୴୷୷ୡୄ ଌ୕୶ୢୖୢ୵^{ଌୣ}ଽଽଌୗ୵୕ଡ଼୕୕୕୷ଌୗ*୕*୷ଌୄ୷୳୷୷୷୷



of) Ûragam at this Kachchippêdu, (from) the kôlnirai-kûli and kûlaļavu-kûli of this village, (from) the lands acquired (by the temple) by purchase and (from) the income derived by interest. The two chêris of this village, viz., Kambulânpâdi and Atimânappâdi, shall manage the business of this god. In this way shall you carry out the nibandam."

(L. 25.) (Thus) at the request of the officer Nakkan Kanichchan alias Sôla-Mûvêndavêlân of Sikkal, the nibandam, which was caused to be made (from) the kâlalavu-kâli, and the kôlmirai-kâli; from the income from the lands purchased by this god; from the five hundred kâdi of paddy which (being the income) as interest of this god according to the investment deed (engraved) on stone in the 22nd year of (the reign of) king Para-kêsarivarman was measured out by (the measure called) ennâlipporkâl of their village for one year, (as interest) on the 250 kalanju of gold deposited with the members of the assemblies of Kûram and Ariyar Perumbâkkam; from the one hundred and fifty kâdi of paddy which was measured out as interest for one year on fifty kalanju of gold received by the members of the assembly of Ulaiyûr (in the same year of the same king) according to the deed (engraved) on stone; and from one kalanju and four manjâdi of gold which was paid as interest, for one year, on the twenty-four kalanju of gold received by the members of the assembly of Olukkaipâkkam, according to the deed (engraved) on stone in the 9th year of (the reign of) king Vijaya Kampavarman, was thus organised.

(L. 38.) Three kuruni and six nali of paddy for sacred offerings (to be given) at the three junctures (sandhi) (of the day); four nali of paddy for two vegetable offerings (to be given) at the three junctures (of the day); five nati of paddy for (one) ulakku of the daily ghee offering; three nali of paddy for (one) nali and (one) uri of curd which was (to be offered) at the three junctures (of the day) at the rate of one uri of curd each time; three nali of paddy for areca-nut offering at the three junctures; two nali of paddy for firewood; one padakku of paddy for one Brahmana who knows the Vedas and performs worship; five kalanju of gold (given) to this man as cloth money (pudavai-mudal) for the period of one year; six nali of paddy for one mani who does service (in the temple); one kalanju of gold (given) to this man as cloth money (pudavai-mudal) for the period of one year; one kuruni of paddy daily for one man who watches the sacred images (of the temple); two kalanju of gold (given) to this man as cloth money (pulavai-mudal) for the period of one year; one kurum and four nali of paddy per day for two persons who work in the flower garden ; (one) kalanju of gold (given) to these for cloth; fifteen kalanju of gold for the twelve Samkrantis at the rate of (one) kalanju and a quarter of gold for each Samkranti, including the priests' honorarium (âchârya-pûjanai); (one) kalanju and a half of gold for a period of one year for (sandal-paste) rubbed over the sacred body (of the god) and sacred smoke (incense), at the rate of one-eighth pon per month; three-quarters of a pon for the period of one year for three sacred baths (namanigai); (one) kalanju of gold for the period of one year for three sacred cloths. One hundred and fifty kadi of paddy (which is the income) by interest (measured out) by Ulai-tir (were assigned) inclusive of cloth money to nine persons of musicians (ugachchagal), viz., one (who beats) the telaipparai, two drummers (mattali), one (who beats) the karadigai, one (who strikes) the tilam, one (who beats) the segandigai, two (who blow) the trumpets and one (who sounds) the hand-bell (kai-mani). One patti (of land) called

¹ The words for the period of one year ' are omitted here by mistake.

Sittiravallipperunjeru (included) in the lands purchased from the merchants (nagarattar) of Kachchippedu and (one) patti of land of five tudis, consisting of three tadis (included) in the land purchased at Tundunukkachchêri which lies to the north of the land of Sendaraippottan and is irrigated by the channel which flows from the high level sluice, of one seruvu to the north of the (field) Kadadi-kundil and of (one) kundil to the north of (the land which is in the) enjoyment of Koneriyar and is (included) in the lands irrigated by the channel which flows from the low-level sluice, -in all, these two pattis of land and the above-mentioned one hundred and fifty kadis of interest-paddy shall provide the expenses (nibanda) on account of the nine persons who form the musical troupe. Three nali of paddy (were provided) daily to those who smear (the temple) with cow-dung. Also (the following) are to be the expenses (nibanda) of the two gods mentioned below: three kurumi and six nahi of paddy on account of the two gods in the sculptured hall of Karikâla (Karikâla-terri), at six nâli of rice (and) one (kurunî) and four nâli of rice (to be offered respectively) at the three junctures daily (of the day) to (each of) these two gods : four nali of paddy for vegetable offerings (to be given) at the three junctures (of the day); three nali of paddy for firewood; five nali of paddy for (one) ulakku of ghee-offering (required) at the three junctures (of the day); one kuruni and four nali of paddy for (one) uri of ghee (required) for two sacred perpetual lamps to the two gods; twelve manjadi of gold for (sandal paste) rubbed over the sacred body (of the images) and for the sacred smoke (incense) for the period of one year at the rate of (one) manjadi of gold per month.

(L. 72.) In the 16th year of (the reign of) king Parak ê sarivarman, from the god who was pleased to stand (in the lemple) of Uragam at Kachchippedu, the residents of Kambulan padi (a quarter) of this village, received 73 kalanju and a half of gold; the residents of (the quarter) A timanappadi received 73 kalanju and a half of gold; the residents of (the quarter) Kanjagappadi received 35 kalanju of gold and the residents of (the quarter) Erruvalichchêri received 18 kajanju of gold. (Thus) for the total gold of 200 kalanju, the interest which accrues for the period of one year at the rate of one pilarul on each kalanju (for a month), was thirty kalanju of gold. These thirty kalanju of gold were used in providing for the expenses (nibanda) of the Sittirai-tiruvilà (festival) of this god in the following manner: - 7 kalanju of gold for oil (required) for the seven days of the festival, 2 kalanju of gold for sweet-smelling flowers and scented sandalpaste on (these) seven days; 5 kalanju of gold for food and presents to the devotees who form the kotti (gôshthi)2 during (these) seven days; 10 kalanju of gold for the food of the Brahmanas during (these) seven days by purchasing paddy 3 and feeding (them); (one) ka/anju of gold for the palanquin-bearers who carry the palanquin of the bedchamber of the god and for the musicians invited for the seven days of the festival; and 5 kalanju of gold for miscellaneous expenses. Thus the gold being equal (to the expenses specified), the lamp-bearers and flag-hoisters for the festival (shall be) the residents of Kambulanpadi, Atimanappadi, Erruvalicheheri and Kanjagappâdi.

The word generally means a split or fraction. Dr. Winslow gives it as being equal to one half of a kundumani (weight) of gold.

The words Θεασφασσ and Θεσώφ may also be taken in the sense of dancing girls and some particular form of their dance; but this is not likely, for then the word μεδο 'worship' would not have been used in connexion with the temple dancing girls.

[்] அன்றுடாத்தால் of the original is not intelligible

- (L. 89.) Whereas Tolâcheheviyar alias Êlâkkaiyar, the former residents of Solâniyamam, a chêri (quarter) of this god, have decreased in numbers and these Êlâkkaiyar are unable to pay taxes as per old custom, the inhabitants who come from outside this chêri and settle (in it) (shall) give (one) nâli and (one) ulakku of oil and two nâli of rice per house per month as tax (payable) only to this god, and shall not pay any other taxes fixed by the town magnates. Those who show (in the books) against them any taxes other than the said (taxes) shall incur the sin committed by the people who commit (sin) between Gangâ (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin).
- (L. 96.) Thus this god shall receive these taxes from these inhabitants in the manner described above, according to the very settlement (vyavasthai) made by the merchants of this Kachchipped u in the eighteenth year of (the reign of) the glorious Paraké sarivarman who took Madirai (Madura) and Îlam (Ceylon). The accounts of this god shall be maintained by (one of) the inhabitants of this chèri and he shall be paid from the treasury of this god (one) kuruni of paddy per day and two kalanju of gold per year.
- (L. 100.) The Sankarappadiyar of the three quarters, viz., Ranajayappadi, Êkavîrappadi and Vamana-Sankarappadi of this village having received twenty kalanju of gold shall burn one perpetual lamp which these inhabitants of the above-mentioned quarters have agreed (to do) and an evening lamp from the oil supplied by the inhabitants of Solaniyamam.
- (L 103.) For bathing the gods in the two sacred temples (śrikôyil) (on the occasion of) Utlaramayana (Uttarâyana)-Samkrânti and Śittirai-Vishu, for the lamp bearers and the man who hoists the flag during (these) festivals and for the chiefs of the assembly (parushai) who enter the sacred court (of the temple, to supervise), one tâni of rice (has been provided); for one who organises the goshthi, (one) tâni and (one) padakku of rice; and half a kalañju of gold as honorarium (for the same). Other items (of expense) in the sacred temple which are omitted (to be mentioned) shall be met from miscellaneous expenditure, without taking note of the provision (nibanda) (made above).
- (L. 108.) The (Srtvaishniva) devotees of the 18 nâdu shall alone supervise and set right all obstructions to the management of the (temple) business of these gods. The Chief Merchant (nagaram-âlvân) of this guild (nagara), (the members of the) Annual Supervision Committee (âttai-vâriyar), the residents of Êrruvaliehchêri and Kañjagap-pâdi, shall, every year, look into the accounts of the expenses (incurred) on (viŝam³) these gods, soon after the festivals are celebrated. The residents of the above-mentioned two chêris alone shall provide for the watch of the sacred images as per the settlement (nibandam) deposited in the treasury of the gods.
- (L. 113.) The mercantile guild shall itself choose the superintendent of the sacred business (in the temple) of these gods, the watchman of the sacred images and the accountant and shall not receive (any) taxes (from them). If persons fully knowing the (duties of) worship in sacred temples are not obtainable for (this) sacred temple, a Brâhmana versed in the Vêdas shall alone be appointed to perform the worship.
- (L. 117.) Thus at the command of the officers, I, Narpattennayira Mangala-dittan, an arbitrator (madhyastha) of Virappadi of this city, executed (i.e., wrote) this document (arai-ôlai) by order. (This is) my writing. We (the members) of the great

^{&#}x27;The term Sankarappadi appears to be a general name applied to the quarter in which the suisas of a town lived.

A term applied to the congregation of devotees who sing the glory of the god, either Siva or Vishnu

^{*} The word with is not found in Dr. Winslow's Tamil Dictionary. It may stand for dish in which case would mean the smallest amount spent.

No. 129.—ON THE WEST AND SOUTH WALLS OF THE NAGESVARASVAMIN TEMPLE AT KUMBAKONAM."

This inscription is dated in the 4th year of Parakesarivarman and registers the gift of a lamp to the temple of Tirukkil-kôṭṭam at Tirukkuḍamūkkil (i.e., the Nâgesvara temple at Kumbhakôṇam). The astronomical details given in the record were verified by Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikkannu Pillai and found to be correct for Madhurāntaka Uttama-Chôla, the uncle of Râjarâja I. The date corresponds to Thursday, the 22nd April A.D. 9753.

1 கொப்பசகெயலிபதற்க்கு யாண்டு ச ஆவத வடகரைப்பா -

3 இஷகாயற்று வியாழக்கிழமையும் கவதியும் பெற்ற மகத்தன்ற திருக்குடமுக்கில், முல-பருடைப் பெருமக்களொம்

TRANSLATION.

In the 4th year of (the reign of) king Parakê sarivarman, on the day of Makhâ which corresponded to a Thursday and to the ninth tithi of the month of Mêsha, we the great men of the chief assembly (mûlaparudai) of Tirukkudamûkkil which was a dêvadâna in Pâmbûr-nâdu on the northern bank (of the Kâvêrî), sold the following land . . . on account of one sacred perpetual lamp which was placed for the great god (paramasvâmin) at Tirukkîl-kôttam on behalf of Kâri Kolamban, one of the [Kai]kkôlas. . . .

No. 130.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE UMAMAHESVARA TEMPLE AT KONERIRAJAPURAM.

This inscription is dated in the 6th year of Parakêsari varman Uttama-Chôla. It registers the grant of a land for a lamp to the temple of Âdityêśvaram-udaiya-Mahâdéva at Tirunallam.

TEXT.

[·] Kilakkilmër may perhaps be a mistake for Sycastic Coo, i.s., the high ground on the eastern side.

No. 245 of 1911.

[.] Vide Madras Epigraphical Report for 1912, page 65, paragraph 20.

[·] Read கொழம்பின.

a The inscription stops here.

⁴ No. 638 of 1909.

The length of p is indicated by a separate symbol.

[·] Read Gaader.

- 2 வல-இடுபிலேய் கி]க்கின சிவம் மிடுர்ப் பாலாசிரியன் குளவம்பகல் சிலத்தக்கு மெற்கும் தென்பாற்கெல்லே ஃஷவலாடை[வா]ய்க்கா அக்கு வடக்கும் [மெல்பாற்கெல்லே பா]-லாசிரியன் சாதன் காரியும் தம்பியும் கிலத்துக்கும் [ஊர்]வாய்க்கா[அ]க்கும் கிழக்-கும் டை-
- 3 பா[ற்]கெல்வே இ[வ][ர்*][கள்] கிலத்துக்கெ[ப்] தெற்கு]மான கிலம் காலெயரைமா-முவிரிகைக்கிழ்முக்காலெயரைக்காணியரைக்காணி [இ]க்கிலம் [வடிர]ாஜிக)வத் ஒரு [கொனாவிளக்கெரிப] கிக்கித்த இத பதாவெனூராமக்கை இவ்வி[னக்கு] இவன் வைத்த[த] [|*]

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 6th year of (the reign of) Uttama-Ch ôla alias king Parakésarivarman, the headman of Elinûr for burning one perpetual lamp, as long as the moon and the sun (endure), to (the temple of) Âdityêśvaramudaiya-Mahâdêva at Tirunallam. (The boundaries of) the land which I, on behalf of Dêvan in presence of the 'Karanikas,' (set apart) for this (purpose) and excluded from the lands of the god (are as follow):—(The eastern boundary is) to the west of the land (called) Kulavampandal (belonging to) Pâlâśiriyan of Mîdûr; the southern boundary is to the north of (the channel called) Rishabhavâhana-vâykkâl; the western boundary is to the east of the land (belonging to) Pâlâśiriyan Śâttan Kâri and (his) younger brother and to the channel of the village; the northern boundary is to the south of the land (belonging to) these same (persons).

(L. 3.) (The total extent of) the land thus (described) (viz.,) (one) quarter, one-fortieth, one three-hundred and twentieth and sixtieth and one hundred and sixtieth. This land was excluded (being set apart) for burning one perpetual lamp as long as the moon and the sun (endure). (The assembly of) all Mahésvaras

shall protect this (charity). This lamp was given by this person.

No. 181.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE NAGESVARASVAMIN TEMPLE AT KUMBAKONAM.3

This is another record of Parakésarivarman which supplies the astronomical details of week-day, month and nakshatra and enables us to fix the exact date of the record. Diwan Bahadur Swamikkannu Pillai has calculated and found the details to be correct for the eighth year of Parakésarivarman Uttama-Chôla who ascended the throne in A.D. 969-70. The date corresponds to Thursday, the 80th January A.D. 979.4 Udaiyâr-Gandarâ dittatteriñ ja-Kaikkôlar must have been the name of a regiment called after king Gandarâditya, the father of Uttama-Chôla.

TEXT.

1 [ay] of [w] [||*] Gar[iur]-

2 @ ##[u #] pa # [ur]-

3 min of stil res & D-

4 வ்வாண்டு வடகரைப்பு எ]-

5 ம்பூர்காட்டுத் தெவத[ா]-

¹ The words as parfice was Commission are not quite intelligible. The translation offered is purely tentative.

The repetition of sems seroul in the text seems to be a mistake.

^{*} No. 229 of 1911.

^{*} Madrae Epigraphical Report for 1912, page 65, paragraph 20.

Compare similar names of regiments above, Vol. II, Introduction, page 9.

6, ன[ம்*] இரு[க்*]குடமுக்கில் இருக்-
7 கேழ்க்கொட்டத்தில் [வ]-
8 ஈவேறாறிக்கு இவ்வாட்டைய் கும்-
9 பகாயற் <i>தில் வியாழக்</i> கிழமை பெ-
10 ற்ற அவிட்ட ந்திக் கான்று உடைய-
11 ார்
12 ள[ரை] தன் பிச்ச(ன்)னை டெ
13 யங்கு அசையன்
14 வச்[ச] திருகெத்தா[விறாக்கு கடின்-
15 அக்கு [அ]லசு இவய்-
16 கொண்டு தவன்புறம்
17 ஆ
18 காரி [அட்டகட[வ] கெ இவ-
19 விளக்கும் ச
20 இத வ[நா]வெழுரார்கொடி [*]
-8

No. 132.—ON THE NORTH BASE OF THE SECOND PILLAR IN THE ROCK-CUT CAVE IN THE PUNDARIKAKSHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT TIRUVELLARAI.³

This unfinished inscription is dated in the 8th year of Parakesarivarman and registers a gift of [2]0 kalanju of gold for offerings to the god Krishna and his consort Rukmini. The donor was Îrâyirandêvi-Ammanâr, the wife of 'the lord who died on the back of an elephant'.

This is the earliest reference in South-Indian Inscriptions to the worship of Kṛishṇa and Rukmiṇî. By the clause 'the lord who died on the back of an elephant' we have probably to understand Prince Rājāditya who, in the large Leyden grant, is stated to have met with his death on the back of an elephant in an encounter with Kṛishṇarāja (i.e., the Rāshṭrakūṭa king Kṛishṇa III.) King Parakēsarivarman must, therefore, be identified with either Madhurāntaka Uttama-Chōļa or with Âditya-Karikāla II.

TEXT.

- 1 லூலி மூ [] *] கொப்பசகெலரி வதற்க்கு யாண்டு அதுவது திருவெள்ளறை பெரியமூ-
- 2 கொபிலில் ஸ்ரீகுஷர்க்கும் ஸ்ரீரு ஆணிப்பி * சாட்டியார்க்கும் உடையார் ஆணேமேற்று -3 ஞ்சுரை செயியார் * இராபிசன்றெயியம்மனர் குடுத்தபடி எழுதியது ஸ்ரீகுஷர்க்கு

¹ The gap shows traces of the syllables seen on BissiQsil.

³ Read @ma.

No. 534 of 1905.

^{*} See Madras Epigrophical Report for 1912, page 62, paragraph 14.

^{*} The letters in are written as a conjunct consonant in the original.

^{*} Read # σπ.

- 4 இரண்டு வாவும் அவகியும் ¹வல உராகியும் இக்கான்[கொன்றைக்கு] காகுழி காகுழி* அரிகி-
- 5 [ய]ால் அமு[த*]படிம்முத³ செய்விக்க வைத்த பொன் திருவெள்ள*றைக*ல்லா[ல்*] முதல-
- 6 . . . , ருபதின் கழஞ்சம் விளக்கொன்றுக்கு வைத்த பொன் இருவெள்ளறை-கல்லால்⁴

Hail! Prosperity! In the 8th year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman, (the following) was engraved (i.e., recorded) as the gift (made) by Îrâyirandêvi-Ammanâr, the consort of 'the lord who died on the back of an elephant' (Udaiyâr Ânaimêrruñjinâr) to the glorious (god) Krishna and the glorious goddess Rukminî in the sacred big temple (periya-ŝrtkôyil) at Tiruvellarai. [Twenty] kalanju of gold (weighed) by the stone (called after) Tiruvellarai, were deposited for offering food prepared from four nâi of rice to the glorious (god) Krishna on each one of the (following) days (viz.,) the two vâvu (?), Ashtami (eighth tithi) and Sankrânti. And for one lamp, was deposited gold (weighed) by the stone (called after) Tiruvellarai.

No. 133.—ON THE WEST WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE ADIMULESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUPPALATTURAL.

The inscription is dated in the 8th year of Parakesarivarman and refers to the re-engraving of contain decuments of land-gifts made in the 18th and 20th years of the reign of Parantaka I. The original documents, which had been engraved on the steps (padikattu) of the old central shrine of the temple of Tiruppatturai had become weather-worn and it is stated that the assembly of Uttamasili-chaturvedimangalam ordered their restoration.

Among the boundaries of the lands granted are mentioned Vîraśrî-Kâmugavadi, Âdichcha-vâykkâl, Kôdandarâmavadi and Uttamaśîli-vâykkâl already referred to in the other inscriptions from Tiruppalâtturai.

The ruling king Parakêsarivarman must be identified with one of the three kings, vis., Ariñjaya, Âditya-Karikâla II. or Uttama-Chôla Madhu-rântaka who bore that epithet, and ruled between Madiraikonda Parântaka I. and Râjarâja I. I am inclined to think that the reference is probably to the last.

TEXT.

- 1 வலி ஸ்ரீ [] கொப்பாகெஸ்ரீவ த[ர் *]க்கு [ய] எண்டு அ ஆ[வ] அ தெக்-
- 2 கரை வர ஊடியம் பூர்உத்தமகினிச்சது ஜெ திமங்க [வ]ச்சுப் பெ-
- 3 ருக்குதிவடுமெயோம் இத்திருப்பாத்தறை 8ஹாடிவலட்டா-
- 4 சகர் பழைய மூலிமாகத்தப்: ப[டி]க்[க]ட்டில் வெட்டிக எழுத்தப்படி செ[ர]ர்த்த-
- 5 படி. இவ்வா[ண்டு ீஜா]ெவெவெ செய்த பரிசா[வ] த மதிரைகொண்ட [கெ]ரப்பசகெ-[ஸ]-
- 6 மிவத்-ிர்*ிக்கு யாண்டு மிஅ ஆவத இவ்வூர் உட்குறை வீரஜிகாமுக[வ] இக்கு மெற்-
- 7 க்கு ஆதிச்சவாய்க்காலுக்கு வடக்குகிழக்குகின் அம் காவாங் க[ண்*]ணற்[அ]ம் அஞ்சா.

Read anoayr.

^{*} group which is repeated in the original may be cancelled.

^{*} Read wars.

^{*} The record stops here.

No. 174 of 1907.

[·] Read vilour.

இறை இ[ழி]ச்சு இத்[தெவ]தாக[மாகக்குடுத்த கிலம்] . . க்-[இ] வழும் 10 இவ்வதிக்கே மெ[ர்*]க்கு பாவேவா[ப்*]கிசொகொதுக்கு வடக்கு கொதண்டராமவதி[க்கு] வடக்குகொக்கிக செர்-11 (வ்)வைக்குக் கிழக்கு ஆற்றி[வ்*] சீசொகொதுக்குத் தெற்குகிழக்குகின்றும் உகண்ணுற்று 12 ந்க்கடைய பாதியும் க கண் * ஹேம் ச கண் * ஹேம் டு கண் * ஹைமாக கடுவு-பட்ட கிரைம் ஊரிகின்-13 அவடக்குகொக்கிப்பொக டெமியே வழிக்கு மெக்கு உத்தமகினிவாட்ப் கோவக்கு 14 வட[க்] குத் தெற்கு கீன் அமுத [ந்ச] இரத்து வடக்கிடைய முடபுறத்து அக்கிமாத - -15 கடி 8 வித்திக் பக்கல் விடும் தொண்டு முள்கிகுடிய முக்குமான் சொழப்பெ-16 சையக் இறைவிழிச்சு சதராதேத் தியற் இரவும் பகதும் எரிய இரண்டு கொக்தா-17 தக்காக வைச்ச கிலம் V ஒருமாவும் யாண்டு உல ஆவது திருமிழவேக்க மு தவைகிவ-] 8 காராயணக் [விமேகொண்டு] இறையிழிச்சு உச்சம்பொது கிருஅமிதுக்காக குடுத்த கிலமா-19 வக ஊரிகின் அம்1 20 கண்ணற்ற உத்தமசிவிவாய்க்கா லுக்குத்தெற்கு இரண்டாஞ்சதிரத்த 21 வடக்கடைய 🗸 சகில் [மெ][ர்*]க்கடைய 🗸 ஒரு மாவும் இவ்வழிக்கெ மெ[ர்*]க்கு 22 இசண்டாக் க[ண்*]ைற்ற இவ்வாய்க்காதுக்கெ தெற்கு முதற்சதிரத்து தெற்-23 கடைய விற்[ஹ இ]றையிழிச்சு எது[ு] காலொமமாகக் குடுத்த கிலம் 24 இரண்டுமாச்சின்ன கிலமும் ஊரிகீன் அம் வடக்குகொக்கோ மெலே-25 வழிக்கு மெற்கு முதற்க[ண்*]ணற்ற உத்தமதினிவாய்க்காலுக்குத் தெற்கு [மு]-28 தற்சதிரத்த் வடக்கடைய v கீக்கி இதிகொடுமடைய இரண்டுமாகில் வ[ட]-

TRANSLATION.

28 டுத்த கிலம் ஒருமாவரைச்சி இ கிலமு மா இருவ இக்குக் கிழக்கு பாவே

27 மெர்ச் க்கடைய குனம் காணிச்சி ஓ கீக்கி விற்ற இறை பிழிச்சிக் இருவிழாப்புரமாகக்கு-

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 8th year of (the reign of) king Parak & sarivarman, we, (the members) of the big assembly of the prosperous Uttamaśili-chaturvêdimangalam (which was) a brahmadêya on the southern bank (of the Kâvêrî), made in this year the following (copies of inscriptions) according to the weathered writings engraved on the steps of the old central shrine (śri-vimâna) of (the god) Mahâdêva-Bhaṭṭâraka of this (village) Tiruppâtturai.

- (L. 5.) In the 18th year of (the reign of) king Madiraikonda Parakésarivarman, the land which is not included in the utkurai of this village, (which lay) to the west of (the path called) Vîraśrî-Kâmugavadi, to the north of (the channel called) Âdichcha-vâykkâl and . . . fourth and fifth kannâru from the eastern side of . . . was made tax-free and granted as a dêvadâna . . .
- (L. 10.) The western half of the second kannaru from the east and the ground included in the third, fourth and the fifth kannaru, (lying) to the west of this same path (vadi), to the north of the channel (called) Palaivay, to the east of the field (śervai?) facing (the path called) Kādandarāma-vadion (its) northern side and to the south of the channel from the river.
- (L. 12.) One md of land made tax-free and granted for burning two perpetual lamps day and night as long as the moon and the sun (endure), by Kumaran Sôlappêraiyan the headman of Mularikudi, after having purchased (it) from Akkišarma-Kramavittan of Mudapuram. (This was) to the west of the western road passing from (this) village facing northwards, (and) to the north of (the channel called) Uttamašīli-vāykkāl and formed the northern side of the first sadiram from the south.

[்] Traces are visible of the letters மெற்கு தொக்கிப்போற வழிக்கு at the commencement of the gap.

^{*} The inscription stops here.

[்] எழுத்தப்படி has perhaps to be taken in the sens) of ' the scheme of writing.'

(L. 17.) In the 20th year (of the reign), Kamuduvan Nilanarayanan of Tirumilalai purchased the following land, made (it) tax-free and granted (it) for the sacred midday offerings:—One mâ (of land) to the west of the four mâ on the northern side of the second sadiram which lay . . . path running westwards from the village and to the south of (the channel called) Uttamasîli-vâykkâl in kannâra.

(L. 21.) Also two mâ and odd (chinnam) of land, was sold, made tax-free and given (for worship) as archanâ-bhôga. (The land was) to the west of this same path and to the south of this same channel, forming the southern portion of the first sadiram in the second kannâru.

(L. 24.) Also one and a half må and odd of land, sold, made tax-free and given (for festivals) as tiruvilåppuram—(it being the balance left) after deducting one kåni and odd of (land occupied by) a tank on the north-western side, from the two må (of land) adjoining the one må which is (also) excluded and lies on the northern side of the first śadiram to the south of (the channel called) U t ta m a śîli-vây k kâl, in the first kannâru to the west of the western road which passes northwards from (this) village.

No. 184.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE VIRATTANESVARA TEMPLE AT KANDIYUR.

This inscription which is dated in the 9th year of king Parakesarivarman Uttama-Chôladêva registers provision for food-offering made by the officer Villavan Mûvêndavêlân of Puduvûr in Tirunaraiyûr-nâdu, to the temple of Mahâdêva (Siva) of the sacred Vîrațțâna at Tirukkandiyûr. Tirukkandiyûr is one of the eight Vîrațțâna temples mentioned in the Dêvâram.

TEXT.

1 ஆஷ் மூ [[*] மூ[உ]தம[ச] ஈழ[உவசான] * கொப்பசகெலரிவத் - [ர்*]க்கு யாண்ட்டு *
க [ஆவ] த திருக்கண்டியூர்த் திருவிசட்டாகத்து 8மை[உவ] ர்*]க்கு திருகதையூர்ணட்டு புதலூர்] புதலு(ர்)ருடையான் ம[ர]யான் காஞ்ச(ன்)னை [வி]ல்லவ[ன்]முவெ[துவெ(ன்)[னா](ன்)கெ[ன்] திரு[வி] சட்டான[த்*] த 8மைசெவர்க்கு ஒரு
[திருகன் திர[வின]க்கு

2 கெய்யால் எரிப்பதற்கு[ம்] இ\$ ஹாசெ [வ]ர்க்கு கிங்க(ள்)ன்கொயம் என் (ப்)பிறத்த[க] எ-ள்ளர்[க] * சொகி கான்ற பெருகிருவமுத [செய்ய வரூரிழிக் வல் வைய்த்த [பத்தெட்டுக்குக்திவரி[கி] முக்குருணிக்கு கெல்து எழுகுருணி *அருபியும் கது கெய் உரிக்கு கெல்து பதக்கும் தமிர் அழுது காகாழிக்கு கேல்-

Perhaps பாவே வாய் இரொடுகால் was meant as in line 10.

^{*} No. 13 of 1895.

^{*} The syllables புர் உத்தமதொழகுவான are written over an erasure.

A Read mressr Q.

[·] Read BriQ.

[·] Read cor Oppasseres.

^{&#}x27; The length of @ is denoted by a vertical stroke added to the right of the letter.

[·] Read பன்னிசண்டுக்கு.

[·] Read alposis.

¹⁹ The inscription stops here.

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TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 9th year of (the reign of) the glorious Uttama-Chôladeva alias king Parakésarivarman, I, Mâyân Kâñjan alias Villavan Mûvêndavêlân of Puduvûr residing in Puduvûr, (a village) of Tirunaraiyûr-nâdu, (gave) for burning with ghee one sacred perpetual lamp to (the temple of) Mahâdêva of the sacred Vîraţţâna at Tirukkandiyûr and for providing as long as the moon and the sun (endure), big (i.e., special) sacred offerings to this Mahâdêva (Śwa) of the sacred Vîraţţâna, in each month on the day of Śôdi (Śwâti) which is the day of my nativity, were given seven kuruni and four nâli of paddy for (i.e., to be converted into) three kuruni of rice cleaned ten or eight times; one padakku of paddy for (one) uri of sweet ghee; . . . and three ulâkku of paddy for four nâli of curds; (one) kuruni and three nâli of paddy for two nâli of good dhal; (one) kuruni of paddy for four palam of sugar and . . . plantain fruits; four nâli of paddy and for (one) ulâkku of; three nâli of paddy for twelve areca-nuts and (one) kuruni of paddy for firewood.

No. 135 .- ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE UJJIVANATHASVAMIN TEMPLE AT UYYAKKONDAN-TIRUMALAI.

This inscription is built in at the right end by a modern structure raised in front of the Dakshinamarti shrine. Its importance consists in the Saka and Kaliyuga dates which it supplies and thereby fixes the period of Uttama-Chola's rule.

TEXT.

- 3 ஸ்ரீ கண்டனவிகாசகனும் தம்பியும் கிலத்த[க்கு வ]டக்கு மெல்பால்க்கெல்லே விற்றுன் கிலத்த . ,

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! The Saka year 901 (corresponding to the) Kaliyuga year 4080.

The glorious Uttama-Chôladêva alias king Parakêsa[rivarman]... with twenty areca-nuts and eighty betel leaves ... to the north of the land (belonging to) Srîkandan Avinâśagan and (his) younger brother. The western boundary ... the land (belonging to) the seller.

No. 136.—ON THE NORTH-WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE KALYANASUNDARESVARA TEMPLE AT NALLUR.

This fragmentary inscription is dated in the 10th year of Uttama-Chôla. Tirunallûr is identical with Nallûr, a village 5 miles south of Kumbha-kônam. Mânakkurai Vîranârâyananâr was evidently an officer of the king deputed to check the accounts of the temple of Tirunallûr.

1 வழி ஸ்ரீ [||*] ஸ்ரீஉத்தமசொழர்க்கு யா-2 ண்டு ம் ஆவது திருகல்லூர் 2மா-3 டெவற்க்கு மானக்குறை விரு காராயணகார் 4 மரிகாய் விர ஆராச்சியில் உடையார் இருமுகம்] 5 கொடுவன் த மரிகாய 1 - இ ஆராஞ்ச விட்ட வி

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 10th year of (the reign of) the glorious Uttama-Chola and during the inspection of the temple management (srikdryam) by Manakkurai Vîranârâyananâr under the order of the king (the following lands) were given to Mahadêva (Siva) (of the temple) at Tirunallûr, after due scrutiny of the temple business.

No. 137 .- ON THE WEST WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE NAGESVARASVAMIN TEMPLE AT KUMBAKONAM.1

The importance of the subjoined inscription consists in the astronomical details of date it supplies and the name Vîranârâyaniyâr which it gives as that of the queen of king Uttama-Chôla. The record apparently registers a grant of land to the temple of Tirukkîl-kôttam (the present Nagêśvara) at Tirukkudaműkkil (i.e., Kumbhakônam).

The astronomical details of the date have been verified by Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikkannu Pillai and found correct for the 13th year of the reign of Parakesarivarman Uttama-Chôla. The given date corresponds to Friday 9th June A.D. 982.2

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TEXT.
 1 வனி முடு - கொப்பாகெ-
2 சரிவ நிர் க்கியாண்டு [மக] ஆ-
 3 வது இவ்வாண்டோன்கி த்தி.
4 க்கள் பதினென்ப்பக்கம்
5 பீளுள் 'முல்லம் வெள்ளி [பொ]-
 6 த இவ்வாண்டு இத்திங்கள்
 7 இது பொ[ழு]கிது பருவம் [பா]-
 8 ம்பூர் காட்டுத்தெவதா[ன] .
 9 கில முன் கொ . . .
                         ன் பாலாவனத்த
13 ள்ளித்தாம[த்] துக்கு . . . . . . . . விவேக்கு விற்ற
14 வில்யாவ
           . . இவ்லூர்
15 டைப்பெரு[ம]க்கள் உ .
16 க்[வ]க[மி]ன் [உ]மக்கிடைவ கானால்
17 வியால் உயசிவ கைக் கட்டின
18 ணஞ் செய்து [கு]பெபதற்கெல்வே [கிழ்]பா[ற்]கெல்வே கவிணிய]ன் [கி]-
19 வத்தக்கும்
20 ன் புறம்பியன்
21 மென்பாற்கெல்லே
22 பட்டன் பற்பளு[பன்] கோவிக்தன் வீரதன விலத்தக்
23 கெகவனம் த ம்பியும் | கிலத்தக்கு . . . . . .
26 யாவணஞ் செய்து கொண்டு விவப்பொருள்
27 என்டு இக்காக ப .
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¹ No. 240 of 1911. * See Madras Epigraphical Report for 1912, page 65, paragraph 20.

^{*} Read டானித்திக்கள் பதினென்ப. * Read பின்னள் மூலம்.

^{*} The gap may be filled up by the letters in good could.

Hail! Prosperity! In the [13]th year of (the reign of) king Parak & sarivarman
on the day of M û la, on a Friday in the second1 (or dark) fortnight and the 18th (day) of the
month of A n i of this year, in the said year, month, day and fortnight, the great men of the
chief assembly (mûlaparudai) of this village in the dévadana [of Tiruk-
kudamûkkil] in Pâmbûr-nâdu Vîranârâyaniyâr
daughter of and queen of the glorious (king) Uttama-Chôla
for garlands to the god (of the temple) of Tirukkil-kôttam
sold the following The great men of the chief assembly of this village
(one) ulakku per day
kasu: (The following are) the boundaries of sold and given: -the eastern
boundary (is) of the land belonging to Kaviniyan
Purambiyan the western boundary east
the land which was the stridhana of Pattan Parpanabhan Gôvin-
dan to the land of Kêśavan and (his) younger brother
situated within (these) boundaries including excess and deficiency (in
measurement) and without excluding the land within (unnilam) having
executed the deed the sale amount kdsu

No. 188.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MAHALINGASVAMIN TEMPLE AT TIRUVIDAIMARUDUR.

The importance of this inscription consists in the fact that it furnishes both the Kaliyuga year and the regnal year of king U ttama-Chôla and thus enables us to fix the
year of accession of this sovereign. Since the 13th year of the king corresponded to Kali
4083 (= A.D. 981-82), it follows that he must have ascended the throne in A.D. 969-70.
His latest year known so far is the 16th which brings the close of his reign down to the date
of accession of his successor Râjarâja I. which has been calculated and found to be
985-6 A.D.

The name Simhavishnu-chaturvêdimangalam given to Kañjanûr shows that the conquest of the Chôla dominion by the Pallavaking Simhavishnu so specifically claimed for him in the Vêlûrpâļaiyam plates, must evidently have been based on actual facts.

TEXT.

- 1 வூஷி ஸ்ரீ[||*] கலியுகை வா-ஷ காவாபிரத்தெண்பத்[தமுன்ற உதுமசொழ]ராகி-
- 2 ய கொப்பாகெலாகிவ தற்கு யாண்டு மி[க] ஆவத வட[க]-
- 3 கை கல்வசற்றார்காட்டு வந்தைகெய[டி] கஞ்சனூராகிய [வி0]-
- 4 அறகிஷு ஆகுவெடிழில் மறக்கு பெருங்குறிப் 4

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 13th year of (the reign of) Uttama-Chôla alias king Parakêsarivarman, (corresponding to) the Kaliyuga year four thousand and eighty-three, . . . the big assembly of Kañjanûr alias Simhavishnu-chatur-vêdimangalam, a brahmadêya in Vadagarai Nallârzûr-nâdu . . .

¹ Der as distinguished from coe (of a month) has been taken to mean 'the second fortnight.'

³ No. 265 of 1907.

^{&#}x27; Above, Vol. II, part V, page 503.

^{*} The inscription stops here.

No. 139.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE MANDAPA IN FRONT OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE VATATIRTHANATHATEMPLE AT ANDANALLUR.

This is an unfinished inscription, dated in the 14th year of |Parakêsarivarman. It registers a grant of land, by Sembiyan Irukkuvêl alias Pûdi Parântakan, to the temple at Anduvanallûr Tiruvâlandurai, which he had himself built. The donor has been identified by the late Rai Bahadur Venkayya, with Parântakavarman the son of the Kodumbâlûr chief Vikramakêsarin. Consequently king Parakêsarivarman may be identified with Uttama-Chôla.

Text

- 1 வல்லி புரி [] கிழிவாய [] கொப்பசகெசரிவத் த்த யாண்டு
- 2 லச ஆவத கெளியூர்காட்டு அக்குவகல்லூர்த் இருவாலக்-
- 3 துறைய் உரு68ஜ்[ர்ர்*]க்கு செம்பேன் இருக்குவெளாவின பூதி
- 4 பான்தகன் கற்களி எடுத்த " இடுதடிபரா கூண]ஞ் செய்த கா [ன்*].
- 5 [அ] தெவதாகம் செய்து குடுத்த ஊர் உறையூர்ற் கூற்றத்து எட்டரைத்தனி-
- 6 ல் முன்னிக்கு அம்பில் தெவரி து பழக்கு தவதாகம் வெலி கீக்கி மிஞ்சுச்[செ]-
- 7 ய்த குடுத்த வீலம் எ(ழ்)ழசை இவ் எ(ழ்)ழசையாதும் செய்த வீலன்தம் [|*]செ-
- 8 ன்கடைக்கு ஒன்றெய்காலெ அறைமாவும் [கிரு]விளக்கு எட்டு கொன்தாவிளக்கிறு-
- 9 க்கு கீலம் இருவெலியும் மாணிகள் கால்வர்க்கு வெலியும் எங்கு இரண்டுக்கு பத்-
- 10 அம் காளம் இரண்டுக்கு பத்தம் செயகண்டிகை ஒன்றுக்கு மும்மாவரையும் இருப்-
- 11 பள்ளித்தாமம் இசண்டுக்குக்காலும் திருமெழுக்கு முன் அக்கு எழுமாவசையும்
- 12 கெய் அட்டு] கு பொது உழக்காக கீச்சி முழாக்கானபடியிகால் கிலம் முக்காலும்
- 13 காடிகை ஒன்றுக்குக் காலும் திருப்பதியம் பா

TRANSLATION.

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! Obeisance to Siva! In the 14th year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman, on the day when Sembiyan Irukkuvêl alias Pûdi Parântakan, having constructed a stone temple to the god (paramêśvara) at Anduvanallûr-Tiruvâlandurai in Kiliyûr-nâdu, sprinkled (it) with water (i.e., consecrated it), (he) gave as dêvadânam at Mullikkurumbu of Uraiyûr-kûrram in the (plot of land measuring) 8½ (vêli), the village (i.e., land) 7½ (vêli) which was the remainder (left) after deducting the (one) vêli of old dêvadâna (land) of the god. From these 7½ (vêli of land) the (following) arrangement (nivanda) was made for temple expenses:—
- (L. 7.) One (vėli) and a quarter and half må for (worship in) the temple (sennadai); two vėli of land for eight sacred perpetual lamps; (one) vėli for four mānis; ten (må) for two conch (blowers); ten (må) for two trumpet (blowers); three må and a half for one (who beats the) gong; a quarter (vėli) for two sacred flower-garlands; seven må and a half, for three coatings (of the god) (with sandal-paste); three quarter (vėli) of land for 3 ulakku of ghee daily at the rate of (one) ulakku each time; a quarter (vėli) for (sounding) one karadigai; for [singing] the tiruppadiyam.

¹ No. 358 of 1903.

² Madras Epigraphical Report for 1908, page 83, paragraphs 88 and 91.

^{*} Read ஐடிவை வெராக்ஷண்.

[&]quot; Omit the letter ...

^{*} Ur is often used in inscriptions for land.

^{*} Le., Brahmachârins who do service in the temple.

No. 140.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE GANESA SHRINE IN THE NEDUNGALANATHA TEMPLE AT TIRUNEDUNGALAM.

The inscription is dated in the 14th year of Parakê sarivarman. It registers the gift of the produce of a certain field in Kalarikurichchi, for expenses in connexion with the fire oblations (agnikârya) in the temple at Tirunedungalam in Kavira-nâdu. The king is probably identical with Uttama-Chôla after whom Uttamaśôla-Brahmâdhirâja mentioned in the inscription, was so called.

TEXT.

- 1 வைதி ஸ்ரீ [|*] கொப்பசகெலரிபன்மற்க்கு யாண்டு பதிகாவாவது கவிசகாட்டு[த்] திரு-கெடுங்க-
- 2 கூத்த வோடு வ[ர்*]க்கு உத்தம்சொழவருவாதராஜகன்பி செம்பேன வடபுறையூர்-
- 3 நாட்டு முவெக்கவெளார்க்காய் ஸ்ரீகாய-3) ஒது ஆசா[ய்*] தின்ற வெல்வெட்டிக் கொகிறைபட்டன் இடு[ஓ]வ[ர்]-
- 4 க்கு கிசத மு[ன்*] அ வையியும் அழிகாய-ிழக்குக்கு கிலக்தன் செய்த பரிசாவக காங்கள் இ[ன்]-
- 5 காட்டு களரிகுறிச்சி மிய்வாக்கான்கரையால் எங்களுக்கு ஆட்டைவட்டமட்டக்கட்டவ² கெல்லு-
- 6 ப்பன்னிருகலமும் கொண்டு பொது அசைப்பிடி (அசை) கெ[ய்*]யும் மெலெரியு மற்றும் அ-
- 7 திகாய-ிறக்குக்கு வெண்டுவது கொண்டு செய்விப்பொமாகொம் இத்திருக்கொயிது-டையொம்
- 8 இத பன்மாஹெம்நா சினை ||_

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 14th year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman, Vêlvetti-Gêvindabhattan, who manages the temple business (śrikâryam) for Śembiyan Vadapuraiyûrnâttu-Mûvêndavêlâr, a servant (kammi) of Uttamaśêla-Brahmâdhirâja, thus made the following arrangement for fire oblations (agnikârya) (to be conducted) daily at the three junctures (of the day) (in the temple) of this god Mahâdêva (Śiva) of Tirunedungalam in Kaviranâdu. Receiving the twelve kalam of paddy that shall be measured out annually to us from (the field?) Mîyvâkkânkarai in Kalarikurichchi (a village situated) in this nâdu, we, the trustees of this sacred temple agree to secure for (each) time, half pidi of ghee, mêleri³ (and) other things required for the agnikârya and have it performed. This (shall be under) the protection of all Mâhêśvaras.

No. 141.—ON THE WEST WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MASILAMANISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUMULLAIVAYIL.

This inscription which is dated in the 14th year of king Parakésarivarman Uttama-Chôladêva registers a gift of land to the temple at Tirumullaivâyil by Sembiyanmâdêviyâr the daughter of Malavaraiyar and queen of Gandarâditya-Perumâl. The land was purchased by her from the assembly of Ambattûr in

¹ No. 684 of 1909.

² Rend at a

The meaning of this word is not given in the dictionaries. Perhaps it may refer to faggots (mel-eri) thrown over the fire in the sacrifice.

No. 689 of 1904.

Ambattur-nadu which was a subdivision of Pular-kôttam. Tirumullaivâyil and Ambattûr mentioned in the record are villages in the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district.

The characters of the inscription are of a period much later than that to which the record belongs. It is probably a copy

- 1 ஆணி ஸ்ரி | * | கொப்பாகௌர வதி-கொண உத்தகோழதெவர்க்கு யாண்டு மச(ல்)வா-வத மழவரையர் மகளார் புறிகண்டிராதித்தபெருமான் தெட்சியார் செம்பெயன்-மாதெலியார் பக்கல் புழற்கொட்டத்த அம்பத்தார்காட்டு வல்டுமெடுயா-
- 2 ம் பொன் எண்பதின்கழஞ்சு கொண்டு இறை இழிச்சி வைச்ச சிலம் இழெரிபட்டு மெல்-பாற்கெல்லே [பா]ண்டிவாய்த் துறைக்குக் கிழக்கும் தென்பா[ற்*]கெல்லே கிரைகல்-அரச் ஒழுற்கை சாக்கிகுண்டி அடம்] உடப்பட வடக்கும் கிழ்பாற்கெல்லே மு-
- 3 கோக[வ்*] வார்க்கு பொன பெருவகிக்கு மெற்கும் வடபாற்கெவ்வே எரிகரைக்கு தெற்கும் இலூர் ²காப்பாகெல்வேயுழ்ட்பட்ட கிலம் பதிகறுசாண் ³கொல்லா கொ**பிலான்**-பட்டி குழி ஆவீரத்திரதாறம் இதின் கிழைச்செற குழி ஆவீரமும்
- 4 இதன் தெற்கில் மெட்டெத்தம் குழி ஆபிரமும் பள்ளக்கழுவல் குழி அறனாறம் இதன் தெற்கில் மெட்டெத்தம் குழி ஆயிரத்திருறாறம் இதன் வடக்கில் மணனிடும் கோரைக்குழியுமுப்பட⁶ குழி ஆயிரமும் புஞ்சை விளேகிலம் மார்த்தைமா**லே கொ**-
- 5 வ்வேயுட்பட 'குழ முவாபிரத்த இருனாஅம் ஆக குழி ஒன்பதிரைப்தை முன்னுஅம் கம்[பி]ராட்டியா[ர்] செம்பியனமாதெவியார்க்கு பிறைபிழிச்சி விற்ற குடுத்தொம் அம்பத்தார் வைடுமெயொம்[] மின்னிவக் கொண்டு திருமுல்வேவாமில்உடை-
- 6 ய மாதெவர்க்கு வீசதம் காழி எண்ணே அட்டக்கடவகை அட்டுமிடத்த தன்கூட்டமுடை-யான் வண்ணக்கனை வயனசுகதான் இன்னிலத்துக்கு எங்கள் எரியில் தமேகிரும் கடைகீரும் பாச்சிக்கொள்ளக்கடவளுகவும்[|*] இன்னிலத்தி[ல்*] மெணெ-
- 7 க்கிய மசமும் 'கணெக்கிய கிணமும் அனுபவிக்க பெறுவ[சிரகவும்[*] "இன்னிலங்கடி யாதொன்றும் பெ[ச]ப்டெப ருதொமாகவும்[]*] இப்பரித[்] விற்று குடுத்தொம் அம்பத்தார் தேற ர*]வைமெயோம்[|*]இவர்கள் பணியால் இவ்[ஆ]ர் மத்திகலுன் சற்றி கண்டத்தடிக்கினின் இ-

8 வை என் எ[ழுத்த[#] இத 10வ தாவெ[வராமெக்ஷ] உ

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1). Hail! Prosperity! In the 14th year of (the reign of) king Parakesarivarman alias Uttama-Chôladêva, we (the members) of the assembly of Ambattûr in Ambattur-nadu (which is a subdivision) of Pular-kôttam, having received eighty kalanju of gold from Sembiyaumadêviyar, the daughter of Malavaraiyar and queen of the glorious Gandaraditya-Perumal gave the (following) land (called) Kîlêri pattu after exempting (it) from (all) taxes. (Its boundaries are):

the western boundary (is) to the east of (the ford) Pandivavtturai: the southern boundary (is) to the north of the swamp (olurkai) of Kirainallar including (the field called) Sandikundil;

the eastern boundary (is) to the west of the big path leading to Munainallar; (and) the northern boundary (is) to the south of the embankment of the tank.

Read @sand.

Read தாற்பாற்கெல்லேயட்பட்ட

Read Garmeren.

Read & START TOE.

^{*} Read conius.

Read & .

Read &Gen allw.

^{*} Read @ a offer say.

^{*} Read @uufle.

[&]quot; Read an ar Gasyner.

- (L. 3.) We (the members) of the assembly of A m b a t t û r exempted from taxes and sold nine thousand and three hundred kuli of land in all, (measured) by the rod (equal in length to) sixteen spans (sûn) and situated within the (above described) boundaries on the four sides of this village, to N a m b i r û t t i y û r Sem b i y a m û dê v i y û r; (viz.) Kôyilân patti (field) (measuring one) thousand and two hundred kuli: the land (seru) to the east of this (measuring one) thousand kuli: high land (méttettam) to the south of this (measuring one) thousand kuli: low land (pallakkaluval) (measuring) six hundred kuli: high land (mêttettam) to the south of this (measuring) (one) thousand and two hundred kuli: (land) to the north of this including manalidu and kôraikkuli (measuring) (one) thousand kuli: and land growing dry crops including (the field) M û r t t u m û la i k o lla i (and measuring) three thousand and two hundred kuli.
- (L. 5.) Having received this land Tankûṭṭamudaiyân Vaṇṇakkan alias Vayaṇaśundaran shall measure out daily (one)) nāḥi of oil to (the temple of) Ma hādê va (Śiva) at Tirumullaivâyil and (so long) as he measures, (he) shall (be entitled to) irrigate these lands with first water (\$\pi\infty\infty\infty\infty\) and last water (\$\pi\infty\infty\infty\infty\) from our tank, shall enjoy (the right of) the trees growing overground and the wells sunk underneath in this land. We shall not say anything prohibiting (the enjoyment of) these lands. We (the members) of the big assembly of Ambattûr have thus sold (the lands). I, Śūṛri Kaṇdattadigal the madhyastha of this village wrote this at the command of these (i.e., the members of the assembly of Ambattûr). This is my hand (i.e., signature). (The assembly of) all Mâhêśvaras shall protect this (charity).

No. 142.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MANIKANTHESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUMALPURAM.

This inscription is dated in the 14th year and the 216th days of Kô-nôn-in maikon dâns while he was staying in his golden palace (pon-mâligai) at Kachchippêdu. In his introduction to South-Indian Inscriptions, Volume II, Part V, the late Mr. Venkayya surmised that pon-mâligai in the word pon-mâligai-tuñjinadêva must denote the dancing hall of the god Naṭarâja at Chidambaram which is said to have been covered with gold both by Parân taka I. and by an early Pallava sovereign. The reference in this inscription to the golden palace at Kachchippêdu seems, however, to indicate that the term pon-mâligai should refer to the palace and not to the golden hall of the Chidambaram temple. It is more appropriate that the death of Sundara-Chôla called Ponmâligai-tuñjina-dêva should have happened in a palace instead of a temple.

The record is of much historical interest. It refers first to a grant of revenue in paddy and in gold, made in the 21st and 22nd years of a Chôla king entitled Tondaimânârrûrtuñ jinadêva, to the temple at Tirumâlpêru. The grant, was not entered in the revenue

See above, p. 285, footnote 6.

¹ No. 286 of 1906.

^{*}Lower down in l. 121 of the text is given the 14th year and 218th day of the king. Evidently two days after the 216th day were taken up in enquiry.

^{*}See below, p. 291, footnote 2.

The word ponndligai occurs for the first time in a damaged record of the time of Sundara-Chôla Parântaka II, found at Tirukkalittattai (No. 802 of 1908, and is referred to again in a Tanjore inscription of Râjarâja I. (above Vol. II, pp. 72 and 74) and in another of the latter's reign (Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XII, p. 124). These references show that Sundara-Chôla died in the golden palace and was on that account known in aftertimes as "Ponndligai-tuijinadēva."

^{*} South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, Part V, p. 379.

registers, evidently by a mistake, and was therefore rectified in the 4th year of Parakêsa-rivarman, 'who took Madirai and Îlam.' A fresh grant was also made to the temple in the 36th year of this same king. This latter grant being misappropriated by the assembly of Puduppâkkam which was entrusted with the management of the gift, a complaint was lodged before the king, here referred to as Kô-nôn-inmai-kondân, in the 14th year of his reign. The offending members were fined for the mistake committed and orders were issued that the defaulting members of the assembly should in future conduct the trust honestly.

Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya has fully discussed the contents of this inscription and their historical bearing in the Madras Epigraphical Report for 1907, p. 71 f. He points out that Tondaimânârrûr-tuñjinadêva, who preceded Parakê sarivar man the conqueror of Madirai and Îlam, could be no other than the latter's father Aditya I., and that the title which means 'who died at Tondaimanarrar' must indicate that Aditya I., who was the actual conqueror of Tondai and the hero who deprived the Ganga Pallavas of the last vestiges of their authority, died in the Tondai country in the village Tondaimanarrar (i.e., the modern Tondamanad near Kalahasti). It is not clear who king Kô-nôn-in mai-kondân was in whose 14th year the present record In identifying him it has to be observed that he rectified a mistake which was committed in the 36th year of Parantaka I. and which was brought to his notice in his 14th year. Mr. Venkayya was inclined to identify Kô-nôn-in mai-kondân with Âditya Karikala (II) whose latest date known from inscriptions, however, is his 5th year. Kô-nôn-in mai-kondân may have been Râjakêsarivarman Gandarâ. ditya, the immediate successor of Parantaka I. But the appearance of the same names among the signatories in this record as well as in another document distinctly of the time of Uttama-Chôla, makes it almost certain that the Kô-nôn-inmai-kondân of the Tirumalpuram inscription is no other than king Uttama-Chola.

The publicity given to the order by communicating it to the headmen of all Brahmadeya villages, the residents of the Dévadûna, Pallichehanda, Kanimurrûttu and Vettapperru villages in Manai yil-nâdu, the long list of officers that held various public offices such as Ânatti, Vâykkêlvi, Olai-nâyagam, Puravuvari, Varippottagam, Kanakku, Variyilidu, Pattôlai and Mugavetti who executed the order and witnessed the transaction, and the perspicuity with which the facts themselves are detailed in the record, are worthy of note.

Of the villages mentioned Śirriyârrûr and Puduppâkkam may be identified with Śittâttûr and Puduppâkkam in the Walajapet taluk of the North Arcot district. The terms puravu and iravu applied to the income in paddy have not been clearly understood.

TEXT.

1 ஹாஜி ஸ்ரீ[]* கொண்டுகள் இ2 ன்மைய் கொண்டுகள் மண்கு3 பில்கொட்டத்த மண்ணிப்ல்கா[ட்*]4 டார்க்கும் வருழைதெயக்கி5 ழவர்க் கும் தெவதானப்6 பள்ளிச்சக்தக்கணிமுற்று7 ட்டுவெட்டப்பெற்றார்களிலா8 [ரிக்கு[ம்*] ககாங்களிலா*]ர்க்கும் யாண்டு ஸ்9 சு ஆவதை கீ உளல்சு இல் கச்சிப்பெ-

னிகை
11 ஆகிழுமிபில் நாமி[ரு]க்கச் சொழமுலெக்12 தலெனான் திருமால்ப்பெற்ற ீ(ா)ஹா.
செல13 ந்க்கு ம[ணே]பில்க்கொட்டத்த மணே-

10 ட்டு கம் வீட்டி தன்னால்[ப்] பொன்மா-

15 தக்கு மேண்டுவில்கங்காட்டத்து மண்ட பில்காட்டு-14 ச் செற்றியாற்றார் சங்கப்பாடிகிழான்

14 ச் செற்றியாற்றார் சங்கப்பாடிகிழான் காணி சி[க்]– 15 கிப் புசவு முவாகிசக்காடியும்³ இரவு

^{&#}x27; a is changed from & by erasing the u sign.

The letter g is used here as an abbreviation for gasir.

^{*} danquiù is written over an erasure.

16 ஐஞ்தூற்ற அறபத்தொருகாடியும் பொன் இருபத்த அ கழ-17 ஞ்சரையே மஞ்சாடியுக் கௌதான இறை-18 வில்மாய் இப்புரவும் இரவும் பொன்-19 அம் தெவர்க்கு இறப்பதாக இக்கொட்ட ந்துப் புரிசையு-20 ட்டுப் சோவுதெயப்புகப்பாக்கத்த வ-ையாற்க்குத் தெ. 21 வதானவரஹதெசமாகத் தொண்டைமா-*அற்றார்த்து*ஞ்சின உடை _-22 யர்ற்க்கு இருபத்தொள்ளுவது குடுத்து இரு பத்திரண்டா வது படா-23 கை கடக்கு மாவக்கு செய்துகொடுக்கு வ-சிறுவடா[தெய் இட]-24 க்த இவ்வுசை மதிசையும் சுழ மு க்கொ-[ண்]ட கொ[ப்பரகெச]-25 ரிப[த]ற்கு யாண்டு காவாவது தெவதான வராடு வமாக வரி-26 வினிட்ட இதனை புரவும் இரவும் பொன்-அம் புகப்பா -27 க்கத்து வ ஹெயாசெய் தெவற்க்கு இ-முத்து வ நாக்ன்று -28 ர்கள் இச்செற்றியாற்றார் சங்கப்பாடிகிறா-ன் காணி[யா] டி [மு]-29 தலாய் வருகின்ற புரவு முவாவிரக்காடியும் ம் திரையும் (அம் மு -30 க்கொண்ட கொப்பசகெசரிபதற்கு யாண-டு முப்பத்தாருவத-31 [இ]ருமாறபெற்ற மாதெவற்கெய் தெவ-தான இறையிலி யா கவரியில்]-32 விட்டு இப்பரிசு குடுத்த இச்சங்[க]ப்பாடி-கிழ[ா]ன் காணியைப் [புகு-33 ப்]பாக்கத்தை வைவெயார் பற்றியுண்டு தெவர்க்கு பிறைபிருதொழி-34 கின்றுர்களென்று தெவகன்பிகளும் [உ]-ண்ணுழிகை பு]டை-35 யாரும் பன்மாயெரு கரும் வக்கு அனியா-ய பிடுகின் மூர்கள் என்-36 அ கமக்குச்சொல்ல இருமால்பெற்றித்தெ-வ கண்மிகள் உ [ண்ண]-37 ழிகை உடையார்களேயும் பன்மாயெறு -கையும் புதுப்பாக்கத் த வ-35 - ஹெயா[சையும்] அழைத்த கா[ம் ஆ]-சாய்க்க இடத் க 39 புதப்பாக்கத்த வட 40 இமையார் சிற்றியாற் மா] -41 ரச் சங்கப்பாடியழா-42 ன் காணியால் தெவர்க்கு 43 இறையிருதெய் தெவ தா -44 னங்களே அனுபவித் த 45 வருகின் அமைய் இ சை]. 46 க்க வைம்வில் புதப்பாக்க-47 த்து வாடுமெயா வரத்த. 48 ண்டங் கொண்டு இச்ச-

49 க்கப்பாடிகிழான் காணி-

50 யால் புசிவு முறவாயிசக்காடியும் இரு-மாவ்பெற்றுமா-51 தெவர்க்குப் புதப்பாக்கத்த வடுமொட செய் இறப்ப-52 தாக இவர்களுக்கெ யாண்டு மிச ஆவத முதல் தெவ-53 தானப்போஷ்கெயமாய் இதனுல் புரவு முவ [எ] பி சக்காடி -சிற்றியாற்றுஊரால் முன்னிறுத்த 54 440 வருகின்ற புரவு முவா-55 மிரக்காடியும் இரவு ஐஞ்தூற்க அம-பத்தொ கு காடியும் 56 [பொன்னி] ரூபத்தஅகழஞ்சசை [பெ மஞ்சாடியும் [ஆ]க[ப்] புரவு 57 ஆரு[பி]சக்காடியும் இரவு ஐஞ்னாற்ற அமைக்கொருகாடியும் 58 Quirior இருபத்து அது கழஞ்சரையெ மஞ்சாடியுக் திருமால்-59 பெற்அமாதெவர்க்குப்பு அப்பாக்கத் அ ஸ்டுமெயார் இதுப்பதாகத் 60 தெவதாகவரவுதெயமாய் இதையின்-[ய] # [க] வரிவிலிட்டுக்கொள்க-61 [வென்ற காஞ் சொல்ல கங்களும்மா-ராய்கின் ந பருத்திக்குடையா -62 ன் கொதுகுலவன் சாத்தகான பாகெ-சரிமுவெக் த வெனர்-63 லும் கடுவிருக்கைப்[ப]யலேத் தியம்பகப. ட்டது[ம்] சிக்கருடை-64 யான் கக்கக் கணிச்ச னன சொழமு-வெணவெளாதம் 65 ஆணத்தியும் வாய் க்கெழ்வியுமாய்க்கெட்டு கம் இ வேயெ-66 மூகம் அண்]ைற்றாரு[ைடயான் உ-த்தாமக்கிய பட்டாலகளெழு-67 த்திரையம் கம் ஒவேகாயகன் சொழமு-Qaues Q au arrisir புக்கத்திட்டின்படி வரியி-68 ஒப்பினையம் கிட்டுக்டு கா வாக வெ-69 ன்று கங்கருமமாராய்கின்ற பரகெசரி-முவெக்கவெள # -70 (ன்)கெவப் புசவுவரிச்செம்பியன் உத்தசம--11 Las Ph Sec. 71 [ன இை மயான்கு-72 [டி] க் தலேம்[க] ன் த-73 ண்டி பூதியும் பவ்வ-74 த்திரிக்கிழவன் அடி-75 கள் கக்கலும் பெ-76 சசைஞ்ஞடையா(ன்)-77 1கான உதைய திவா-78 காலம் கிராபாண மு-79 வெர்தவேனானு ன 80 கழனிவாகிய டை-81 யான் வென்[மு]ன் S2 கற்பகமும் வசிப்-83 பொத்தகம் திரு[கா]-84 அரர் குழவன் தாழி ச-

		The second secon
85	<u>கிர செகரனும் முக</u> -	121 இற்ச ஆவத கான் உாற[அ] இல் இரு-
	வெட்டி பழனக்குடை-	ιοπ (jb) -
	யான் அரையன்	122 பெற்ற 8(ர)ஹாசெவர் தெவதானம்
88	பிதும் வித்தாருடை-	[@]
	யான் அடிகள் வி-	123 யான தங்கள் காட்டுச் செற்றிய[ா]ற்றார்
90	சசொழும் இ [நை] -	சங்க[ப்]பா-
	யான்செரி உடையா-	124 டிகிழான் காணியால் [புரவு முவா]க-
	ன் [ப]ங்கன் கடம்பனு-	5 664-
	ம் முக்குமம்புடை-	125 டியும் புரிசைகாட்டு வரக்கு[தெய]ம்
	யான் கிருழ்(ண்)ணன்	4#-
	இராசா இத்தனும்	126 ப்பாக்கத்த வைவெயாசெ இதுப்ப-
	தொண்டைகாட்டு-	ρ[1]-
97	[ப் பு]ரவுவரிச் சாத்-	127 க இவர்களுக்கு தெவதானவரஷிஷெய-
98	தனுருடையான் கி-	128 [மாய்] இதனைப் புரவு [மு]வாயிரக்-
99	ன்[மு] னக்கதும் கி-	ση[φ]-
100	அ குடையான் அரை -	129 யும் சிற்றியாற்றாரா செ இவர்கள் முன்-
	யன் கிவக்கொழுக்-	130 னிறத்தவருகின்ற புரவு முவாயிரக்-
102	தம் [செம்]பாக்கமுடையா-	131 காடியும் இரவு ஐஞ்தூற்ற அறபத்-
103	ன் [கு]ன்று டி இருப்பொ-	132 தொருகாடியும் பொன் இருபத்தமக-
	ரியும் [வ]-	[\beta]-
	் ரிப்பொத்-	133 ஞ்சரையெ மஞ்சாடியும் ஆக [கெல்]-
	தக்கணக்கு	134 அ ஆருபிரத்தஞ்தாற்ற அறப-
	் [திமன்சணம்-	135 த்தொருகாடியும் பொ[ன்]கிரு*]பத்த-
	த் ந்க்க முடை-	[401]46 KD-
	யான்]	186 ஞ்சரையெ மஞ்சாடியும் இருமால்-
) யான் ரூழி-	137 பெற்று ஊோதெவர்க்கு புதப்[பாக்க]-
	யும் செற்க்கு-	138 த்த வகெயாசெ இயப்பதிரிகிறி-
	்ன்றமுடையா-	139 வர்களுக்குத்தெவதான[வரஷ]-
	் வாஞ்சொ-	140 தெயம் வரிவி[விட்டுக் குடு]_
	Aui_tresg.	
	் ப் வரியில்கி-	141 த்தொம் இவை [ஆ]-
	்டு உடையூரு-	142 தித்தன் ஆன மினவன் [முலெ]க்த-
	் டையான் சுவ-	143 வெளானெழுத்த
710	3 என் சாத்[த*]தும்) பட்டொவேக் குறிச்சியுடையா[ன்]	144 டையான் கக்கன்
100) இராச[வி]ணேயாப்சணனும் இருக் த யா	145 சொழமுவெக்க
120	wir wir	110 44 20 44 4
	[].	

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! (This is the order of) Kô-nôn-inmai-kondân to the residents (nâṭṭâr) of Manaiyil-nâdu in Manaiyil-kôṭṭam, to the headmen (kilavar) of Brahmadêya (villages), to the residents of the Dêvadâna, Pallichchanda, Kanimurrâṭṭu and Vêṭṭappērru villages and to the residents of towns:—

(L. 8.) On the 216th day of the 14th year (of our reign) we being on the first floor of the golden hall (pon-mâḥigai) within our mansion at Kachchippêdu, the officer Śôla-Mûvêndavêlân informed us thus:—

(L. 12.) "Sirriyârrûr in Manaiyil-nâd u (a subdivision) of Manaiyil-kôttam with (its income of) three thousand kâdi of puravu, five hundred and sixty-one kâdi of iravu and twenty-six and a half kalanju and (one) manjâdi of gold, excluding the kâni of Sangappâdi kilân, was assigned as a tax-free dêvadâna to (the temple of) Mahâdêva (Siva) at Tirumâlpêru in the twenty-first year of (the reign of) the king (udaiyâr) who

¹ Read withward

² Mr. Venkayya suggests that Kô-nôn-inmai-kondân might correspond to the term kusuli of Sanskrit copper-plate grants; see Madras Epigrophical Report for 1907, p. 71.

died at Tondaimânârrûr, and was made over to (the members) of the assembly of Puduppâkkam which was a brahmadêya in Puriśai-nâdu of this kôṭṭam, as a dêvadāna and brahmadêya (with the stipulation) that they should pay the said puravu, iravu and gold to the god."

- (L. 23.) "(This village) which was handed over in the 22nd (year of the same reign) after its hamlets had been circumambulated and the (necessary) documents executed, was not, (however), entered in the accounts (vari). It was registered (subsequently) in the accounts (vari) as a dêvadâna and a brahmadêya in the fourth year (of the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman, 'who took Madirai (Madura) and Îlam (Ceylon)', and (accordingly) the members of the assembly of Puduppâkkam were themselves paying to the god, the (said) puravu, iravu and gold."
- (L. 28.) "In the 36th year of (the reign of) king Parakê sarivarman, 'who took Madiri (Madura) and Îlam (Ceylon)' the three thousand kâdi of puravu accruing as produce from the estate (kâni) of Sangappâdikilân in this '(village of) Sirriyârrûr, was (also) entered in the accounts as a tax-free dêvadâna (in favour of) the same (temple of) Mahâdêva at Tirumâlpêru."
- (L. 32.) "(Now), the managers of the temple (dévakanmigal), the men in charge of (its) central shrine (unnâligaiy-udaiyâr) and all the Mâhêśvaras come and complain that the members of the assembly of P u d u p p â k k a m have been misappropriating and enjoying this kâni of Śańgappâdikilân bestowed (on the temple) in the above said manner, without paying the taxes to the god."
- (L. 36.) On Our inquiry (into the matter) after summoning the managers of the temple at Tirumâlpêru, the men in charge of the central shrine, (the assembly of) all Mâhêśvaras and the members of the assembly of Puduppâkkam, it was found that the members of the assembly of Puduppâkkam had been enjoying the dêradâna and had not been paying the taxes (derived) from the kâni of Śangappâdikilân in Śirriyârrar to the god. We ordered that a fine be levied on the members of the assembly of Puduppâkkam and that from the 14th year (of Our reign) it (i.e., the kâni of Śangappâdikilân) be a dêvadâna and a brahmadêya of these same (with the stipulation) that the members of the assembly of Puduppâkkam shall themselves pay to (the temple of) Mahâdêva at Tirumâlpêru three thousand kâdi of puravu on the kâni of the said Śangappâdikilân.
- (L. 53.) (We also ordered) that this three thousand kâdi of puravu (thus settled), the three thousand kâdi of puravu, five hundred and sixty-one kâdi of iravu and twenty-six and a half kalanju and (one) manjâdi of gold which is (already) being paid on the village of Sîrriyârrûr,—in all six thousand kâdi of puravu, five hundred and sixty-one kâdi of iravu and twenty-six and a half kalanju and (one) manjâdi of gold, shall be paid by the members of the assembly of Pudduppâkkam to (the temple of) Mahâdêva at Tirumâlpêru and be so entered in the accounts as tax-free dêvadâna and brahmadêya.
- (L. 61.) Accordingly Kôd u ku la van Sâttan alias Parakêsari-Mûvên davêlân of Paruttikkudi who looks after Our affairs, the arbitrator (naduvirukkai) Triyam baka-bhattan of Payalai and Nakkan Kanichchan alias Śôla-Mûvên-davêlân of Śikkar, being Anatti and Vâykêlvi, received (this order). (The order was) written by the Uttaramantri Pattâlagan of Annârrûr who writes Our orders, and signed by Our Chief Secretary (Ölai-nâyagan) Śôla-Mûvên davêlân. (And) Parakêsari-Mûvên davêlân who looks after Our affairs, having commanded the entry in the registers in

the terms (of the order) issued, Puravuvari Sembiyan Uttaramantri alias Tandipûdi the headman (talaimagan) of Iraiyânkudi, Adigal Nakkan the headman (talaimagan) of Pavvattiri, Udayadivâkaran (a native of) Pêraraisûr, Vîrâbarana-Mûvêndavêlân alias Venrân Karpagam of Kalanivâyil, the Varippottagam (officer) Tâli Sandirasêgaran the headman of Tirunâlûr, the Mugavetti (officer) Araiyan . . . of Palanakkudi, Adigal Vîrasôlan of Vittâr, Pangan Kadamban of Iraiyânsêri, Krishnan Râjâdittan of Mukkurumbu, Ningân Nakkan of Sâttanûr, the Puravuvari of Tondainâdu, Araiyan Śivakkolundu of Sirugudi, Kunrâdi Tiruppori of Sembâkkam, the Varippottaga-kanakku (officer), Tâli of [Mê]-Nâranamangalam, Parañjôdi Pattâlagan of Nerkunram, the Variyilidu (officer) Suvaran Sâttan of Udaiyûr and the Pattôlai (officer) Râjavijayâbaranan of Kuriehchi,—being present.

(L. 121.) In the 14th year and 218th day (of Our reign), the three thousand kādi of puravu from Śangappādikilān's estate (kāni)—a tax-free dêvadāna of (the temple of) Mahādêva at Tirumālpēru in Śirriyārrūr belonging to your nadu, being payable by the members of the assembly of Puduppākkam a brahmadēya in Purišai-nâdu, (since it was given over) to them as a dêvadāna and a brahmadēya, and the three thousand kādi of puravu, five hundred and sixty-one kādi of iravu and twenty-six and a half kalañju and (one) mañjadi of gold which these residents of Sirriyârrūr have been previously paying (on the village of Śirriyârrūr)—in all six thousand five hundred and sixty-one kādi of paddy and twenty-six and a half kalañju and (one) mañjādi of gold, shall (thus) be paid by the members themselves of the assembly of Puduppākkam to (the temple of) Mahādēva at Tirumālpēru. This was entered in the accounts and given over to them as a dêvadāna and a brahmadēya.

(L. 141.) This the signature of Âdittan alias Mînavan Mûvêndavêlân, Nakkan . . . Śôlamûvênda . . . of . .

No. 143.—ON A SLAB BUILT INTO THE FLOOR OF THE VERANDAH ROUND THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE ADHIPURISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUVORRIYUR.

This inscription which is dated in the 15th year of Parakesarivarman Uttama-Chola mentions Senni-Yeripadaichcholan Uttamasolan who was probably an officer of the king. The first part of the name suggests that this chief would have been connected with Senni-yeri-padai, i.e., the warlike army of Senni.

TEXT.

1	ಮಿಲ್ರೆ ಸ್ಟ್[*] ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್-
2	த்தமதொழகெவர்க்-
	Gerius Geanfle [8-6-
	ந்கு] யாண்டு படினே தா-
5	வத உத்தமசொழர் [இ]-
	ருவொற்றியூர் 8ஹாட்டி]-
	வர்க்கு முறவிடுவு-
	சையும் காளமெட்[டு]-
	ம் கவரிப்பிணாக்க ள்

10 இருபத்து கால்வர்க்கு11 க் கவரிகைய்யும் [தெ]12 வ[ச] சமமெய் கொண்[தெ]13 பொன்னுவை செய்14 கித்தக் குடுக்கவென்[த]15 ருளுச்செய்யச் செய்16 விய்த்திட்டபடி[ய்] சென்17 னி யெறிபடைச்சொழ18 இத்தமசொழன்ன .
19 [ப] தித்[த] சத்திதம²

^{*} The inscription is a fragment.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 15th year of (the reign of) king Parakêsarivarman the glorious Uttama-Chôladêva, Uttama-Chôla having been pleased to order to make and present in gold to (the temple of) Mahâdêva at Tiruvorriyûr, (an image of) Śrîbalidêva, eight trumpets, and fly-whisks for the twenty-four fly-whisk-women from the taxes of the king, (these) were made and presented (by) Śenni-Yeripadaichchôlan Uttamaśôlan

No. 144.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE APATSAHAYESVARA TEMPLE AT ADUTURAL.

The inscription is dated in the 16th year of king Parakésarivarman alias Madhurântakadêva Uttama-Chôla and states that the temple of Tirukku-rangâduturai (i.e., the modern Âduturai near Tiruvidaimarudûr) was built of stone by the king's mother Udaiyapirâțțiyâr Mâdêvadigalâr alias Śembiyapmâdêviyâr and that certain documents of grants made to the god in former times having become old and damaged were now re-engraved on the walls of the newly-constructed temple.

The temple of Tirukkurangaduturai is already mentioned in the Dêvâram and as such it should have been in existence in some form or other in the seventh century A.D. It is not unlikely, therefore, that prior to the construction of it in stone by the king's mother there was, perhaps, a smaller stone structure with inscriptions (laksanha) on it. Consequently what is recorded here must refer to the renovation of the temple by the queen mother. In this connexion it may be noted that two inscriptions of the Pândya king Mârañjadaiyan which are earlier in point of time than the present record and are also found on the temple walls, must have been copies of older grants.

TEXT.

1 வடி இதி மூரி - மூமதாரக்கக ஷெவரான ஸ்ரீ உத்த [ம*] சொழ செத் திருவபி குறி வாய்த்த உடைய சொட்டியார் மாதெவடிக கொரான ஸ்ரீ செம்பெண்மா [சிதலியார் திரை - முர்காட்டு திருக்கு [ர*]ங்காடு திறை ஆழ்வார்க்கு எடுப்பித்தரினின் இத்திருக்கற்முனியி வெய் முன்பு [இத்தெவர்கு சது]ரதித்தவல் செய்தன தெதினபடி கண்டு

2 [வ்*]விலக்ஷணங்கள் மூத்தபொக ஸ்ரீ உத்தமசொழகெவசான கொபசகெசரிப[ன்]மற்கு யாண்டு மிசு ஆவது கல்மெல் [வெட்டின] |||-

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In this sacred stone temple which Udaiyapirâțțiyâr Mâdêvadigalâr alias the glorious Sembiyan - Mâdêviyâr who had obtained in her sacred womb the glorious Madhurântakadêva alias the glorious Uttama-Chôla—had graciously caused to be built to the god (âlvâr) at Tirukkurangâdu-turai in Tiraimûr-nâdu, were engraved on stone, in the 16th year of (the reign of) the glorious Uttama-Chôladêva alias king Parakêsarivarman (such) lakshanas (i.e., inscriptions?) as were made to this god in former times (to last) as long as the moon and the sun, and which lakshanas on examination were found to have become old.

¹ No. 357 of 1907.

^{*} The temple of Tiruvidaimarudûr which was also rebuilt of stone, refers to earlier records preserved in underground cellars and to their re-engraving on stone; see page 260 above.

^{*} See Nos. 358 and 364 of 1907.

[&]quot;Read smaffer.

No. 145.—ON A PILLAR LYING TO THE SOUTH OF THE TANK IN FRONT OF THE ADHIPURISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUVORRIYUR.

This inscription is dated in the 16th year of Parakésarivarman Uttama-Chôla. It refers to a scrutiny of accounts of the temple of Tiruvorriyûr made in this year and registers the assignment of a gold salver to the temple by the headman of Elinûr in Purangarambai-nâdu. The district in which Purangarambai-nâdu was situated is not given; but we know from other records that it was in Arumolidêva-valanâdu also called Ten Kaduvây². The village of Elinûr mentioned in the record may be identified with Elalûr in the Tirutturaip-pûndi taluk of the Tanjore district.

TEXT.

- 1 ஸ்ஷீ ஸ்ரீ [] ஸ்ரீஉத்தமசொழதெவரான கொப்பர-
- 2 கெமுரிவதற்க்கு யாண்டு பதினருவக் திருவொ-
- 3 ந்தியூர் ஆள்வார் ஸ்ரீகாய வாராய்கிக்ற சொழுண-
- 4 ட்டுப் புறங்[க] சம்பைகாட்டு எழி[னூர் கிழவன் கக்கி[க] ச(ன்)னை ப[ச]-
- 5 கெலரிவிழுப்பரையன் டிவசர [யமெப்] கூட்டி சனரா இத்தவற் ஆழ்வார்-
- 6 க்கமுக்கொய்ய இட்ட பொன்னின் குழித்தட்டு ஒன்றிகுல் கிறை பண்டா[ச]-
- 7 க்கல்வாற் தமோகிறை எண்ணூற்[ஹென்]ப[த்]தெண்கமு[ஞ்]சு[|*] இதனுள் [வ]ன-
- 9 ஞ்செயர் செயக் புகவ[ரி]னிரஞ்[ச]னக் காளத்துக்கு மாணிக்கசெட்டிக்குமாக
- 9 உத்[தம] ஈ ஆம் இரண்டு க[வ]த் தினுக்கு ் ளி வைத்த பொக் தின-
- 10 கிறை [காற்]பதின் கழஞ்[சு] [||*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 16th year of (the reign of) the glorious Uttama-Chôladêva alias king Parakêsarivarman, Nandîsuran alias Parakêsari-Vilupparaiyan, the headman of Elinûr, (a village) in Purangaram bai-nâdu (which was a subdivision) of Sôla-nâdu, who scrutinises the sacred business of the god (âlvâr) at Tiruvorriyûr, assigned, after adding up the king's income, one gold salver with pits, weighing eight hundred and eighty-eight kalanju marked and pure (as tested by) the stone (-weight) of the treasury (pandârakkal), for offering food to the god, as long as the moon and the sun (endure). In this (are included) the forty kalanju of marked and pure gold deposited by Śīyan Puravarinirañjanan, (one of the) Valanjiyar, for offering two dishes of superior food (uttamâgram), (in order to secure merit) for Kâlan and Mânikkaśetti.

No. 146.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE UMAMAHESVARA TEMPLE AT KONERIRAJAPURAM.7

This inscription is engraved below a group of sculptures reproduced on the accompanying plate. It states that, during the reign of Madhurântaka dêva alias Uttama-Chôla, his mother Mâdêvadigalâr alias Sembiyan-Mâdêviyâr caused to be built in the

¹ No. 245 of 1912.

² See above, Vol. II, Introduction, pages 21-22.

^{*} There is a gap between this and the next letter which must have contained a punctuation.

^{*} The length of @ in une of a is denoted by a separate symbol.

^{*} The gap may be filled up with the syllables & & s.

^{*} Kálattukku apparently stands here for Kálanukku.

⁷ No. 450 of 1908.

name of her husband Gandarâdityadêva, a stone temple at Tirunallam, i.e., the modern Kônêrirâjapuram, which is one of the ancient Saivite places of worship mentioned in the Dêvâram. The inscription serves as a key to understand the sculptures below which it is engraved. The female figure kneeling down in a worshipping posture is queen Sembiyan-Mâdêviyâr and the one close to the linga is Gandarâdityadêva. The two figures behind the queen are her attendants. The name Âdityêśvara-Mahâdêva which occurs in other inscriptions of Kônêrirâjapuram indicates that it was derived from Gandarâditya.

TEXT.

- 1 வூலி ஸ்ரீ [|=] கணடாரித்தடிவர் தெவியார் மாதெவடிகள்[ரா]ர்ன ஸ்ரீசெம்பேன்-மாதெவியா-
- 2 ர் தம்முடைய இரும்களர் ஸ்ரீஃய-சாக்ககதெவசா[ன] [ஸ்ரீ]உத்தம்சொழர் இருகா-ஆஞ்செயத-
- 3 ருளாகிற்கத் தம்முடையார் புரிகண்டராடித்தடிவ[ர் இருக]ரமத்தால் ¹இருகல்லமுடையார்க்கு-
- 4 த் திருக்கற்றளி எழுக்தருளுவித்த இத்திருக்கற்றளி[பிலெப்] திருகல்லமுடைய[ச]சைத் திருவடித்தெ-
- 5 சழுகின்று சாக எழுக்தருளுகித்த புரீகண்ட சாழ்த்த 2 [வ]ச் இவச் ||உ ||உ ||உ

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! Mâdêvadigalâr alias the glorious Sembiyan-Mâdêviyâr, queen of Gandarâdityadêva, constructed in the sacred name of her husband (vis.,) the glorious Gandarâdityadêva, a stone temple to the lord (i.e., the god) of Tirunallam (at the time) when her illustrious son, i.e., the glorious Madhurântakadêva alias the glorious Uttama-Chôla, was graciously ruling. This is (the image of) the glorious Gandarâdityadêva which was (caused to be) made in this sacred stone temple in the posture of worshipping the sacred feet of the lord (i.e., the god) of Tirunallam.

No. 147 .- ON THE SAME WALL.

This inscription again is a label explaining an image; and is engraved above and on the sides of it.

TEXT.

1 ஆஷ் மூ[||•] மிமதார்த்-

2 கதெவரான உத்தமதொழு-

3 கைத் இருவபிறு வாய்த்த

4 உடையடு சாட்டியார் 3 [||த்] இருக்கற்[ற]-

5 னி எடுப்பித்த [ஆஸ]த்தாருடை-

6. யான் சாத்தன் குணபத்தனை

7 ஹாசாணசெகான் இவர்

8 سال الله عد الم مع الله عد ا

9 ராஜகெவர்முவெ

10 ஊணொரிவர் |-

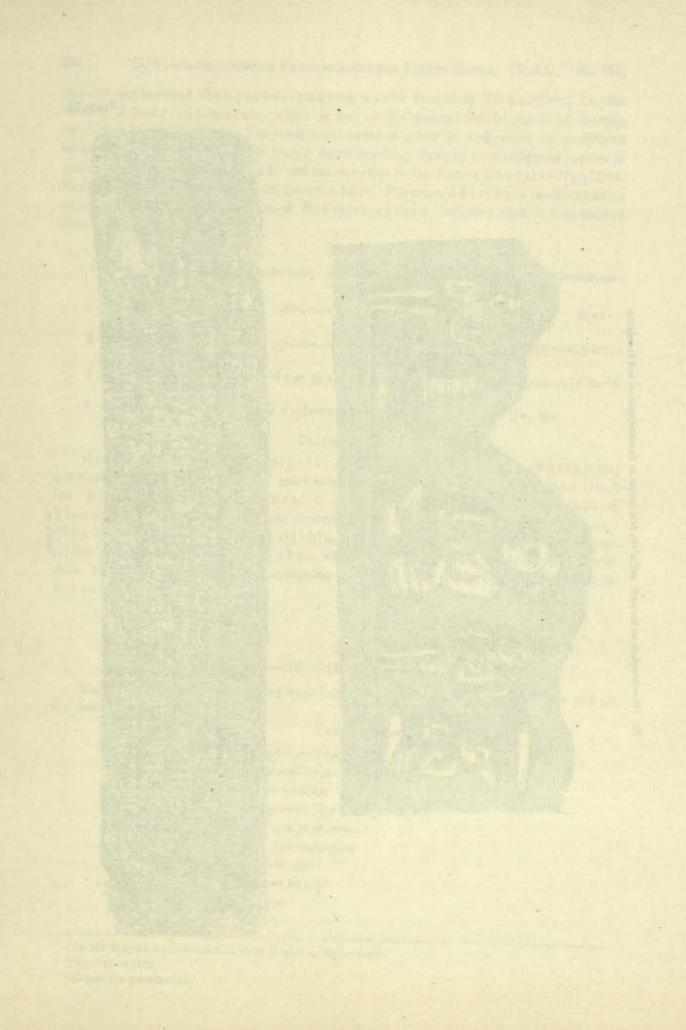
In the Tanjore inscriptions this place is spelt as Son sowio.

² No. 626 of 1909.

^{*} Cancel the punctuation.



No. 146.-Sculpture on the south wall of the Siva temple at Konerira japuram, and Inscription.



Hail! Prosperity! This is Śâttan Gunabattan alias Haracharanaéegaran of Âlattûr that built the sacred stone temple of Udaiyapirâţţiyâr who had (obtained) in (her) sacred womb the glorious Madhurântakadêva alias Uttama-Chôla. The title with which he was honoured (in his office) was Râjakêsari-Mûvêndavêlâr. (This is) he.

No. 148.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE SIVAYOGANATHASVAMIN TEMPLE AT TIRUVISALUR.1

This inscription, which is fragmentary, registers the gift of a gold kolgai set with gems, to the god at Tiruviśalūr. The place is mentioned in the Dêvâram. It is not known exactly what kolgai means. Kombir-kolgai occurs in the Tanjore inscriptions as an ornament for the tusk of Ganapati. Perhaps kolgai is the cover or mask which is generally put over the hinga in Siva temples.

TEXT.

- 2 யன்ஹோ செய்யார் இருவிசதார் வாவோவாதுக்கு' அடியி தெகம் செயியிதி . . . [ப]ண்டா[ரத்] இல் [ஓ] . . . 5

TRANSLATION.

No. 149.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE SIDDHANATHASVAMIN TEMPLE AT TIRUNARAIYUR,

This inscription, which is built in at the beginning, registers a gift of land for offerings by the mother of king U ttama-Chôla, to the temple of Siddhês varamudaiya-

No. 28 of 1907.

The gap may be filled up with the syllables Assingura Geing.

Read anirg

^{*} The damaged portion might have contained the syllables sarais.

^{*} The syllables missing here may be was.

^{*} The gap may be filled up with the syllables res a. m@@@ cp.

¹ No. 159 of 1908.

Mahâdêva at Tirunaraiyûr which was a brahmadêya in Tirunaraiyûr-nâdu. The place is one of those mentioned in the Dêvâram and is situated in the Kumba-kônam taluk of the Tanjore district. It may be noted that the queen mother is here called Pirântakan-Mâdêvadigalâr.

	TEXT. CON SECURITION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	்
2	் த கில [க] வெலி இதனுல் செய்யும் பல கிவந்தமா[வ.து]
	மூன்ற பொதிலுக்கு திருவமுகரிசி
	செய்ய வாழைப்பழம் லிக கு
	சற்களை ஆராதிக்கும் பிராம் ணன் க க்கு கப்படமுக்குள்பட
4	அ பதிகாழி கெவ் திரு தக்தாவி[ன] க்கு
	ந்து
	[கொண்டு] வூபன தரவுற்களுக்கு
5	• • • • • • • • ம் . மற்றும் வெண்டும் கலசமு செய் குசவதுக்கு
	தாருச்சுண்ணம்டிக்கும் பொது
e	க் கி வண்டு வலுக்களுக் கு புண்டு உற டு#ி செயம் வராவண்-
0	் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ் ்
	அடைக்காயமுத
7	STADE STATE TO GEN DE MER BUILD OU LE MER SER BOTTO O SER ALPO
	ணத்தால் ஐரு கறி அமுதிறக்கு
9	வி மிஉதுக்கும் பரிச்சட்டமீசனோகி தக்கும் இருவிழான முக்கருளுக் தெவர்க்கும் இருவிழா- உண்டழிவுக்குமாக செலவான
10	இதைக்கு கிவக்கமாவது திருகறையூர் காட்டு மெடைவாய் தெவதான. மாக இறைஇவி செய்து
11	உடையார் குடுத்த கிலமா[வ] தூ

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! Udaiyapirâttiyâr the glorious Pirânts and Mâdêvadigalâr alias the glorious Sembiyan-Mâdêviyâr who had obtained in (her) sacred womb [king Parakêsarivarman] alias the glorious Uttama-Chôladêva, (gave) [6] vêli of land for offerings to (the god) Siddhêśvaram-udaiya-Mahâdêva at Tirunaraiyûr which was a brahmadêya in Tirunaraiyûr-nâdu. The several (items of) expenses to be met from this (land) are as follow:—

* The inscription stops here.

¹ The gap may be filled up with the syllables away we Gan us Gaanfle 3-65 m.

milk eurds fried paddy receiving
these including jalapavitra and (other) things required for bathing
(the god) and for the potter who makes the required pots, when
scented powder is pounded pound the scented powder
to spread below the palikai ; for the necessary things to (raise the) sprouts
; for the Brahmana who performs the punyaha for 5 palam of sugar
; plantain fruits 35 ; arecanuts ; different spices
thus for Sankranti Sankranti superior ;
rice for sacred offerings at midday to the god who presents himself ; at this rate
for five vegetable-offerings ; in all, for one year for the expenses of feeding
on festival days ; thus the spent for the daily expenses, for the 12
Sankarantis, for the two pairs of sacred cloths (parisattam), to the god who presents himself
in festive procession and for the feeding expenses on festival days; the arrangement made
for this is as follows :- (The village) Meladavay in Tirunagaiyar-nadu, which
the king (udaiyar) gave as a tax-free devadana land is the following.

No. 150.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE ADIMULESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUPPALATTURAL.

This is a record of the time of Parakêsarivarman Uttama-Chôla and registers a grant of land to Dayâparappêrambalam built in the temple (?) at Tiruppâtturai. The assembly of Uttamaśîli-chaturvêdimangalam, i.e., the present Uttamaśîli village in the Trichinopoly district, received the gift and made it tax-free. Dayâparappêrambalam herein mentioned was probably the name of a hall where the village assembly used to meet.

TEXT.

1	வைத் ஸ்ரி[] கொப்பாகெலலிவத்[] சாக மீ உத்தமசொழர்க்கு யாண்டு
	வருடி செய[ம்] ஸ்ரீ உத்தமசிலிச்சது ஜெ-ிதிமங்க[வ]
3	
7	
	[டும[க்]கடைய இவர் விலேகொண்ட கிலம் 2) இ இவ்வொருமாவரைச்- செயமில்வர்
10	
	3 a a con (3 gg)
	இறுக்கிற தாம் அஆய கிலம் 2/24 இவ்வரைக்காணி முக்கிரிகை கிலக்குக்கும் தட்டி- [றையா]-
	க வக்த காசு இ அஞ்சும் கையிலெ கொண்டு முக் சுட்டப்பட்ட ஒருமாவரைச்செயும் சக்திசா[தித்த]-
13	வல் இறையிலியாக பணிச்சு கிலமுத்தும் பொத்தகத்தும் இறைவாட்டி திருப்பாத்துறை
14	வல் இறையிலியாக பணிச்சு கிலமுததும் பொத்தகத்தும் இறைவாட்டி திருப்பாத்துறை [ஸ்ரீ]கிமாகத்தே [ஜா]ஓெகெ செய்து இ[க்]சிலம் செ[க்*]கிர் வெட்டியும் எப்போப்- பட்ட இறையும் க-
15	டமை மில்லாமை[மி]ல் இறைகா[ட்டி]ல் வைமெ [பெ[டு]க்க[ப்]பொக்கும் கிருப்பாதம்
16	பொ பொக்குலம் பொக்கு [மு]க்கு ஹ்ருசெ மன்றப்பெறுவாசாகவு மக்கிக
17	பொக் மறையிலி இதுத்தும் [பி]க்தையுமிக்கிலம் இறைகாத்துக்குடுப்பொ-
18	மாகொம் பெருக்குறி வைகெல[சி]யாம்[*]

¹ No. 569 of 1908.

² The letter ga looks like av.

^{*} Lines 4 and 5 are quite illegible and have, therefore, been omitted.

^{&#}x27; Read utler Ge GO .

Hail! Prosperity! In the year of (the reign of) king Parakesarivarman alias the glorious Uttama-Chôla the glorious Uttamasîlichaturvêdiman galam (which was a) brahmadêya Vâsudêvan and one ma and a half say of land which they had purchased (and which was) on the western side the fifth padagam belonging to Sandiran Vishnubhattan and his group of sadukkam-owners, -as an ambalappuram (i.e., gift for the maintenance of an ambalam) to the (hall called) Dayaparapperambalam which they had built . . . in this village; and having received on hand the 5 five kasu of tattirai (derived) from this half kami and (one) mundirigai of assessed land of the 8th taram (class),-ordered the said (land) of one ma and a half sey to be tax-free, as long as the moon and the sun (endure); caused the deduction of taxes (to be entered) in the land register (nilamudal?) and the tax register (pottagam) and had (the transaction) engraved on stone on the sacred central shrine (trivimana) of (the temple at) Tiruppatturai. Since this land is not liable to pay sennirvetti and all other taxes, if (any) tax is shown (against it), (the said persons) shall pay a fine of 50 kalanju of gold which the assembly would decide for being credited to the sacred feet (of the king). Even after paying the gold demanded in full (maraiyih), still we (the members) of the big assembly shall guard this land against (payment of) taxes.

No. 151.—ON THE SOUTH AND EAST WALLS OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE UMAMAHESVARASVAMIN TEMPLE AT KONERIRAJAPURAM."

This and the next number together constitute one record of Parakésarivarman who is identical with Madhurântaka Uttama-Chôla. The object of the inscription is to register the grant of certain lands to the temple at Tirunallam in Vennâdu, which had been constructed of stone by queen Sembiyan-Mâdêviyâr in the name of her husband Gandarâditya. Prior to the date of this record she is stated to have laid out a new flower-garden for the temple by purchasing lands from the assembly of Tirunallam and getting them exempted from payment of taxes and to have increased the original provision for feeding Brâhmanas in the temple. The king also granted in the 3rd year of his reign two vêli of land for the upkeep of the garden and in the sixth year a further 16 vêli for the expenses in connexion with the feeding of Brâhmanas (ll. 24 to 26).

In the 7th year and 240th day of his reign when the king was encamped at Pichchankôyil, one of his executive officers named Parakêsari Mûvênda-vêlân informed the former that the gift for feeding Brâhmanas was not sufficient and that a further gift of 12 vêli of land had to be made. This was done accordingly in the 7th year of reign (Il. 23 to 40). A detailed description of the boundary line of the two vêli and the 12 vêli of land respectively granted for the maintenance of the flower-garden and the feeding house is given in 47 lines (Il. 51 to 98). The privileges and exemptions granted in favour of these two lands occupy lines 99 to 115. With line 116 commences a new grant dated in the 8th year and 143rd day of the same king when he was encamped at Kâraikkâṭtu Paṇaiyûr. The request now was for the regulation of the expenses for all the income derived from the dêvadûna lands of the Tirun allam temple. Accordingly, on the 151st day of the same year the king ordered that specified amounts of gold

and paddy collected as tax on the *dévadâna* lands of Tirunallam were to be deducted from the general revenue and that the number of Brâhmanas who were fed in the feeding house be raised from 25 to 40, the additional expense being met from the remaining balance under a certain item provided for in the old regulations.

This brings us to the end of No. 151 which is engraved on the last section of the south wall and the adjoining section on the east wall of the temple which itself faces west. The two next sections on the east wall, two lines on the top of the north wall and a portion again of the east wall seem to contain the continuation. Consequently, on account of the irregular arrangement on the walls, this continuation is treated separately as No. 151A. It describes the regulated expenses referred to at the end of No. 151. As many as 4.151 kalam of paddy and lands, whose measurements are given in great detail, were provided for, in order to maintain the regular service in the temple, such as, the various dishes of oblations to the images, sandal paste, incense, lamps, the śribali-ceremony held on the natal star Jueshtha of queen Sembiyan - Madeviyar, feeding Brahmanas, pay (with cost of clothing) of the worshipper, the festivals Margali-Tiruvadirai and Vaigasi - Visagam, the pay (with cost of clothing) of Brahmanas who crushed sandal, the Brahmana servants who held the canopy (over the images) and rendered other necessary service, servants who picked up flowers and strung them, servants who swept the sacred temple and smeared it with cowdung, musicians, trumpeters, conch-blowers, watchmen of images, reciters of the Tiruppadiyam hymns, Brahmanas who attended to the general management of the temple (kövil-väriyam), the temple accountant of the potter caste, the potter who supplied pots, the dyer (?) who dyed the sacred cloth (for the images), the Brâhmana who carried the water from the Kâvêrî for the sacred bath, the official auditor who checked the temple transactions under orders of the king, temple repairs, the monthly sacred baths and the ceremonies on eclipses, renewal of screens and canopies, the purificatory ceremony called Jalapavitra, annual renewal of sacred cloths, the astrologer who recited the astronomical changes every day and carried the calendar (nalblai) with him, the pay (including cost of clothing) of the gardeners and of their assistants, the temple architect, the carpenter and the blacksmith, special worship for the images of Tripuravijaya, Vrishabhavâhana and Ganapati and the sacred bath with the five articles, viz., milk, curds, butter, sugar and honey. The extent of the houses occupied by the temple servants, hymners. priests, musicians, the temple manager and others, is also recorded.

The several officers of the king who legalised the grant by affixing their signatures, the immunities granted to and the privileges enjoyed by the donee, viz., the present Umâmahêśvara temple at Tirunallam, are of very great interest. The officers mentioned are the councillors (Karumam-ârâyum), revenue officers (Puravuvari), officers (in charge) of revenue registers (Varippottagam), revenue accountants (Varippottaga-kanakku), revenue clerks (Variyilidu), Mugaveță, Pațtôlai and the Chief Secretary (Olainâyagam). The privileges and immunities granted are almost the same as those mentioned in Vol. II, pp. 512 and 530 f. The scheme of the document was apparently a model on which the later grants recorded on the large Leyden copper-plates and other similar ones were drawn up.

TEXT.

1 வதி ஸ்ரி [∥*] உடை[யபிராடடி[யார் செ]ம்[பிய]ன்]மாதெ[வி]யார் வெண்ணுட்டு திருகல்ல]த்த கோரிதெ]வர் கொயில் ஸ்ரிம்-

Pandit R. Haghava Ayyangar of Ramnad suggests that mugaseffi might mean one who engraves the orders of the king '(wuga or *rimuga = Sanskrit *rimukha).

² See Archaelegical Survey of Southern India, Vol. 1V, pp. 218 ff.

2 ணுசாதி குடுனைன் லூக்[கி]ருகாமத்தால் திருக்கற்றளியாகச் செய்வித்தரு[ஞ*]கின் மூச் [|*] செவர்க்குத் [கிருகக்கவா னமாக வெ-

3 ண்டும் கிலமில்லூர்ச் சலையார்கிலத்தினிறையின்பாக விலேக்[கற] கொ[ண்டு] செய்த

க திவாமை 4 ஸ்ரி உணர்சாத் குறுள்ளிட்ட கக்கலானங்களுக்குப் பணிசெய்யுமா[ன்] கால்வர்க்கு கொற்-அத்து மீட்டு வை]-

5 முதலுக்குமாக வெண்ணடமேக கிழமிகுகியே கிலமிருவெளியிலை காணியா]-

6 ன ெ விகிற்கிரு ந்திரு பத்து காற்கலமும் யாண்டு மூன் ருவது முதல் கக்தவானப்புறமா-7 ய் தெஷாகஇறையின்யாக வரியினிட்டுக்குடுக்கவெண் மமென்று கமக்குசசொல்ல [| *]

8 வெண்ணட்டுக் கிழக்குவில் கிலமிருவெனியும் முன்று கூடபாரை [யாற்றித்1]-

9 க் குடிக்குக்காசாண்மை பியாட்டுயுள்ளடங்கத் திருகவலத்து ஊோடுஉவர்க்கு கதவா-

10 கப்புதமாய் டெக்கான இறைவியைகவுமிதனுவெவ்வகைப்பட்ட அத்தசாய-

11 முமிருத்தாக வை [] உரிவாரம் பேறவும் யாண்டு முன்றுவக முதல் வரியிகி.

12 ட்டுக்கொள்கவென்ற காஞ் சொல்ல[*] கன் கருமமாசாய்கின்ற கொனூருடையன் வ-

13 எலேரானாங்களை இருமுடிச்சொழமுவெக்கவௌானும் சிற்றிங்கணுடையான் கொயில்-

14 [மயியேயான] ம*அரா*க்ககமுகெக்ககௌரனும் பருத்திக்குடியுடையான் கொதகுவவன் சாத்-

15 தனை பாகெசரிமுவேக்கவெளானம் ஆணைத்தியாலும் புரவுவரி இசையான்குடித்தவே-

16 மகன் தண்டி பூ இயான செம்பெனுத்தாவே ரயும் கெற்குன்றமுடையான் பாஞ்சொதிகில-17 னை ககணகிகரமேவெக்கவெளானும் கிசைக்கள்ளுருடையானரையன் கறபகமான

18 கிசாபசணமுவெக்கவேளானும் வாய்க்கெள்கியாதுக் கெட்டு கம்மொவே பெழுதும் வெளி

19 ன் மதார்த்தனெழுத்[தினும் கம்மொலேகாயகன வெளான் கண்டாரதிச்ச-ஜெப்பேணும் புக்க கெள்கிப்ப-

20 [டி] யாண்டு முன்றுவதுமுதல் கத்தவானப்புறம் உவடிரன்இறைவிலியாக வரிவிலிட்-

செக்குடுத்த தக்கணுட்டு கிழ]-21 [ட]குவில் கிலமிருவெளியும் படாகைகடப்பிப்பதாகவும் யாண்டெழாவது காளிகு-

துற்று காற்பதிலுல் கடம்பூரின் வட-22 [க்]குப்பீச்சன் கொடில் விட்ட விட்டி இள்ளால் முனபிற்கூடத்த காமிருக்க கங்கரும்-மா சாய்கின் ற பசகேசரிமுவெக்தவென-

23 என் உடையடு சாட்டியார் செய்பென்மாதெனியார் வெண்ணுட்டு வரு இடியம் திரு-

கல்லத்த வோடிட்வர்] கொயில் 24 ஸ்ரீமனூராத்த தென்ன ஓம் இருகாமத்தால் இருக்[க]ற்றனியாகச் செய்வித்தருளி இடி-வர்க்கு வெ[ண்டு]ம் விவக்-

25 தமெல்லாம் பழம்படி மெலெற்றமாகச் செய்தருளி இங்கெயுடையார்க்காக கிசதமிரு-பத்தைய்[வச் வர]ாஷிணர்

26 வக ராதிக நவக் உண்பதாகச் சாவேயும் வைத்தருளினரித்தெவர்க்கு விவக்தப்[ப]டி. வெண்டு கெல்துக்கு இத்தெவர்

27 பழக்கெவதானமான 'பூற்குடி கிலம் பன்னிருவெலியிறைல் முன் செவர்க்கு கிக்கி இருக்கக்கடவ பஞ்சவாரம் கெல்-

28 ஆ அதை ந்துக்கவமும் முசிட்டைக்குடி கிலம் கால்வெலியினுல் செவர்க்கு கீக்கி இதுக்கக்கடவ பஞ்சவார்[தெ]ல்லி-

29 ருதாற்றுக்கலமும் இடுவாக்கெ கிறப்பதாகக் குடிகீக்கி இறைவிலியாக யாண்டாரு-வது முதல் வரியிலிட்டுக்குடுத்தருளி-

30 ந்த[[*] இக்கெல்வெண்ணாற்றுக்கலமுமுட்படப் பழக்கெவதானத்தாவடைப்படி இடி-வர் பெற கெல்து உடை-

31 யார் செய்தருளினபடி கிவக்தத்தக்கு கிரம்பப்பொதா இன்னம**று நூற்றை**ம்ப**த்திரு-**கவனே தூணிப்பதக்கு கெல்லு வெ-

52 ண்டும் இங்கெ யுடையார்க்காக வைத்த சாவேயி அண்ணும் வராஷணரிருபத்தைய்வர். க்குக் கறி விறகு கெய் தயிர் பலகாய் வெற்றி-

33 வே வெறுக்காய்க்கும் மடையர்[க்*]குமுட்பட மெய்யால் கிசதம் கெ**ல்று**க்கு **அணி**-விருகாழியாக ஒராண்டைக்குக் தொளாயி-

34 ரத்த முப்பத்தெழுகவனெ தாணிப்பதக்குகெல்லு வெண்டுமாக ஆ**பிரத்**தைஞ்**ஹா**ற்-றுத்தொண்ணூற்றுக்கலகே-

Cancel the letter s. A syllable s which is very faintly written seems to have been erased at the end of line 8 on the originat.

^{*} A sign of length is engraved and erased after u.

•	111	
	35	ல்து கிவக்தப்படி யுள இவை[மி]ற்றக்காக வெண்ணுட்டு இனக்கம் கிலம் பன்னிரு-
		வெளியிலை இத்தவரும்படி கெல்- லாயி சத்தைஞ் ஹாற் அத்தொண்ணூற் அக்கலமும் கெல உரனமும் மாஞாவோ மமுமாய்
		HIM COST (A) I DITAL AD 14 F B GST (I.D.=
		தல்றையிலியாக வரியிலிட்டுக் குடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கமக்குச்சொல்ல[] [#]] வெண்ணூட்டு இனாகவம் கிலம் ப-
	38	ன்னிருவெகியும் முன்றுடையாரை மாற்றிக் குடிங்கங்க காசாணமை மூயாட்சுயுள்ளு
		டங்க யாண்டெழாவது பேசரின் முதல் செவதான[மும்] மாவாவோம]முமிறையினியாகவுமிவ்வூரு
		FOR COUNTY OF CLOSED FLUIL L. SUE-
	40	தாரயமுமிருத்தாக இறைவியைரக வையூ - உறிவாரம் பெறவும் வர்ப்பை முக்கா-
	41	ள்கவென்று காம் சொல்ல[]*] கங்க- ரும்மாசாய்கின்ற ¹மசகெசரிமுவெக்கவெளாளுணத் கியாலும் புரவுவரிச்செம்பெனுத்-
		warni Affinin alfaria.
	42	ண [மு] வெக்தவெளாலும் பவ்வத் இரிரிழவன் ² அடிகள் கக்கலும் டெபிரரை சுருடையா- ன் குருரன் உடியடிவர்காலும்
	43	கொட்் பூருடையான் செக்கனசக்கும் பும் வாயக்கெழ்க்கயாலும் செட்டு கம்மையான
	44	பெழுகம் செம்பனருள்ளுக்க- மக்[தி]பெழுக்கினைம் கம்மொலேகாயகன் வெளான் கண்டசாகிச்சனை மினவன்
		அவெக்கவெளாகும் வெளான -
	45	ண்ணுவனும் ஒப்பட்டுப்புக்க கெள்கிப்படி செவசானமும் மாசாஹோமழ்[ம்] இறை-
	46	மிலியாக யாண்டெழாவது பசாள் முத- ல் வரியிலிட்டுக்குடுத்த தங்கள் காட்டு இனகலம் [கி]லம் பன்னிருவெலியும் [ப]டா-
		கை கடப்பிப்பகாகவும் புதிவிக்சிரி (பிறிவிக்கிறிவி" -
		ளானேயும் ஆதனூர் ராமலட்டனேயும் சொடுங்கைத்தாழிலட்டனேயு[ம்] புரவுவரிச்- செம்பெனுத்தாமக்கிரியையும்
	48	பெர்க்கக்கொம் தாங்களிவர்களொடும் கின்றெல்வே தெரிச்சுப் படிசூழக்கு பட்டாகை]
		கடக்கு கல்லுக் கள்ளியும் காட்டி உறையொ- மே செய்[து] விதெகவென்லும் வாசகத்தால் கொ உருகெஸ்றிவதர்[க்]கு யிரிண்-
	42	டெழாவ்க கானில் காட்டொழுக்குக் திருமுகம் வச காட்டொழும் திருமுகங்
		main ()
		திசெழுக்கு சென்ற தொழுது வாங்கித் தலேமெல் வைய்த்து எல்லே தெரி[ச்சு]ப் பிடி- சூழ்க்கு படாகை கடக்த கிழடகுவிலே கிலத்துக்கு கிழ்பாற்க்கெல்லே[[]*]
	51	வெண்ணட்டு வடகணைமாகக்கம் பாய்ப்பொன் வாய்க்கான்னன் இய இு வட்டிய
	E 6	கொற்றங்குடி பாயத் தெற்கு கொக்கிப் பொன வாய்க்காற்றவேமே[ய்] தடங்கி இவ்வாய்க்கால் மொடை கிர் பாயப்பெறுவதாகத் தான் கிடக்தவாறிதகமே-
		O O = _ [-] - C - C C C C C C C C
		வாய்க்கால் [ப]ாதியுட்படத் திருகலைத்தெலியைக்கு மெற்றன் இம் இதின்ன அடிய தெரித்தைத்தெயெல்க் தொற்றுக்கும் பெல்லே காண்ளவாறே
	54	ட தொக்கியும் கெற்கு கொக்கியுரு சென்று வடக்கனனும் மேற்கள் இம்
		இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெய் கிழக்கு கொக்கியும் தெற்க்கு கொக்கி- நயும்சென்ற கொற்றங்குடிகிலத்தின் பூக்தொண்டன் கல்லுவித்த குளத்தின் மெல்-
		THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF
	5	ட் - கொள்ளனம் செவ்வியக்க மெற்கள் மெற்கள் மெற்கள் மடி
	-	பலமுடக்கு முடங்கித் தா[ன்] கிடந்தவாறிதனடு [வய் பெற்கு [கொ]- 7 க்கிச் சென்ற திருகல்லத்தைச் சணக்காலென்றும் கிலத்தின் தென்கிழ் முஃவயெ யுற்று
		O OLE GENERALE BUL EMOT OULD U LO LO LO LO LO COM-
		8 வே சணக்காவென்றும் கிலத்தின் கிமுலவே தாறுள்ளவால்றப் வடக்கு கொண்ட
	5	0 கெ. ெர்திகின் ஸம் [∥*] வடபாற்கெல்லே இவ்வாயக்கால் தான கடக்தவாற்குக்கும்]விப
		ெக்க கொக்கிக் (அக்கி வி. (க) கினின் அம் (க) கிகிரம் இரு பாய்
		0 த் தெற்கு கொக்கிப் பொன
	6	1 கூடுமன் வைய் கிலக்கக் சு க செற்கன இம் ஆக இவன் வசுத்த சே
		வ பட்ட இது தாகரம் மாதாலோ அருமான இன்றைத்து க்கு இம்பாற்[கெல்கே
		வெண்]னுட்டுக் கொற்றங்குடி கிலத்[இ] வழக்கொண்டன் கல்-

63 அளித்த குளத்தின்] மெல்[க]சைக்கெய் கிழடகுவிலேத்தென்னெல்லே *ஸ்டமெய் துடங்கி* இக்குளத் தின் மெல்கசையருகெய்

64 தெற்கு கொக்கியும் டெதின்கசையருடு திய [கிழக்கு] கொக்கியுஞ் [செ]ன்று மெற்கி-ன் அம் தெற்கின் அம் இதனின் அம் இக்கொற் றங்குடி மியெல்வே தானுள்-

65 ்ளவாறெ தெற்கு கொக்கியும் கிழுக்கு கொக்கியும்] சென்ற இக்காட்டு செவடிரக[ம்] கட்டு இவார் விலத்தின் மியெல்லேயெ யுற்றுக் கொற்றங்கு முயில்லேக்கு மேற்-

பெல்லே தா து -66 [கின் ஓம் தெற்கின் அம் இதன் ள்ளவாறெய்

67 தெற்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற இக்காட்டு வரஹதேயம் பரவைக்குடிகிலத்தின் வ[ட]. வெல்வேயான பூங்குடி-

68 வாய்க்காலெயுற்றுக் கடுகுவார்க்லத்தின் மியெல்லேக்கு மெற்கின்னு[ம்][[*]

. முக்கு-69 டிவாய்க்கால் கிர் பாயுமூரகள் மெனடை கிர் பாயப்பெற வதாக] 200m-

10 ய மெற்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று திருகல்ல த்தெல்வேயெயுற்று இவ்வரியக்கால் பாதி-

71 ப் பாவைக்குடியெல்லேக்கு வடக்கின் ஹிம் இ[கனின்.ஹிம் வட[கரைக்கெ பெ]றி இருகல்லத்தெ-

72 ல்வே தானுள்ளவாறே வடக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற கிழக்கின் னும் இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ள-

73 வாறெய் மெற்கு கொக்கிச்சென்ற இனகவம் பாயும் வாய்க்காவ் கடைப[ா]ப்ஃக்த கிடமெ புற்ற

74 இவ்வாய்க்கால் தான் கிடக்கவாறிதனடுவெய் மெற்கு கொக்கியும் தெற்கு கொக்கியும்

75 ப்பாவைக்குடி வடவெல்லேயான பூக்குடிவாய்க்காலெ கூடிக்கிருகல்லத்தெல்லேக்கு 76 வடக்கின் னும் மெற்கின் னும் [[*] மெல்பாற்கெல்கே இப்பூக்குடி வாய்[க்]கால் தான்

77 கேடக்கவா திதனடுவெப் மெற்கு கொக்கியும் வடிமற்கு கொக்கியும் சென்று இரு-78 கல்லத்தெல்வேயெயுற்ற இவ்வாய்க்கால் பாதியுட்படப்பாவை[க்]குடியெ-

79 ல்கேக்கு வடக்கின் அம் கிழக்கின் அம் இவ்வரயக்கால் தான் கிடக்தவாறு இதனடுவே-

80 ய் வடக்கு கொக்கிச்சென்று வடகண்ணமங்கலம் பாயப்பொன வாய்க்காலுக்-

81 கெய் கூடித்திருகல்வத்தெல்வேக்குக்கிழக்கின் ஹம் இவ்வாய்க்கால் மெனடை கிர் பா-

82 யப்பெறுவதாக இதனின்றும் வடகண்ணமங்கவவாய்க்காகின் ணடுவெய் வட-

83 க்கு கொக்கிச்சென்ற கிழ்கரைக்கெ பெறி இவ்வாய்க்கால் பாதியுட்படக் கிழக்கின்னும் I WIL

84 பாற் கெவ்வே திருகவ்வக்கு வாலெறான் குன்றனும் செவ்கன் சக்திரசெக்கனும் கிவத்-இன் இத-

85 ன்னெல்லே வசம்பெய கிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற இளகலத்தாரிருக்கையின் வடக்-கடைக்க திருக-

86 வலத்துச்செரியென்னும் கத்தமெ யுற்றுத் தெற்கின்னும் இதனின்[அம்] இச்செரியில் திருகல்லக்-

87 து வோடிடிவர் கக்தவானம் செம்பேயன்மாதெவியின் மியெல்வே விதையெய் தெற்கு கொக்கியும் தெ-

88 ன்னெல்வேகிதையெய் கிழக்கு கொக்கியும் சென்ற தெற்கின் னும் இக்க க[க்*]கவா-ைத்தின் கிழெவ்வேயான தெரு வின்

89 [க] இவெய் வடக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று இளகலத்தின் வடக்கிற்குளத்தின் தென்மெல் முலேயெ யுற்ற இக்குளத்தின் கடுவெ-

90 ய் வட்ட கிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற வட்கிழ்முஃபெ புற்ற இக்குளம் பாதியுட்பட திருகல்லத்தெல்லேக்குக் கிழக்கின் ஹம் இத னின்]-

91 அம் தி கு]கல்லத்தக்கெ யெறின வழிவாம்பு தான் கிடக்தவாறெய் வடக்கு கொக்கி-ச் சென்ற கிழக்கின் லும் இதனின் மம் திருக-

92 ல்லத்த ஊோசெவர் மட்டைமுன் அமாவென்னும் கிலத்தின் தென்னெல்லே வரம்பெப் கமுக்கு கொக்கிச் செ-

தெற்கின் அம் இதனின் அம் கிருகல்லத்தச் சணக்காலென் அம் கிலத்தின் 93 ar m மியெல்லே வசம்பு தானுள்ள-

94 வாடுறப் தெற்கு கொக்கச் சென்று மெற்கின்னம் இதன் தென்னெல்லே வசம்பு தா(ன்) இன்னவாறெய் கிழக்கு கொ-

Three lines of writing below on this tier belong to a different inscription and contain portions of the historical introduction of Rajendra-Chola I. The continuation of the inscription is found on the next section of the wall.

^{*} The gap has perhaps to be restored by the words κπά ωμέρωπβερ, as in line 52.

¹ Cancel the extra syllable s.

95 க்ரிச்சென்று கக்தவாணப்புறமான கிழடகுவிலே கிலத்தின் தென்மெல் முலேயெ [யுற்]று-த்திருகல்லத்தெல்லேக்-

96 குத் தெற்[கின் லும் இதனின் அம் கிழ[ட]குகியே சிலத்தின் தென்னெல்லே பொடை

தான் [கி]டக்க[வ] ா.அ. இதனடுவெய் கிழக்கு [கொ]-97 க்கிச் சென்றை கொற்றவ்குடி கிலத்தில் பூத்தொண்டன் கல்றுவித்த குளத்தின்

7 க்கிச் டெசின்ற கொற்றவருடி கிலத்தில் பூதியகாண்டன் கல்றுக்குத் குறிற்கில் மெல்கரையில் முன்றுடங்கின் விடமெ.

93 ய கூடி ஓடைபாதியுட்படக் கிழடகு கிலேகிலத்தெல்லேக்குக் தெற்கின்றும் ஆக இ[வ்]-விடைச]த்த பெருகான்கெல்லேயுள-

99 கப்பட்ட இனக்கம் கிலம் பண்ணிருவெனியும் ஆக இவ்விசண்டுரும் ஊரிருக்கையும் மணேயு முணேப்படப்பையும் மன்று-

100 க் கன் அமெப்பாழும் குளமும் கொட்டாகாரமும் புற்றும் தெற்றியும் காடும் மிடிகி-கையும் கள்கும் உவரும் கிடங்குல் கெணியம் ¹ ஓடையு(ம்)முடை-

101 ப்பும் ஆஅமாற்பெடுகையும் மின்பமில் பள்ளமும் தென்பமில் பொதும்பும் மெடுகுக்-கிய மாழும் கிழ்கொக்கிய கிணஅமுள்ளிட்-

102 இ உடும்பொடியாமை தவழ்ர்ததெல்வகைப்பட்டதும் உண்ணிவமொழிவின்றி முன்-அடையாசை மாற்றிக்குடி கீக்கி-

103 க் காசாண்மை மியாட்சியுள்ளடங்க செவசாகமும் கக்தவானப்புறமும் சாசெலோம. மும் இறைவினியாக[ப்] பெற்ற-

104 தற்குப் பெற்ற வுவடுவெய் []*]இக்கிலத்துக்கு கீர்க் கிய்கவாறு வாய்க்கால் குக்கிக்கொ-ண்டு ஃபாய்த்தப்பெ[அ]வ[த]ர[கவு]ம் அ-

105 வ்வாய்க்காவே கதுர் ^ந குறங்க**றுத் த**க்கு [க்]கவும் குற்றெத்தம் பண்ணவும் கடைகிரி-றைக்கவும் விலங்[கடையப் பெரு] இதா-

106 கவும் செக்கிர்ப் பொதுகிணே செய்யாதி தர[க*]வும் அக்கிசடைத் துண்ணப்பெறுவதா-கவும் சுட்டொட்டா[ல் மாடமாளிகை] மெடு-

107 க்கப்பெறுவதாகவும் தாவு⁴கிணுறிழிச்சப்பெறுவதாகவும் காவு தெக்கிடப்பெறுவதா-கவும் தமனகமு[ம்] மரு[வும் இ]ருவெனியு-

108 ம் செண்பகமும் செங்கழுகிரும் ⁵மருவும் பலாவும் செங்கும் பளேயு**ம்** கமுகுமுள்ளிட்ட பயன்மாம் இட . . டவும் பெஅவதாகவும்

109 இட்ட தெங்கும் பணேயுமிழவ(ர்)செறப்பெ[ரு] ததாகவும் பெருஞ்செக்கிடப்பெ அவதா-கவுமிப்படி பெற்றதற்குப் பெற்ற வளிவாரம்

110 காடாட்சியும் ஊராட்சியும் வட்டிகாழியும் பிதாகாழியும் கண்ணலக்காணமும் வண்- 1

111 சப்பாட்டமும் இலேக்கூ வமும் தறிப்புட[வை]யும் மன் அபாடும் மாவிறையும் [தி]யெ-[ரியும் கல்லாவும் கேல்]லெரிது-

112 ம் காகொவதும் ஊடுபொக்கும் விற்பேடியும் வாலமஞ்சாடியும் உல்கும் ஓடக்கூகியும் கிர்க்கூகியும் சுழிம்புட்சியும் இடை-

113 ப்பாட்டமும் அட்டுக்கறையும்⁷ ஊர்க்கழஞ்சும் உள்ளிட்டுக் கொத் தொட்டுண்ணப்பா³ -த்தெவ்வகைப்பட்டதும் கொக் கொ -

114 ன்னாதெய் இருகல்லத்தைத் இருக்கற்றனிவோகெவிசய் பெறுவதாகவும் இப்படிப்பட்ட வூவஹெயும் வறிவாரு. 115 மும் பெற பிடிசூழ்க்கு கல்லுக் கன்னியும் காட்டி யறைவொலே செய்து குடுத்தொம்

இவை மினவன் முவெக்கவே-

116 ளானெழு[த்] து [|*] கொப்பசகெசரிவன்ம[ர்*]க்கியாண்டு எட்டாவது கான் தூற்று கா[ற்ப்ப]க்துமுன்றினுல் உடையார் காசைக்-

117 காட்டு பண்யூர் கிட்ட கிட்டுக்கொடின் துள்ளால் மாளிகை ஆகிபூமியிலெய் எ[ழு]-க்தருளி இருக்கு திருகல்லத்த தெ-

118 வர்டிரக்கு என் கிலக்தஞ் செய்யுமா அ கெட்டருளி வெண்ணுட்டு வரணிடியம் திரு-[கல் லத்த டெவர்டாகமாகவுடைய

119 கிலகிரண்[ட]ரையெய் கான்கு மா முக்காணி முக்கிரிகைக்கிழ் ஒருமாவரை முடிரிகை-யும் இத்திருகல்லம் பழம்பொத்ககப்-

¹ Read Campayio.

Read univers.

^{*} The syllable so appears to have been changed into m in the original.

^{*} Read Sour ff.

Read warajio.

[·] Read sin Ques.

The Leyden grant has sui Gassmuth (Text, 1. 304, p. 213, of Archaelogical Survey of Southern India, Vol. IV)

Read Ures Q.F.

120 படி கிலன் [எழு]பதிற்றவெலிக்கிழிக்கிவையாகி வன பொன் முக்கழஞ்செய் மஞ்-சிரமுயுக்குன் கியும் பஞ்சவாக மு-121 பபத்தொன்பதின் கலனெய் பத[க்கு] காகுழியும் இத்திருகல்ல முன்[னி] அத்த [வ]ரு-கீன்ற பொன்னி அம் பஞ்சவ ாசத்திலம் யாண்டு எட்டாவத மு-122 தல் இறை சுருக்கவும் இத்தெவர்தெவமான இர்காட்டு இனாவத்து கிவதஞ் செய்த மிகும் கெவ்[அ] இத்தெவர் [சாவே]பி அண்ணும் 123 வராஷணரிருபத்தைய்வசொடும் [ப] இன்யவர் வராஷண செற்றி காற்பதின்மருண்-ணவும் ஒரு கற்பூர விளக்கு[ம்] ஒரு இருகொக்கா விளக்குமித்தி-124 ருகல்லத்த தெவர்[க்*]கெரிப்பதாகவு(ம்)[ம] ரக இப்படி வரியிவிட்டுகொள்ள 'அரு-ளுச்செய்தாசென்ற மக்கிசவோலேச்செ[ம்பியசெ]னழுத்தி குறும் [க]ம் 125 வொளோயகன் மினவன்முவெர்[த]டுவனானம் வெளானண்ணுத்தடிகளும் ஒப்-பட்டுப்பு[கு] க கெழ்கிப்படியேம் வரிகிகிட்டு க்குடுக்க வென்ற 126 அதி திரரிகள் பருத்திக்குடையான் கொ திகுலவன் சாத்தனை பசகெசரிமுவெக-வெனானெவப் [பு] சவுவரிப் பொரை சூருடையான [ரு.சனு] உயழிவா] -127 கானும் பவ்வத்திரிகிழவனடிகள் கக்கனும் வரிப்பொத்தகத் திருகவ்வாருடையான் தாழி [அ]த்தமேலா தம் [மு]க்கெட்]டி மு[க்]குறம்பிதுகை[ட] . . . க[ர]-128 ன ராஜாத்து அம் கங்காணி வரிப்பொத்தகம் விள்ளேப்பாங்கிழான் கிறையனரங்-கனும் வரிப்[பொ]த்தகக்கணக்குத் திருவாஞ்சிய[முடையானு]-129 ம் வரிகிலிடு சுள்ளனியதும் பட்டொலே உணபுசவனும் இருது யாண்டு எட்டாவத கான் தூற்றையம்பத்தொன்றினுல் வெண்ணுட்டு வரஹி உ-130 யம் திருகல்லம் பழம்பொத்தகப்படி கிறின் எழுபதிற்ற வெலியிலும் திரு[கில்லத்த தெவர்தானமா மி டிவரகுமைத்தவரு கின்றி கிலம் இ[க்கெவர்]-131 க்கெய் பெட்டாவதை முதலிறைஇனியாய்ச் சு[ரு] நகும் நிலணிசண்டசையே[ப் கா]ன்கு. மசமுக்காணி முக்கிரிக்கக்கிழ் ஒருமாவசை முக்கிரிகையின்]வ் 132 [ய] பெ[ர]ன் முக்கழஞ்செ[ய] ம[ஞ்]சாடியுங்குன்றி சுருங்கும் பஞ்சவாசமு 133 திரிகையும் இகிலத்-காணி முக்கிரிகைக்கிழ் தை . . . 135 அ அருளிச்செய்ய இத்திருக்[கூட]க்கு . . . [க்கி]றையிலியாய் தெவர்அக--வ-கழ் கா. 136 ெலய அ[னிரய்மாவரைக்[கா]ணி முக்திரிடைகியும் ஆக இ[த்]கிருகல்லக்கு கிலம் 137 மாகாணி[யாக] வெண்ணுட்டு [வருஷ்செ]யம் [இ]ளகவ்வமும் மு[ச]ட்டைகுடி-

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! Udaiyapirâţţiyâr Śembiyan-Alâdêviyâr was pleased to convert the temple of god Mahâdêva (Śwa) of Tirunallam in Vennâdu into a sacred stone temple, bearing the sacred name of (her husband) the glorious Gandarâditya.

- (L. 2.) For the land required to (lay out) a sacred flower-garden to the god, (she) obtained free of taxes, by complete sale, (a portion of) the land belonging to the members of the assembly of this village.
- (L. 3.) We were requested that, in order to (make) provision for korru and pudavai (cloth) money for the four persons who do work in the flower-garden made (therein and called) the glorious Gandarâditya and other flower-gardens, the two vėli of Kîlada-kuvilai land in Vennâdu with its income of two hundred and twenty-four kalam of paddy may be entered in the books from the 3rd year (of reign), as a tax-free devadâna for the maintenance of the flower-garden (nandavânappuram)

- (L. 8.) We declared that the two veli of Kiladukuvilailand in Vennâdu shall have its previous owners replaced and the tenants removed; that it shall, inclusive of the kârânmai and miyâṭchi, be a tax-free dēvadâna for the maintenance of the flower-garden (nandarâṇappuram) of Mahâdêva (Siva) at Tirunallam; that it shall be (so) registered in the accounts and receive from the 3rd year (of reign) all immunities (parihâra), not being subjected to the payment of any antarâya (taxes).
- (L. 12.) In accordance with the order (thus) issued and drawn up by Vêlân Madurântagan who writes our orders and bearing the signature of Vêlân Kan darâdichchan, our Chief Secretary (Ôlainâyagan), as orally instructed by the ânatti of Paramêśvaran Arangan alias Irumudiśôla-Mûvêndavêlân of Kônûr, Kôyil Mayilai alias Madurântaka-Mûvêndavêlân of Śirringan and Kôdukulavan Śâttan alias Parakêsari-Mûvêndavêlân of Paruttikkudi who look after our affairs (karumam-ârâyum); and by the vâykêlvi of the Puravuvari (officers) Tandi-Pûdi alias Śembiyan Uttaramantri, the headman (talaimagan) of Iraiyânkudi, Parañ-jôdi-Nîlan alias Anantavikrama-Mûvêndavêlân of Nerkunram and Araiyan Karpagam alias Vîrâbharana-Mûvêndavêlân of Kîraik-kallûr, the two vêli of Kîladakuvilai land (situated) in your nâdu², has been given away for the maintenance of the flower-garden (nandavânappuram), and registered in the account books as a tax-free dêvadâna from the 3rd year (of Our reign), with its hamlets circumambulated.
- (L. 21.) In the 7th year and 240th day (of Our reign), when we were in the front hall (kûdam) of (our) palace (vidu) within the camp³ at Pichchankôyil on the northern side of Kadambûr, Parakêsari Mûvêndavêlân who looks after our business informed us:—"Udaiyapirâtţiyâr Śembiyan-Mâdêviyâr was pleased to construct of stone, under the sacred name of the glorious Gandarâditya, the temple of Mahâdêva (Śiva) of Tirunallam which is a brahmadêya of Vennâdu. She was (also) pleased to regulate the expenses of this god on a scale higher than before. She was further pleased to provide a feeding-house (śâlâ) in this (temple) for (the merit of her) husband (udaiyâr), so that twenty-five Brâhmanas may be fed daily as long as the moon and the sun (endure)."
- (L. 26.) "For the necessary paddy to meet the regulated expenses (nibandam) of this god, the panchavara paddy of six hundred kalam from the twelve veli of land of Pûngudi, an old devadana (village) of this god, which had been formerly fixed to be deducted from (the income of) the god and given (to us) and the panchavara paddy of two hundred kalam from the four veli of land of Musittaikkudi which had (also) been fixed to be deducted from (the income of) the god and given (to us), were graciously given over to this god alone and from the sixth year (of reign) had (their) tenants removed, were made tax-free, and were entered in the accounts (as such). (It is again found that) the paddy which this god has been getting as per pledges (adaippadi) from the old devadana (lands) together with this eight hundred kalam of paddy does not suffice to meet the regulated expenses which Her Majesty has been pleased to make and that a further (quantity of) six hundred and fifty-two kalam, (one) tûm and (one) padakku of paddy is required. (Besides), for feeding

In granting rent free lands as décadâna or brahmadéya two forms were observed,—one in which the old tenants were divested of their permanent right of cultivation and another in which they were not so divested. These were respectively called 医中身结果 医多型皮肤细胞 or 医中身结果 如为实现是更加的 and 医中身结果 化多型皮肤细胞 or 医中身结果 如为实现是更加的

² I.s., Vennadu.

^{*} Vitta has perhaps to be connected with vidu or bidu which in Kanarese means 'to encamp.'

twenty-five Brâhmanas in the feeding house (śálá) which was established in this (temple) for (the merit of) the Udaiyâr (her husband) is required, for one year, nine hundred and thirty-seven kalam and (one) tûm and (one) padakku of paddy for vegetables, firewood, ghee, curds, different spices, betel-leaves and nuts, including (the pay of) cooks, at the rate of (one) kurum and two nâli of paddy per day for each person. The total quantity of paddy (thus further required) for the regulated expenses is (one) thousand five hundred and ninety kalam. For this may be granted the twelve veli of Ilanalam land in Vennâd us a dêvadâna and śâlâbhôga, and be (so) entered in the account-books as tax-free from the piśân of the 7th year (of reign) so that there may be an income by pledge or lease of (one) thousand and five hundred and ninety kalam of paddy from it."

- (L. 37.) We (being thus informed), ordered that the twelve vėli of land of I lanalam in Vennādu shall have its previous owners replaced and its tenants removed; that from the piśân of the 7th year (of Our reign), (this land) inclusive of kârânmai and miyâtchi, shall be made a tax-free dêvadâna and śâlâbhôga; that this village... shall receive all immunities (parihâra), shall be tax-free so that it shall not pay any kind of tax (antarâya), and shall be (so) entered in the accounts.
- (L. 41.) In accordance with the issued order drawn up by Semban Arulan Uttamagîti who writes Our orders and under the signatures of Vêlân Gandarâdichchan alias Mînavan-Mûvêndavêlân and Vêlân Annâvan our Chief Secretaries (Ôlainâyaga) and (orally) instructed by the ânatti of Parakêsari-Mûvêndavêlân who looks after Our affairs and by the vâykêlvi of the Puravuvari (officers) Sembiyan Uttaramantri, Vîrâbarâna-Mûvêndavêlân, Adigal Nakkan, the headman (kilavan) of Pavvattiri, Ârûran Udayadivâkaran of Pêraraisûr and Sêndan Arakkudi of Kotpûr, the twelve vêli of land of Ilanalam in your nâdu which have been entered in the accounts as a tax-free dêvadâna and sâlâbhôga from the pasân of the 7th year (of Our reign) shall have its hamlets circumambulated; (and for this purpose) we give Parakêsari Mûvêndavêlân, Râmabhatta of Âdanûr, Tâli-Bhatta of Kodungai and the Puravuvari Sembiyan Uttaramantri to swell (your number). You shall, in company with these persons, mark out the boundaries, take round the female elephant, circumambulate the hamlets, plant stones and milk-bush and prepare² the written deed.
- (L. 49.) A royal order with the above wording having reached the residents of the district (nattom) in the 7th year of (the reign of) king Parakesarivarman, we, the residents of the district, saw the royal order (coming), went to meet (it), worshipped, received and placed (the order) on our heads, marked out the boundary, led round the female elephant and circumambulated the hamlets of the land of Kiladakuvilai of which (the boundaries are):—
- (L. 50.) The eastern boundary commences from the head of the channel running southwards for irrigating Korrangudi in Vennâdu—it being (a branch) of the channel which irrigates Vadakannamangalam in the same nâdu. Allowing the mênadai*

[!] With அடுத்தவரும்படி compare அடைப்படி in 1. 30, above.

³ The word and added to Caus appears to give to the latter an intensive meaning. Compare the phrase Gaus Quassa in the large Leyden plates; Archaelogical Survey of Southern India, Vol. IV, page 209, l. 161.

³ The word தாளில் coming after யாண்டெழாவது has to be understood in the sense of யாண்டேழாவதில்.

The exact significance of the phrase Sugger for Lauri Suggers which also occurs in IL 69 and 81 below, is not clear. Evidently the boundary line passing under the water in the channel, the upper flow of water over the line was not in any way objected to.

water of this channel to irrigate, it (i.e., the boundary line) passes along the existing course in a southerly direction in the middle of it, joins the boundary of Korrańgudi and including the half of this channel, (it thus far lies) to the west of the boundary of Tirunallam. From this (point), it proceeds up to the western embankment (of the channel) and passes in a westerly direction and (then) in a southerly direction along the existing boundary of Korrańgudi (and thus far lies) to the north and west (of it). It passes (again) eastwards and southwards along this existing boundary and joins the spot, on the western embankment of the tank dug out by Pûttondan in the land of Korrańgudi where the dyke on the northern boundary of Ilanalam empties itself, (and thus far lies) to the west of the boundary of Korrańgudi.

- (L. 56.) The southern boundary passes in a westerly direction along this existing dyke of numerous windings in the middle of it; and joins the south-east corner of the field called Sanakkal of Tirunallam, (and thus far lies) to the north of the boundary line of Ilanalam.
- (L. 57.) The western boundary passes northwards along the existing eastern boundary of the field called Sanakkâl and joins the channel which runs to irrigate (the lands of) Vadakannamangalam, (and thus far lies) to the east (of Sanakkâl).
- (L. 59.) The northern boundary passes eastwards along this existing channel (of Vadakannamangalam) in the middle of it, joins the channel which flows from this southwards to irrigate (the lands of) Korrangudi , (and thus far lies) to the south of the field called Mannaichchey of Tirunallam. (These are) the two veli of land of Kiladakuvilai (thus) comprised in the above described four big boundaries.

Paravaikkudi, a brahmadéya of this nâdu (and thus far lies) to the west of the western boundary of the field (called) Kaduguvâr. passes westwards in the middle of it allowing the flow of the mênadai water to irrigate the villages which (have to) receive water from the channel of Pûngudi, joins the boundary of Tirunallam, (and thus far lies to) the north of the boundary of Paravaikkudi including half of the abovesaid channel. From this (point it) goes up to the north bank, passes northwards along the existing boundary of Tirunallam, and (thus far lies to) the east (of it); (then) passing westwards along the said existing boundary, joins the spot where the channel irrigating Ilanalam terminates (?), passes westwards and southwards at the middle of this channel

[†] The description of the southern boundary must have commenced somewhere after 1. 68; for, with line 76 begins the description of the western boundary.

as it goes, and joins the channel of Ptingudi which forms the northern boundary of Paravaikkudi, (and thus far lies to) the north and west of the boundary of Tirunallam.

- (L. 76.) The western boundary passes westwards and north-westwards along this Püngudi channel at its middle as it goes, joins the boundary of Tirunallam including half of this channel, (and thus far lies to the) north and east of the boundary of Paravaikkudi. (Then) passing northwards along this channel at its middle, as it goes, (it) joins the channel flowing to Vadakannamangalam for irrigating (its lands), (and thus far lies to the) east of the boundary of Tirunallam. (Then) from here allowing the flow of the menadai water of this channel, (it) passes along the middle of the channel of Vadakannamangalam northwards, reaches the eastern embankment, and (thus far lies to the) east including half of this channel.
- (L. 84.) The northern boundary passes eastwards along the ridge (varumbu) of the southern boundary of the land belonging to Paramesvaran Kunran and Singan Chandrasegaran of Tirunallam, joins the nattam (village-site) called Tirunallattuchcheri on the northern side of the village-site of Ilanalam, (and thus for lies to the) south (of it). From this (point it) proceeds south of the vidai of the western boundary of the flewer-garden (known as) Sembiyan madêvi belonging to (the temple of) Mahâdê va (Siva) of Tirunallam (situated) in the said chêri and (then) east of the vidai of (its) southern boundary, (and thus far lies to the) south (of it); (it then) passes northwards along the middle of the street which forms the eastern boundary of this flowergarden, reaches the south-west corner of the tank on the northern side of Ilanalam, passes in a north-easterly direction in the middle of this tank, joins the north-eastern corner, (and thus far lies to the) east of the boundary of Tirunallam including half of this tank. From this (point it) passes northwards in the same direction as the path (on the) ridge which goes to Tirunallam, (and thus far lies to the) east (of it). From here (it) passes eastwards along the existing ridge of the southern boundary of the land called Mattaimtnrumâ (belonging) to (the god) Mahâdêva (Siva) of Tirunallam, (and thus far lies to the) south (of it). From this (point it) passes southwards along the ridge as it goes, on the western boundary of the field called Sanakkal in Tirunallam, (and thus far lies) to the west (of it). It (then) passes eastwards along the ridge as it goes, on the southern boundary of this, reaches the south-western corner of the land of Kiladakuvilai which was a flower garden property, (and thus far lies) to the south of the boundary of Tirunallam. From here (it) passes eastwards as it goes, along the middle of the dyke which forms the southern boundary of the land of Kiladaku vilai, joins the spot where it first started on the western embankment of the tank dug out by Pûttondan in the land of Korrangudi, and (thus far lies) to the south of the boundary of the land of Kiladakuvilai, including half of the dyke. These (are) the twelve veli of land of Ilanalam included within the four big boundaries thus specified.
 - (L. 99.) These two villages thus (defined) including village-sites, houses, house-sites, open spaces, waste-land where cattle graze, tanks, threshing-floors, ant-hills, halls (?), jungle, pidiligai, barren grounds, saltish grounds, hollow grounds, reservoirs, dykes, creaks, rivers, river-beds, pits where fish exist, hollows where honey is gathered, trees growing up and wells

¹ In consequence of the gaps in ll. 68 and 69 the description of the boundary line on the southern side is imperfect and hence also the relative position of the villages Paravaikkudi and Tirunallam is unintelligible.

^{*} The word eides appears to be a corrupt form or the Sanskrit eides.

sunk below, with every kind (of land) where the iguana runs or the tortoise crawls, without excluding any portion of land included (in the boundaries), replacing (its) previous owners and removing tenants, were granted tax-free as devadana, nandavanappura and salabhoga inclusive of karanmai and miyatchi.

(L. 104.) The (following is the) written declaration (vyavasthai) for the grant (thus made):-These lands shall (enjoy the privilege of) being irrigated by channels dug out as (per rules) for the distribution of water. Others shall not cut and dig out diversions from these channels nor put up small piecotas, nor bail water by baskets, nor obstruct (the flow) with cross-banks. The water (thus made) available must not be wasted; that water must be economically used. Storied buildings and mansions may be erected with burnt tiles (bricks?); step-reservoirs might be sunk; coconuts might be planted in groves; artemissia, sweet marjoram, andropogon muriatum, champaka, red lilies, mango, jack, coconut, palmyra and other fruit-yielding trees might be planted ; the coconut, areca and palmyra (trees) thus planted, shall not be climbed (i.e., tapped) by toddy-drawers; (and) big oil-presses might be set up. (The following are) the immunities granted for (the lands) thus declared :- fee for governing the district (nada tchi), fee for governing the village (aratchi), the toll of a nali on each basket (vattinali), (pitanali), marriage-fee (kannâlakkânam), the fee on washerman's stone (vannâr appârai), the fee on the potter (kuśakkânam), fee on brokers, the fee on the goldsmith (tattārappāttam), fee on (bazaars of?) betel-leaves (ilaikkûlam), the cloth on (each) loom, fee for (maintaining) justice (man rupâdu), mâvirai, (fee for stopping) fire-accidents (tîyeri), (fee on) good cow (nalla), (fee on) good bull (nallerudu), (fee for) district patrol, ûdupôkku, (fee for) carrying bows (virpidi), vâlamañjâdi, tolls, tax on ferries (Odakkûli), tax on water (nirkûli), (fee on) toddy-drawers (flampûtchi), tax on shepherds (idaippattam), attukkirai, urkalanju and all other (income) which the king could take and enjoy, shall no longer be taken by the king but shall be received only by the Mahadêva (Siva) of the sacred stone temple of Tirunallam.

(L. 114.) The thus-described declaration and exemptions being obtained, we (the residents of the country and the king's officers) led round the female elephant, planted stones and milk-bush and drew up the document. This is the signature of (me) Mînavan Mûvêndavêlân.

(L. 116.) In the 8th year and 143rd day (of the reign) of king Parak ê sarivarman, when His Majesty was pleased to be seated in the first floor of the mansion within (his) camp-palace at Kâraikkâttu-Panaiyûr, He was pleased to hear (a request) for the regulation of expenses of the dêvadûna villages, of the Tirunallam (temple). (He was pleased to order thus) "Three kalañju, (one) mañjûdi and (one) kunri of gold and thirty-nine kalam, (one) padakku and four nâli of pañchavâra (paddy)—the tax (milavêpûdi) accruing on land (measuring) two (vêli) and a half, four-twentieths, three-eightieths and one by three-hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of one-twentieth, one-fortieth and one by three hundred and twentieth, which is a dêvadûna of Tirunallam and a brahmadêya in Vennâdu, as part of the seventy vêli of land according to the old (account) books of this Tirunallam (village), may, from the 8th year (of Our reign), be deducted from the gold and the pañchavâra (paddy) which this Tirunallam has been paying as tax in the past; the excess of paddy from Ilanalam, a dêvadâna of this god in this nâdu, which will remain after meeting the expenses provided for, (shall be utilised) to feed forty persons (in all) by adding fifteen Brâhmanas to the twenty-five

¹ See note 5, page 530, of South-Indian Inswiptions, Vol. II.

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Brahmanas (already) fed in the sala of this god; and one camphor-lamp and one sacred perpetual lamp shall also burn in (the temple of) the god of this Tirunallam." The entry in the accounts in this wise being graciously ordered (by the king), (the order) was written by the Mandiravolai (officer) Sembiyan and was issued with the signatures of the Olainayagam (officers) Mînavan Mûvêndavêlân and Vêlân Annâttadigal, at the direction of the officer Kôdukulavan Sâttan alias Parakêsari Mûvêndavêlân of Paruttikkudi, so that (in pursuance of the above order) it may be entered in the accounts; (the following persons), viz., the Puravuvari (officers) Artiran Udayadivakaran of Pêraraisûr and Adigal Nakkan the headman of Pavvattiri; the Varippottagam (officer) Tali Chandrasekharan of Tirunallar; the Mugavetti (officer) Rajadityan of Mukkurumbil; the Kanganivarippottagam (officer) Villaippangilan Niraiyan Arangan, the Varippottagakanakku (officer)

. . Tiruvanjiya mudaiyan, the Variyilidu (officer) Stran Aniyan and the (Pattôlai (officer) Ganapuravan, being present, (it was ordered) in the eighth year and (one) hundred and fifty-first day, that out of the seventy veli of land according to the old account) books of Tirunallam, a brahmadêya in Vennâdu, the land which is (in extent) two (vēli) and a half, four-twentieths, three-eightieths, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of one-twentieth, one-fortieth and one by three hundred and twentieth and is a dévadana of Tirunallam under the enjoyment of the god being made tax-free in favour of this god, may be deducted (from the accounts) from the 8th year (of reign). (Also) may be deducted three kalanju (one) manjadi and (one) kunri of gold, the panchavara (paddy) kalam, (one) padakku and four nâli (thus this) land (measuring) two (vêli) and a half, fourtwentieths, three-eightieths, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of and one by three hundred and twentieth of land . . .

Make these lands of Tirunallam including lands tax and lands paying Having (thus) been pleased (to order) (the lands) as are in the enjoyment of the god in this Hall, tax-free

. one-eightieth, one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of one fourth, of half ma (and) one hundred and sixtieth (and) one by three hundred and twentieth-in all-the land of this Tirunallam (viz.) being nine three-hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of half ma (and) one-eightieth, the (following) expenditure (nibhandam) from (the income of) the lands of Musuttaikudi and Ilanallam which are the Brahmadeya of Vennadu to the god for the sacred morning offerings.

No. 151A .- ON THE EAST AND NORTH WALLS OF THE SAME SHRINE.

- 1 [தரிகி] கு.மணியும் பயற்றப்பொனகத்துக்கு காளுழியும் உச்சியம்பொதைக்குக் கு.மணி-யு[ம்] இசவைக்குக் கு.அணியு-
- 2 ம் கடி-பாகத்துக்கு காகுழியும் ஆக அரிகி தாணியினுக்குக்குறவான் கூகியுட்பட ஐஞ்சிரண்டு வண்ணத்தா-
- 3 ல் சென்னெல்று இருதாணிப்பதக்கும் சி.அகாவேப்பகிற்றப்பொனகத்தக்கு தாப்பரு-ப்பு காளுழிக்கு கெல்அ-
- 4 க் கு அணி [தி சனுடுயும் பயற்றப்பொன்கத்துக்குப் படைக்குஞ் சற்கரை இருபலத்துக்கு கெல்லு இருகாழியும் ப-
- 🖟 யத்துப்பொனகத்துக்குச் சிசைச்சுடி ம் பழம் இசண் கெல்லு. ஐஞ்ஞாழியும் கெய்யமின கிறகாவேப்பொகுக்கு உழக்காழாக்கும் உச்சு-யம் பொதைக்கும் இரவைக்கும் கூடியாமத்தக்கும்

6 ஆக உழுக்காழா க்கும் பொரிக்கறியமுதுக்கு . . . உரவடுத்துக்கு கெய் காநியினுக்கு கெவ்வுக் தூணியும் காறுபொதைக்குக் கும்மாயக்குக்குத் தூப்]-பருப்பு இருகாழிக்கு கெல்ல அமகாழியும் காய்-

7 க்கறி புழுக்கு ஒன்றும் புளிங்கரியொன்றும் பொரிக்கரியொன்றும் ஆகக் கறி காலுக்குக் காயமும் சற்கரையும் புனியுமுட்பட கெல்லுக்கு அணி காகுழி-

யும் காது பொதைக்குத் தவிசமுது கானுமிக்கு டெக]-

8 000

9 மஞ்சளிருபலத்திற்கு கெல்கிருகாழியும் ஆக . . . கொ இருதாணி பதக்கு [கா] எர்ழியாக ஓராட்டைக் பத்து முக்கலின பிருதாணி குறுணிக்[கு]க் திருகல்லத்-

10 அ மண்ணிச்செய் கிலம் ஒன்பதமா முக்காணி[ய]கைக்காணிக்கிழ் எழுமாமுக்காணி-ய சைக்காணி முக் கிரிகை ய சைக்காணி யசை கிழ் இருமாக்காணி-யசைக்காணி முக்கிரிகை கிழ் எழுமாக்காணி

11 முக்கிரிகை குண்வொயின் [தெ]ன்கசை எட்மொவின் கிழசையெய் முன்றமா முக்காணி சுப்சோமணியவாய்க்காகின் . . . ண்டா , ஒரு மாவரையரைக்காணி [மு]க்கிரிகை கிழரையெயரைக்கா-

12 ணி பற்படு நிகில் கிழ்க்கடைய ஒருமா முக்கிரிகைக்கிழரையெயொருமா முக்காணி கருக்கியில் [எ ழுமா வ கொக்காணி முக்கிரிகைக்கிழ் கான்குமா க் கிழ் ஒன்றரை கிருச்சக்கனக்கிரட்ட (க*) லாங்குமும்பு பொது

. காதுபொதைக்கு இரு . . க்குச்சக்தனம் காற்பவத்துக்கு கிசதக் தூணிப்-பதக்காக ஓ[ாட்டைக்கு கெல் அ [தூற்]றெ[ண்]பதின் கலத்தக்குத்திருகல்லத்த

இருக்கொணிபுசும் [கா]வெய் மு-

14 க்கா[ணி] சிவதெவன் கான்குமா[க்கா]ணியரைக்காணி மு[க்] கிரிகைக்கிழ் முன்அமா காசணமுக்காணி வினாகத்தக்கா[ணி] கிழ் முக்காவிலய் கான்குமா முக்காணி முக்கிரிடை கி தருக்கியில் தமா முக்காணி-

15 க்கிழ் மூக்காலெயொருமா சிதா[ரிக]கு கிசதம் பதக்காக ஒராட்டைக்கு கெ*ில்லு அபைகின் கல[த்]கிலுக்[கு*]க் கிருரல்லத்[து]க் அருக்கியில் ஒன்பதமா முக்கிரி-கைக்கி[ழ்] [முக்]காலெய் முக்கிரிகை கிருகொக்-

16 [தாவி]ளக்கு [வை]த்தார் திருகல்ல[த்]து ஆரிதன் குன்றகக்கன் ஒன்றும் பாலாசெரி-யன் காசா[யிண]ன் வடுகன் ஒன்றும் பாலாசிரியன் தாமொஇரன் வாவிருவ-ட்[ட]ன் வராவணி பட்டனக்கி அசை-

17 யும் ஆரிதன் சரிதன் . . . ஒன்றம் ஆரிதனக்கன் ஒன்று . . . அரர் கிழவன் க. கிரன்னை பரகெசரிவிழு[ப்]பொரையன ஒன்றம் . . . சாயன் காகிரியன் ஆகித்தன் ஒத்தம் [உக] எழு-

18 ப்பளி ஒக்றம் அருளச்செய்ய வைத்த திருகொக்கா விளக்கு ஐஞ்சும் ஆ[க] பன்னிசண்ட-ண்டுக்கு முக்க-

19 வதிக்கும் சிசதம் எண்ணே முழாக்கும் ஜிவகாவே தூற்றிருபத்தெட்டுக்கு சிசதம் எண்ணே இரண்டுக்கும் இரவைக்கு-

20 ப் பதினைக்கும் கிசதம் எண்ணே காழி உழக்கும் ஆக எண்ணே ஒன்பதிருழியாழாக்கி-அக்கு எண்ணே காழிக்குத் தாணியாக ஓராட்டைக்கு கெல்ல [ஆயுச]க்கு தொண்-ணூற்றைங்க்குமாக

21 த்திரு கொக்தா வினக்கு ஒக்றுக்கு வீசதம் கறு கெய்யுரியி ஹக்கு கெல்லுப் பதக்கும் கற்பூரம்

22 க்கு கீசதம் இருதாணி முக்கு நணியாக ஓராட்டைக்கு கெல்லு முன்னூற்றெழுபடுண் கலமுமாக கெல்று ஆயிரத்து கானாற்றிருபத்தைங்கலத் இனுக்கு கிருகல்லத்து ஷி ந . . . வாக்காலின் வடக-

23 ண்டத்த காலெய் அசைமா முக்கிரிகைக்கிழ் முக்காலெய் இருமாவ[ரை அசை]க்காணி

24 பெற்று எழுமா முக்கிரிகைக்கிற் முக்காலெய் ஒருமா காமக்கொடியின் மெலே முண்று. மாக்காணிக்கி-

- 25 ழ் முக்காலெயரைக்கால் அருத்திவில்த் தடி இரண்டாவி அஅமாவரையரைக்க[* *]ணிக்-கிழ் முமாக்காணி-
- 26 யகைக்காணி வெப்பஞ்சூற்றின் கிழ் கான்குமாவின் கிழ் அறுமா முக்காணியகைக்காணி முக்திரிகை இ-
- 27 காகலத்தில் இரண்டெய் காலெயரைமா முகிட்டைகுடியில் முன்றெயெழுமா
- 28 டூமதுராகக்கெவரான உத்தம்சொழரைத் திருவபிறவாய்த்த போட்டியார்
- 29 செம்பியன்மாதெயியார் திருக்கூத்துமான திருக்கெட்டைதொகும் பெரும்பலி எழு-
- 30 க்தருள் ஒராட்டைக்கு வெண்டும் கெவ்து எழுபதின் கலத்துக்குத்திருகவ்வத்தில்
- 31 அருத்தியில் ஒர்பதிர் மா முர்திரிகைக்கிழ் காவெய் முர்திரிகை ஆழ்வாரகொடியு-
- 32 ண்ணும் வராடிணர் காற்பதின்மர்க்குக் கறி விறகு கெய்மொர் பலகாயம் வெற்றி-
- 33 [வே] வெறங்காயுட்பட வெண்டும் பலகிசத்தக்குப் பொரல்(க்) குறணி இ-
- 34 [ரு] நாழியாக ஓராட்டைக்கு வெண்டும் கெல்து ஆயிரத்தைஞ்[தா]ம்று-
- 35 க்கலத்துக்கு இனகவ்வத்தில் ஒக்பதிற்று வெலி ஆராதிக்கும் கம்பிக்கு]
- 36 கப்படமுட்பட கிசதம் இகல்லுத் தூணியாக தூற்றிருபதின் கலத்துக்கு இ-
- 37 னகல்லத்தில் அசைபெய் கான்மாவரை மார்கழித்திருவாகிரைக்கும்
- 38 வைகாசிவிசாகத்துக்கும் திருவிழாவிசம் ஒராட்டைக்கு கெல்ல அறு நூற்றுக்கலத்துக்கு
- 39 முசிட்டை குடியில் ஒக்றசையெய் முக்குமாப் பூங்குடியில் இரண்டெயொருமாக்காணி-
- 40 த் திருச்சக்தக[ம்*] தெக்கும் வராவணர்க்கு கப்படமுட்பட கிசதம் அறைகாழியாக ஓசாட்டைக்கு கெவ்-
- 41 அ இருபத்திருக்கணெய் தாணி பதக்கிலுக்கு பூங்குடியில் முக்அமாக்காணியரைக்காணி
- 42 முக்கிரிகை இருக்கொயிலுடையார்கள் திருவுண்ணுமிகைக்கு வெண்டும் பணி செய்ய-வும் விதா-
- 43 கம் பிடிக்கவும் வெண்டும் பணி செய்யவும் விதாகம் பிடிக்கவும் வெண்டும் மாணி ஐஞ்கி-லூக்-
- 44 சுத் திருகல்லத்தக் கிழார் அமமாவசையசைக்காணி [முக்]விரிகைக்கிழ் முக்காலெய் முக்குமா முக்காணிய-
- 45 சைக்காணி குசப்பெற்ற அசையெல் முக்காணி முக்கிரிகை கிழ் அசையெயிகண்டுமாப் பூக்குடி
- 46 அதமா முக்காணி திருப்பள்ளித்தாமம் பறிப்பார் முவர்க்குக் தொடுப்பார் முவர்க்கும் பொல் கிசதம் முன்[ண].
- 47 ழியாக ஒராட்டைக்கு கெல்**த** அறுபத்தெழுகலனே தாணிப்பதக்கிறுக்குப்பூக்குடி**கி-**லரையெய் கா[ணி]
- 48 முக்கிரிகை கிருவலகிட்டுத் திருமெழுக்கியோர் முவர்க்குப் பொல் கிசதம் காளுழியாக தொட்டைக்கு கெல்ல
- 49 காற்பத்தைங்கலத்துக்குப் பூங்குடியில் அதமா முக்காணியரைக்காணி உவச்சர் த**ஃப்**-பறை இரண்டுக்கு-
- 50 ம் மத்தனகாறுக்கும் தாளமொசணேக்கும் கைய்மணி ஈசணேக்கும் கறடிகைய் ஒன்றுக்-கும் செகண்டிகை ஒன்-
- 51 அக்கும் கிமிலே ஒன்றுக்கும் சண்டை இசண்டுக்குர் கிருகல்லத்தில் காமக்கொடியின் கிழை கான்குமாக்காணிக்–
- 52 கிழ் முக்காலெயரைக்கால் மதின்(க்)கிழ் ஒருமாவரையரைக்காணி மு[கி]ரிகை கிழ் எழுமாக்காணி டோரிகொயிலி-
- 53 ன் கிழக மெலேக்குளமுள்ப்பட எழுமாக்காணிக்கிழரையெ ஒருமாவரைக்காணி முக் இ-ரிவக குளவினாகம் ஒன்ப-
- 54 த ம[ா]க்காணி சக்கொ[ை]டயில் இரண்டுமாவரைக்காணி முகிரிகைக்கிழ் ஒருமாவ-ரைக்காணி [சு]ப்போமண்ணி-
- 55 யவாய்க்காலின் கிழ்கண்டத்த மாகாணிக்கிழ் முக்கோலெ மும்மாவரை முணிரிகை பூட் குடியில் முக்காலெ

56 முன்றமாக்காணி முனிரிகை காளம் ஊதுவார் கால்வர்க்குத்திருகல்லத்தில் கொற்றங்குடி வாய்க்காவின் மெல்கண்டத்த மு-

57 ம்மாவரையரைக்காணிக்கிழ் அமைரக்காணி முனிரிகை காடுகாள் கொமினின் தெற்கில் அசைக்காலெயசைக்காணி முனிரிடைக

58 கிழ் முக்காலெ கான்மாவரையரைக்காணி சங்கூதுவார் இருவற்குத் திருகல்வத்தில் சக்கொடையில் கான்குமா முக்காணி-

59 யரைக்காணிக்கிழ் இரண்டுமா முக்காணி மூடிக்குரைக்காணி கிழ் எட்டுமா இருமெய்-காப்பார் முவற்குப் புடவைமுக-

60 அட்ப்பட கீசதம் தாணி பதக்காக [ஒ] சாட்டைக்கு கெல்று நூற்றெண்பதின் கலத்து-க்கு பூங்குடியில் ஒன்றே பெழுமாக்கி சி-

61 ணியரைக்காணி மூளிரிகை இருப்பதியம் பாகொர் இருவற்கு கிசதம் தூணி பதக்காக தாட்டைக்கு கெல்லு தூற்றெண்ப-

பூக்குடியில்லொன்றெ பெழுமாக்காணியரைக்காணி முகிரிகை 62 இன் கலத்துக்கு அடுகாவில்வாரியம் செய்யும் வராக்கு-

63 ணர் இருவற்கு பெரால் கிரிதம் குறுணியாக ஒராட்டைக்கு கெவ்வறுபதின் கலத்து-க்கு பூங்குடியிலொன்பதமாவரைக்காணி காண-

64 த்தான் குசவன்னெருவ இட்கு கிசதம் பதக்காக ஒராட்டைக்கு கெவ்வறுபதின் கலத்துக்கு பூங்குடியிலான்ப தமாவரைக்கா-

65 ணி இங்கள் ஆபகமுட்பட கலமிடும் குசவனக்கு கிசதம் அறகாழியாக ஓராட்டைக்கு கெக்கு இருபத்திருகலனே தூணிபதக்-

66 கிறுக்குப் பூங்குடியில் முன்அமாக்காணியசைக்காணி முனிரிகை பரிசட்ட வண்ணத்தாலுக்கு கிசதம் முன்னு-

67 மியாக ஓராட்டைக்கு கெல்அப் பதினெருகவனெ முக்கு அணிக்கு பூக்குடியில் ஒரு-மாவ சையரைக்காணி முனிரிகை காவெரி-

68 பிகின்ற தண்ணிசமூக கொடுவரும் வராஷணன் ஒருவனக்கு கிசதம் குறுணியாக தாரட்டைக்கு கெல்லு முப்பதின் கலத்தி-

69 க்கு பூங்குடியில் கான்மாவரை முனிரிகை இராஜகியொகத்தாவ் பூகோயி - மாராய். வானுக்கு கிசதமுக்குஅணியாக ஓராட்டை-

70 க்கு கெல்து தொண்ணூற்று கலத்தக்கு பூங்குடியிலரையெ மும்மாவசையரைக்காணி. முனிரிகை புதுக்குபுறம் ஒராட்டை-

71 க்கு கெல்லு இருதூற்றுக்கலத்தினுக்கு பூங்குடியிலொன்றரையே அரைமா இங்கள்-கொருஞ் செய்யும் வைகத்தக்கும்

72 அந்தைக்குக்கும் ஒராட்டைக்கு கெல்ல முன்னர்ற்றபடின் கலத்தக்கு பூங்குடியி-விசண்டெய் முக்கால் சார்த்தியருள

73 பரிசட்டம் நாவணேக்கு ஓராட்டைக்கு கெல்ல அபைத்துகாற்கலத்துக்குப் பூங்குடியு-லொன்ப தமா முக்காணி திருகமனிகைக்கும்

74 விதாகத்துக்கும் இருமெற்கட்டிக்கும் ஜவைவிகரத்துக்கும் இருவொற்குடைக்கும் ஒராட்-டைக்கு கெல்லு அறபத்துகாற்கல-

75 த்தக்குப் பூங்குடியிற் ஒன்பதமா முக்காணி பும்] மயககமும் சொல்லி க்சதமுக கொபி-வில் கானொலே தாக்குக் திருக்க-

76 ஞக்கு க்சத்த காகுடு[யாக] ஒராட்டைக்கு கெ[ல்லுப் பதி]ணேங்கலத்துக்கு பூங்குடியி-வேண்டுமாக்காணி புரிமண்டாடிக் இன் இருக-

77 க்தவானமிறைப்பார் முவாக்குக கப்படமுட்படப் பெசால் 'க்சதங்கு திணியா[க ஒராட்-டைக்கு கெல்று தொண்ணூற்றக்கலத்தக்குக் கிழ[டகு]விலேயில் எழுமாவு[ம்]

78 செம்பென்மாதெவியான இருக்கவானமிறைப்பார் இருவர்குமடையான கப்படமுட்-படப் பெரால் கிசதன் குறணியாக ஒராட்டைக்கு செல்து அறபதின் [க]

79 லத்துக்குக் கிழடகுளிலேயில் நான்கும்[ா காட்டாக]ரப்பணி செய்த தில்லேயாசாரியனுக்-குப் பூக்குடியில் கால் தச்சனுக்குப் பூங்குடியிலைசக்கா-

80 ல் கொல்லனுக்குப் பூக்[கு*]டியில் இரண்டுமாக் கொயிலுக்கு அ[மு]த[பெற்குலவனுக்-குப் பூங்குடியிவரைக்கால் திரிபுரவிஜயர்க்குத்திருவமு. அக்கு-

81 த்திருகல்லத்தில் குசப்பெற்றிலொருமாவரை முனிரிகைக்கிழ் எட்டுமா முக்[காணி] முக்கிரிகை காடுகான் கொயிலின் மெலது உமையாடுடா-

- 82 சிற்றெக்கடையப்படு இரண்டுமா முக்காணியரைகளாணிக்கிழரையெயிரண்டுமா இடி-படி[ாஹ]னர்க்குத் திருவமுகக்குத் திருகல்லத்தில் [கு]சப்பெற்றில் மாகா-
- 83 ணியரைக்காணிக்கிழ்ரையெயரைக்காணி முனிரிகை இக்குசப்பெற்றில் தடி இசண்-டாய் அரைக்காலெயரைக்காணிக்கிழ் முக்காலெய்மாகாணி முக்கிரிகை உ-
- 84 ணவதியார்க்குத் இருவமுதுக்கு இருவேலத் இவ் விமூர் கான்குமாக்காணியரைக்கர்ணி-க்கிழரையெ இரண்டு மாக்காணி முக்கிரிகை அருத் தியில் ஒருமா[கிக்-
- 85 ணமும்] ஐஞ்சங்கமாடத் திருகல்லத்தில் காடுகாள்கொரிவின் மெலது அசைய்மா முக்காணியசைக்காணிக்கிழகையெயரைக்கால் செம்பியன்ம[ா]-
- 86 டெலியான திருகக்கவானமுரிதின் வடக்கில் மணேகளும் இச[ண்*]மொ முக்காணி மு[க்திரிகை]க்கிழ் கான்குமாவரைக்காணி இசாகல்லத்தில் வடக்கிற்குளக் தி[குக]-
- 87 ல்லத்தில் கிலமுட்பட அசைக்கால் திருகல்லத்தில் ஸ்ரீ உணராடிக_ினை திருகக்தவா-னங்காலெ காணியரைக்க[ா*]ணி முக்திரினகக்கிழ் ஒருமா முக்காணி
- 88 [உ]த்தமசொழனை கிழூ ரிற் திருகர்தவான முன் துமாக்காணி முக்கிரிகை க்கிழ[ரைக்]-காவெய் முன் துமாக்காணியரைக்காணி முக்கிரிகை திருப்பதிய[ம்*]
- 90 க்கிரிகைக்கிறொன்பதுமா இதன் தெற்கில் ஸ்ரீகாய_ி க்குசெய்வானிருக்கும் மண் அசைக்காணிக்கிழகையா முக்கிரிகை உமயாபடார்க்கு மெற்கும்
- 91 கமுகுக்கு வடக்கும் செருவுக்குக் கிழக்கும் காகொள்குளத்துக்குத் தெற்கும் கடிவுபட்ட கிலம் பழக்தெவதான இறைவிலியாய்க் கொவிறுக்குப் பணிசெ-
- 92 ப்வார் இருக்கும் மடவினாகம் கழுகுக்கு மெற்கும் வாய்க்காலுக்கு வடக்கும் ஆழ்-வார்குனத்துக்குக் கிழக்குக் திருச்சுற்றுவேக்குத் தெற்கும் கடுவுபட்ட கிவ-
- 93 ம் பழக்தெவதான இறைவிலியாய்க் குனக்கூர்த்துக் கொவிலுக்குப் பணிசெய்வாரிருக்கும் மடவினாகம் திருகல்வதுச் சவையார் கொ-
- 94 [ண்ட்] பொன்னுல் எரிக்கக்கடவ விளக்கு அரை இவ்வினக்கிறுக்குச் சவையார்க்காக இவ்லூர் காவிசர் இருக்கொடுவடையார்வசம் ஆட்டைவிட்டமிட்-
- 95 க்கடவ காசு காது இவ்வூர் இருக்கொயிலுடையார்கள் இவ்வூர் மாடிலன் களவன் கெருட-ஞன த-
- 96 ம்மடிகம்பியிடையும் மாடலன் குன்றனக்களிடையும் ஆரிகன் குன்கன் வசமெச்சுகளி.
- 97 டையும் ஆரிதன் குன்றன் செங்களி பொன்றைவெரிக்கக்கடவ திருகொக்தா-
- 99 ன்வாகின் மெலே உட்சி, மவாய்க்காகின் வடக்கில் முக்காணிக்கிழ் கான்கு 1

(Line 1.) (One) kurumi of rice; four nali (of rice) for a dish of rice mixed with pulse (payarrupponagam), (one) kurumi (of rice) for midday (offerings), (one) kurumi (of rice) for the night (offering) and four nali (of rice) for midnight (offerings); altogether, for (this) (one) tumi of rice, (were provided) two tumi and one padakku of superior paddy (sennel) at five (measures of paddy) per two (measures of rice), including the wages of

¹ The inscription stops here but seems to have been continued on the east face below the sections containing Il. 132 to 137 of No. 151 and Il. 17 to 22 of No. 151A.

servants 1 (for husking it); (one) kurumi and four nali of paddy, for four nali of cleaned split pulse for the dish of rice mixed with pulse (offered) in the early part of the day; two nali of paddy for two palams of sugar to be offered (with) the dish of rice mixed with pulse; five nali of paddy for . . . fruit cut 2 (and offered along) with the dish of rice mixed with pulse; (one) tuni of paddy, for (one) ulakku and one allakku of ghee for (offerings in) the early part of the day, for one ulakku and one allakku (of ghee) for the midday, night and midnight (offerings) and for one nali of ghee . . . things for fried-curry; six nali of paddy for two nali of cleaned split pulse for kummayam³ (offered) on the four occasions (of worship); (one) kurumi and four nali of paddy for (providing) four curries in all (viz.) [one vegetable curry], one boiled curry (pulukku), one curry mixed with tamarind (pulingari) and one fried curry (porikkari), including (the cost of) asafeetida, sugar and tamarind;

. . four nâli of paddy, for four nâli of curd (offered) on four occasions (of worship); one kuruni and two nâli of paddy for . . . and two bundles (parru) of betel leaf; two nâli of paddy for (supplying) fuel for cooking the sacred food and two nâli of paddy for two palam of turmeric . . . for smearing (the image) on the four occasions (of the day). Thus for . . . three [kalam], two tûni and one kuruni of paddy for a year at . . . two tûni, one padakku and four nâli (a day) (the following lands were assigned):—

(L. 10.) The land (called) Manni chohey in Tirunallam (measuring) ninetwentieths, three-eightieths, one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of seven-twentieths, three-eightieths, one by one hundred and sixtieth, one by three hundred and twentieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth, half . . . + 1/320 of two-twentieths, one-eightieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of seven-twentieths, one-eightieth and one by three hundred and twentieth; (the land) on the south bank of Kunduvây (measuring) eight-twentieths + 1/320 of half, three-twentieths and three-eightieths; (land) . . . of the (channel) Subrahmanya-vâykkâl (measuring) one-twentieth, one-fortieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of half and one by one hundred and sixtieth; (land) lying to the east of Parpanedi (measuring) one-twentieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of half, one-twentieth and three-eightieths; (land) at Turutti (measuring) seven-twentieths, one by one hundred and sixtieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of four-twentieths + (1/320) of . . . one and a half.

(L. 12.) For (providing) (one) hundred and eighty kalams of paddy for each year, at (one) tâni and (one) padakku every day for four palams of sandal . . . on four occasions (of worship) . . . with sacred sandal paste made of balls (the following lands were assigned): (the land) Tiruttônippuram of Tirunallam (measuring) one-quarter and three-eightieths; (the land) Sivadêvan (measuring) four-twentieths, one-eightieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of three-twentieths; (the land) Nârana (measuring) three-eightieths; (the land) of the village (measuring) one-eightieth + 1/320 of three quarters, four-twentieths, three-eightieths and one by three-hundred and twentieth; (the land) at Turntti (measuring) six-twentieths, three-eightieths + 1/320 of three quarter and one-twentieth.

(L. 15.) For sixty kalam of paddy every year at one padakku each day for (providing) incense (was assigned land) at Turutti of Tirunallam (measuring) nine-twentieths, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of three quarters, and one by three hundred and twentieth. (The following persons) placed sacred perpetual lamps (in the temple): Harita

¹ Smaner evidently stands for the modern & proper, a labourer, generally a boy or a woman servant

^{*} Sees + 80 means shaven and kept. As applied to fruit, this may mean out into slices.

^{*} For the meaning of this term see Epigraphia Indica, Vol. IX, p. 92, footnote 5.

Kunra Nakkan of Tirunallam, one (lamp); Palasiriyan Narayanan Vadugan, one (lamp); Pattanakki wife of the Brahmana Palasiriyan Damôdiran Bhaskara Bhattan, half (lamp); Aritan Charitan . . one (lamp) Arita Nakkan . . . one (lamp); aligs Parakê sari Viluppêraraiyan the headman of one (lamp); . . . Nagiriyan Adittan, one (lamp) (and) [Uga] eluppali, one (lamp); five sacred perpetual lamps which (the king?) was pleased to place. In all for (these) twelve and a half (lamps) oil daily will have to be burnt. Three ulakku of oil for [two] (lamps?) (of) Anukka in the three conjunctions (of the day); four nali of oil daily for (burning) the cluster of lamps (consisting) two for midday (service) and fourteen for the night (service); (Thus) in all, for nine ndli and (one) alakku of oil (was provided) (one) thousand and ninety-five kalam of paddy for each year, at one tûni (of paddy) for (one) nâh of oil (one) padakku of paddy for (providing) daily (one) uri of ghee of good smell for one sacred perpetual lamp; two tilni (one) kurum and (one) padakku of paddy for seven manjadi and (one) kunrı of camphor three hundred and seventy kalam of paddy for each year, at two tuni and three kuruni each day. In all (for providing) (one) thousand four hundred and twenty-five kalam of paddy northern portion of Stri . . . channel of Tirunallam, (measuring) one quarter, one-fortieth one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of three quarters, two-twentieths, one-fortieth and one by one hundred and sixtieth; (land) in Kuśappêrru (measuring) seven-twentieths, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of three quarters and one-twentieth; (land) on the west side of Ramakkôdi (measuring) three-twentieths, one-eightieth + 1/320 of three-quarter and one-eighth; two lands (tadi) in Turutti together (measuring) six-twentieths, one-fortieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of three-twentieths, one-eightieth and one by one hundred and sixtieth; (land) east of Vejppanjurru (measuring) four-twentieths, + 1/320 of six-twentieths, three-eightieths, one by one hundred and sixtieth and one by three hundred and twentieth; (land) in Ilanallam (measuring) two and a quarter and one-fortieth, (land) in Muśittaikkudi (measuring) three and seven-twentieths.

(L. 28.) For seventy kalam of paddy required each year for celebrating the great bali' on each day of the sacred (asterism) Jy & shth a which was the sacred (natal) star of queen Sembiyan Mâdêviyâr who obtained in her blessed womb the glorious Madhurântakadêva alias Uttama-Chôla, (the following lands were assigned):—(land) in Turutti of Tirunallam (measuring) nine-twentieths, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of one quarter, and one by three hundred and twentieth.

(L. 31.) For one thousand and five hundred kalam of paddy required every year at one kuruni and two nali each for feeding forty Brahmanas in the temple of the god (alvar), including (the cost of) vegetables, fuel, ghee, butter-milk, different spices, betel-leaves, arecanuts and other necessary expenses (visam)3, (was assigned land measuring) nine veli in Ilanallam.

¹ The great basi here referred to must be the usual oribali performed perhaps on a larger scale.

¹ Pirattiyar or Udaiya-Pirattiyar is the term actually used in inscriptions in connexion with the name of this queen. Sometimes the name proper is omitted and Udaiya-pirattiyar appears alone. Evidently as in the case of Sola-Perumanadigal which often appears in inscriptions for Parantaka I., Udaiya-Pirattiyar was applied in the case of Sembiyan Mahadaviyar alias Pirantakan Madavadigalar, as a special title. With regard to Mr. Gopinatha Rao's remarks on the reading sound annual ann Antiquary, Vol. XLI, page 22.

^{*} Visum must be a variant of ciyam the Sanskrit cyaya.

- (L. 35.) For one hundred and twenty kalam of paddy (every year) at one tûni each day for the worshipping priest, including (the cost of) clothing, (was assigned) half, four-twentieths and one-fortieth (of land) at I lanallam.
- (L. 37.) For six hundred kalam of paddy each year to meet the expenses of the festivals, Mårgali-Tiruvådirai and Vaigäsi-Visågam (was assigned) at Muśittaikkuḍi (land measuring) one and a half and three-twentieths and at Pûnguḍi two, one-twentieth and one-eightieth.
- (L. 40.) For twenty-two kalam, one tûni and one padakku of paddy each year at six ndli per day for the Brâhmanas who crushed the sucred sandal, including (the cost of) clothing (was assigned land) in Pûngudi (measuring) three-twentieths, one-eightieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth and one by three-hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 42.) For five (Brāhmanu) servants (māni)¹ required, to hold the canopy and render necessary service by the temple priests (tirukkôyiludaiyārgal) who had to render necessary service to the sacred interior (tiruvunnāligai) and hold the canopy, (were assigned the following lands):—(the land) in the eastern portion (kilūr) of Tirunallam (measuring) six-twentieths, one-fortieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth and one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of three-quarters, three-twentieths, three-eightieths and one by one hundred and sixtieth; (the land) in Kuśappêru (measuring) one half, three-eightieths, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of one half and two-twentieths; and (land) at Pūngudi (measuring) six-twentieths and three-eightieths.
- (L. 46.) For sixty-seven kalam, (one) tuni and (one) padakku of paddy each year at three nali every day for each of three (servants) who pick up flowers for the sacred temple and three who string them together, (was assigned land) at Pûngudi (measuring) one half, one-eightieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 48.) For forty-five kalam of paddy each year at four nali per day for each of three (servants) who sweep and smear with cowdung the sacred (temple), (was assigned land) at Ptingudi, (measuring) six-twentieths, three-eightieths and one by one hundred and sixtieth.
- (L. 49.) For the musicians (who sound) two sandai, one timilai, one segandigai, one kuradigai, two pairs of kaimani, one pair of cymbals, four maddalam and two talaipparai (were assigned the following lands): (the land) east of Kâmakkôdi in Tirunallam (measuring) four-twentieths, one-eightieth, + 1/320 of three-quarters and one-eighth; (land) to the east of the (temple) wall (measuring) one-twentieth, one-fortieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of seven-twentieths and one-eightieth; (land) east of the Pidâri temple including the (tank) Mêlaikkuļam (and measuring) seven-twentieths, one-eightieth + 1/320 of half, one-twentieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth, and one by three hundred and twentieth; (the land) Kuļaviļâgam (measuring) nine-twentieths and one-eightieth; (land) in Śeñgôdai (measuring) two-twentieths, one by one hundred and sixtieth; (land) in the eastern division of (the chamel) Subrahmanya-vâykkâl (measuring) (one)-twentieth, (one)-eightieth, + 1/320 of three-quarters, three-twentieths, one-fortieth and one by three hundred and twentieth; (land) at Pûñgudi (measuring) three-quarters, three-twentieths, one-eightieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 56.) For four persons who blow the kâlam (were assigned): (land) in the western division of the (channel) Korrangudi-vâykkâl of Tirunallum (measuring)

¹ The word mani occurs in Tanjore inscriptions as a synonym for Brahmachari.

three-twentieths, one-fortieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of six-twentieths, one-eightieth and one by three hundred and twentieth; (land) south of the temple of Kåd'ugål (measuring) (one)-eighth, one by one hundred and sixtieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of three-quarters, four-twentieths, one-fortieth and one by one hundred and sixtieth.

- (L. 58.) For two persons who blow the conch, (were assigned land) in Sengôdai at Tirunallam (measuring) four-twentieths, three-eightieths, one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of two-twentieths and three-eightieths; (and land) east of the (temple) wall (measuring) one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of eight-twentieths.
- (L. 59.) For one hundred and eighty kalam of paddy each year at (one) tûni and (one) padakku every day, including the cost of clothing, for three men who guard the sacred images, (was assigned land) at Pûngudi (measuring) one, seven-twentieths, one-eightieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 61.) For one hundred and eighty kalam of paddy each year at (one) tûni and (one) padakku every day, for two persons who recite the Tiruppadigam (hymns) (was assigned land) at Pûngudi (measuring) one, seven-twentieths, one-eightieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 62.) For sixty kalam of paddy per year at (one) kurumi every day for each of two Brahmanas who performed the sacred (duty of) köyii-variyam (was assigned land) at Püngudi (measuring) nine-twentieths and one by one hundred and sixtieth.
- (L. 63.) For sixty kalam of paddy per year at one padakku every day, for one accountant (of the) potter (caste) (was assigned land) at Pfingudi (measuring) nine-twentieths and one by one-hundred and sixtieth.
- (L. 65.) For twenty-two kalam, (one) tâm and padakku of paddy per year at six nâli each day for the potter who supplied pots (daily), including (those required for) the monthly bathing (of the god) (was assigned land) at Pûngudi (measuring) three-twentieths, one-eightieth, one by one-hundred and sixtieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 66.) For eleven kalam and three kurumi of paddy per year at three nali every day for the vannattân (?) the sacred cloths, (was assigned land) at Pûngudi (measuring) one-twentieth, one-fortieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 67.) For thirty kalam of paddy per year at (one) kurum each day for one Brahmana who brings water from (the river) Kaveri, (was given land) at Pûngudi (measuring) four-twentieths, one-fortieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 69.) For ninety kalam of paddy each year at three kurum every day for one (Superintendent) who supervises the sacred (temple) transactions (srtkarya) under orders of the king (was assigned land) at Püngudi (measuring) half, three-twentieths, one-fortieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 70.) For two hundred kalam of paddy every, year (to be spent) on repairs (pudukkuppuram), (was assigned land) at Pûngudi (measuring) one and a half and one-fortieth.
- (L. 71.) For three hundred and sixty kalum of paddy every year for the monthly performance of the (sacred) bath and for (the ceremonies during) eclipses (was provided land) at Ptingudi (measuring) two and three-quarters.
- (L. 72.) For sixty-four kalam of paddy every year for four pairs of cloth to be graciously worn (by the images) (was given land) at Pûngudi (measuring) nine-twentieths and three-eightieths.

- (L. 73.) For sixty-four kalam of paddy each year for the sacred bath (namanikas), the canopy, the sacred canopy over the bed, for the (annual) purificatory (ceremony with) water (jala-pavitra?) and for the sacred towel (was assigned land) at Pûngudi (measuring) nine-twentieths and three-eightieths.
- (L. 75.) For fifteen kalam of paddy per year at four nali every day to the astrologer who recites the changes (in the movements of the stars and planets) every day and carries (with him) the calendar (nalblai) in the temple (was assigned land) at Pûngudi (measuring) two-twentieths and one-eightieth.
- (L. 75.) For ninety kalam of paddy per year including (the cost of) clothing at one kuruni a day for each of three men who water the sacred flower-garden called \$rî-Gaṇḍarādityan (was given land) at Kîlaḍakuvilai (measuring) seventwentieths.
- (L. 78.) For sixty kalam of paddy per year at (one) kurum a day including (the cost of) clothing as per agreement, for each of two men who water the sacred flower-garden called Sembiyanmâdêvi (was assigned land) at Kiladakuvilai (measuring) four-twentieths.
- (L. 79.) One quarter (of land) at Püngudi to Tillaiyāchārya who did the work of the wooden-house (kāṭṭāgara)³; one-eighth (land) at Püngudi to the carpenter; two-twentieths (of land) at Püngudi to the blacksmith; one-eighth (land) at Püngudi to in the temple³.
- (L. 80.) For the sacred (rice) oblations to (the image) Tripuravija yar (was given land) in Kuśappêru at Tirunallam (measuring) one-twentieth, one-fortieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of eight-twentieths, three-eightieths and one by three hundred and twentieth; and the plot (of land) lying on the south of (the shrine of) Umayâ-Pidâri west of the temple of Kâdugâl, (measuring) two-twentieths, three-eightieths, one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of half and two-twentieths.
- (L. 82.) For the sacred (rice) oblations to (the image) V r is habhavâhana (was assigned) in Kuśappêru at Tirunallam (land, measuring) (one) twentieth, (one)-eightieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of half, one by one hundred and sixtieth and one by three hundred and twentieth; and two tadi in this (same) Kuśappêru together (measuring) one-eighth, one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of three-quarters, one-twentieth, one-eightieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.
- (L. 84.) For the sacred (rice) oblations to (the image of) G a n a p a t i (were assigned): (land) in the eastern portion (kiliar) of T i r u n a l l a m (measuring) four-twentieths, one-eightieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of half, two-twentieths, one-eightieth, and one by three hundred and twentieth; and (land) at T u r u t t i (measuring) one-twentieth and odd.
- (L. 85.) For bathing (the images) with the five articles (land was assigned) at Tirunallam on the west side of the temple of Kâdugâl (measuring) one-fortieth,

¹ For my used in the sense of astrologer, see above, Vol. II, p. 302, footnote 6.

² Evidently the reference is to a mandapa or open hall which was entirely made of wood. animage may also stand for ananage, a carpenter.

^{*} The meaning of the words gas sour] gas sign is not clear. gas may be the Sanskiit mritya dancing.

^{*} By mission may be meant the five sacred articles, siz., milk, curds, butter, sugar and honey, or the five conches (Sanka).

three-eightieths, one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of half and one-eighth. The houses on the north side of the sacred flower-garden called \acute{S} e m b i y a n m $\^{a}$ d $\^{e}$ v i (measure) two-twentieths, three-eightieths, one by three-hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of four-twentieths and one by one hundred and sixtieth; the tank on the north, at I lanallam together with the land (attached to it) at Tirunallam (measures) one-eighth; the sacred flower-garden called \acute{s} r i - G a n d a r $\^{a}$ d i t y a n at Tirunallam (measures) (one) quarter, (one) eightieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of one-twentieth and three-eightieths; the sacred flower-garden in the eastern portion (ktlûr) (of Tirunallam), called Uttamas $\^{o}$ lan (measures) three-twentieths, one-eightieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of one-eighth, three-twentieths, one-eightieth, one by one hundred and sixtieth and one by three hundred and twentieth.

- (L. 88). The house of the two persons who recite the Tiruppadigam (measures) one by three hundred and twentieth ; the two houses of the temple-priests (tirukkôyiludaiyâr) together (measure) one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of eight-twentieths; the house of the (temple) musicians (measures) one-eightieth, one by three hundred and twentieth + 1/320 of nine-twentieths; to the south of this, the house in which the temple-manager resides (measures) one by one hundred and sixtieth + 1/320 of nee-fortieth and one by three hundred and twentieth. The temple quarter (madgoilâgam) in which the temple servants live, (is) the old rent-free dêvadâna land lying within (the boundaries) (viz.), west of (the shrine of) U mayâ-Pidâri, north of the areca (-growing land) (kamugu), east of the cultivated land (seruvu) and south of the fank of Kâdugâl. (Another) temple quarter (madavilâgam) in which the temple servants live, (is) the old tax-free dêvâdâna land (reclaimed) by filling up the tank, and situated within (the boundaries) (viz.,) west of the areca (-growing land), north of the channel, east of the Âlvârkula m (tank) and south of the sacred surrounding hall (tiruchchurrrâlan).
- (L. 93.) One half-lamp has to be burnt (in this temple) by the assembly of Tirunal-lam from the gold (they have) received; four káśu (are) to be paid every year in the hands of the temple-priests by the barbers of this village, for (maintaining) this lamp on behalf of the assembly.
- (L. 95.) Three sacred perpetual lamps (are) to be burnt (in this temple) by the temple-priests of this village for the gold from Mâdilan Kalvan Gerudan alias Tammadi Nambi of this village, from Mâdalan Kunra Nakkan, from Hâritan Kunran Paraméévaran and from Hâritan Kunran Singan.
- (L. 98). Three-eightieths + 1/320 of four . . . to the north of the sub-channel which branches off from the western side of the (main?) channel, east of the (temple) wall at Tirunallam (was assigned) for of Pillaiyâr (i.e., Ganêsa), every day.

XV .- INSCRIPTIONS OF PARTHIVENDRAVARMAN OR PARTHIVENDRADHIPATIVARMAN, 'WHO TOOK THE HEAD OF VIRA-PANDYA."

No. 152.—ON THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR.1

The subjoined record informs us that certain lands were made tax-free by the great assembly of Uttarameru-chaturvedimangalam in the 2nd year of king Partma (i.e., Parthivendra) - Maharaja, 'who took the head of Vîra-Pandya'.

The virama or pulli is marked almost throughout and where the double consonants are combined with the & and & signs, this pulli is omitted.

- 1 வூலி ஸ்ரீ []*] விசபாண்டிய[ன் தலேடெகாண்ட கொ ஃப.த-88 ஹாராஜற்கு யா-ண்டு இரண்டாவத கானியூர்க்கொட்டத்த தன்க[ற்று]த்தரமெருசது-ଜ୍ୟା[−]⊰*଼]
- 2 ஈ8ெயு-வதியின் மெற்கு மு[த*]ற்சதுக்கத்த இரண்டாக்தரவ் குழி இருதுற்று-காற்பதம் இங்கெ த*ல்வத்தா*க் குழி ஐஞ்*ஞாற்று அறுபது*ம் [இ*]க்கெ முக்-
- 3 க்கு படு இடுஞ் தாங் கண் + ஹ்.ம் அமகிகாசணவ கெடிக் மெற்க்கு 'ஐஞ்தாஞ்ச்-
- 4 கியாகப்பணிதெதாம் பெ(ப்)ருங்குறி வணெயொம் இது விரொயஞ் செசய்-*கானொ* ய[த]ரஸக்கெக்க° இருபடுத்தங்கழஞ்சு பொன் உணும் முத்ப
- 5 செயயார் பணிக்க வூகெம உள் இருன்கு எ[மூ*]கிகென் இவூர் ஃயிலுன் சிவ *] உரவான்] வரஷவி ரயகென் இதெவர்க்குத் திருமெ[ய்] கிரவ வம்' மற்-DILLO
- 6 டியும் மற்றும் எபெ்பர்ல்ப ⁸ இறையும் ஊசொம் கொள்ளபெ்ப*ருதொ*மாகவும்

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 2nd year of (the reign of) king Partma (i.e., Parthi-Uttaramêruchaturvê[dimangalam*] (situated) in its (own) subdivision in Kâliyûrkôttam. Two hundred and forty kuli of second rate (land) in the first sadukkam (situated) to the west of (the path called) [Utta]ramêru-vadi; five hundred and sixty kuli of first rate (land) in this same place ; in this same place of first rate areca (land) in the fifth sadukkam (situated) to the west

^{*} enset probably stands for enset deser.

^{*} Read des esen or des is an.

^{*} Read gesser or griser.

Here is an early form of writing #Gg# which often occurs in-inscriptions,

^{*} For the orthographical peculiarity involved in @##, @##, @@## and other such conjunct consonants in this record see the remarks in the previous note.

¹ Read are guis.

^{*} See above, note 6, and read auQuituui.

[·] Read @woo

No. 153 .- ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE SAME TEMPLE,1

This record registers another transaction of the assembly with regard to certain lands of the Lord of Vrindavana (i.e., Krishna) in Uttarameru-chaturvedi-mangalam in the 3rd year of Parthivendradhipativarman, 'who took the head of Pandya'.

TEXT.

- 1 வூலி ஸ்ரி |- பாண்டியனே தவேகொண்ட பாரா இவெ தராரா திப திவ தற்-
- 2 க்கு யாண்டு முன்றுவது காலியூர்கொட்டத்தை தன்கூற்ற உத்தாகொடச்சது.
- 3 வெடு தமக்கலத்த பெருக்கு விலைவெயாம் எழுத்து எம்முர் பூலிரு ஊா-
- 4 வணத் கீ பெருமான் அட்டிய[னு]க்கு*
- 5 ஸ்ரீவலிக்கும் திருச்சென்னடைக்கும் கடிருவினக்குக்கும் கலு-கொமொறத்[து]க்குமாக வைத்த ஸ்-ஞியாவது ஸ்ரீசெவிவாய்க்காவன் தெற்கு காவாங் ச[ண்*]ணாற்றுப் பவ்வவகாரணவதிக்குக் 'கிழர்குப் பதினென்மு'ச்சதுக்கத்தும் பன்னி-
- 6 எண்டாஞ் சதுக்கத்துமாகத் தவேத் தாங் குழி காதூற்றெண்பது குழியும் ஸ்ரீடெவிவாய்க்கா-[வி]ன் தெற்கு காவாங் க[ணா]றப் பல்லவரைன் வதியின் கிழக்கு ஒன்பதாஞ் சதுக்கத்துத் தவேத[ர]ங்குழி "தாங்குழி காதூற்று ஐம்பத்தாறு குழியும் ஸ்ரீடெ-வி[வ]ரக்¹⁰

 Translation.

(Line J.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of Parthivendradhipativarman, who took the head of the Pandya (king), (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttarameru-chaturvedimangalam in its own subdivision in Kaliyur-kottam. The following are the lands given to the lord of (the temple of) the glorious Vrindavana of our village for śribali, sacred current expenses, perpetual lamp and

archchanabhoga :-

(L. 5.) 480 kuli of first rate (land) in the eleventh and twelfth squares (śadukkam) (situated) to the east of (the path called) Pallavanārana-vadi in the fourth kannāru to the south of (the channel called) Śrîdêvi-vâykkâl; 456 kuli of first rate (land) in the ninth square (situated) to the east of (the path called) Pallavanārana-vadi in the fourth kannāru to the south of (the channel called) Śrîdêvi-vâykkâl;

¹ No. 73 of 1898.

[்] Read வாழி-வேறோகிவகிவ8-1ற்கு.

¹ Read a cor # #.

[·] Read அடிகளுக்கு.

[·] Read arrivsared in.

[·] Read Space.

¹ Read பதினென்றுஞ்சது.

^{*} Read @ reer.

^{*} Caucel the word gariego which is repeated by mistake.

³⁰ The inscription stops here.

No. 154 .- ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE SAME TEMPLE.1

This is also a land-transaction made by the assembly of Uttaramelar-chaturvedimangalam on behalf of the temple of Tiruppulivalam in the 3rd year of Parthivendradhipativarman, who took the head of Vira-Pandya. Tiruppulivalam herein mentioned must be the same as Tiruppulivanam, a village situated about three miles from Uttaramallar.

TEXT.

- 1 வலி அீ [∥*] விரபாண்[டி.®]யன்னே² த2்வகொண்ட ிபார்த்திவெ[ஓர]ராதிபதிபர்8[ர்*]-க்கு யாண்டு உவது காலியூர்க்குரட்டத்த⁴ தன்குற்றித்திரமெலூர்ச்சது[வெு-8]கி-மங்கலத்த பெருங்குறிலைவெயொம் எழுத்தூ கம்முர்
- 2 இருப்புவிவலத்த பெருமாகடிகளுக்கு ¹அர்ஐகாலொ உக்குக்கும்[ா]க இருசென்கல்கடைக்குமாக⁸ [கூ*]வத்த ஊூரி [**] [ஊ] ர்*்]க்கு வடக்கு பத்தா[ம்*] கண்ணுற்ற பச-3ெஜாவதிபின் மெர்க்கு முதற்சதுக்கத்த இருதூற்றெருபது குயாம்⁸ ஸ்ரீடெவிவா-
- 3 பிகாலிக் வடக்கு உகண்ணற்ற விலக்குவாய்க்காலிக் கிழக்கு ச சதுக்கத்து தலேத்தாங் குழி [க.] ¹⁰ளஅமம் இங்கே [க.] கண் *]ணைற்ற விலக்குவாய்க்காலின் கிழக்கு உ சதுக்கத்து தலேத்தாம் சூழி சாஅமம் வு-வைந்தேன்ணியகாசா [ச*]த்திக் வடக்கு பதி-
- 4 க்அஞ்சாங் கண்ணுற்று மாலப்பெருவதி பி*ிக் ¹¹கிழக்கு அஞ்சா[ஞ்*]சத[க்*]கத்தை தஃவ-தாம் குழி எழுதுற்றிருபதும் புலிவலம்வாபின் தொக்கு எழுா[ம்*]¹² கண்ணற்று திருகா[ர*]ணவதிபின் மெர்க்கு அஞ்சாம் சது[க்கத்து*] முக்கும்¹³தாம் குழி முன்-தூற்று எழுபதும் இ[ங்*]கெ அக[ண்*]ணற்ற உ

5 சதக்க[த்*] தை முன்றுக்தாக் குழி சாரும் பது குழியும் புலிவலவாயின் [தெ]ற்கு க க[ண்*] நூற்று கிருகாரணவகியின் மெற்கு அசதை[க்*]க[த்*] தை உக்தாம் ஆயிச-[த்*] து எழுபதும் கிருவொ1்

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) Parthivendradhipativarman, who took the head of Vîra-Pandya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramelûr-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in its own subdivision in Kâliyûr-kôṭṭam. (The following are) the lands which were given to the god (perumânadigal) of Tiruppulivalam of our village for archchanâbhôga and the sacred current expenses:—

(L. 2.) two hundred and ten kuh in the first sadukkam (situated) west of (the path called) Paramêśvara-vadi of the tenth kannāru north of the village; 380 kuh of first rate (land) in the fourth sadukkam (situated) east of (the channel) Vilakku-vâykkâl of the third kannāru north of (the channel) Śrîdêvi-vâykkâl; in the same place, 480 kuli of first rate (land) in the second sadukkam (situated) east of Vilakku-vâykkâl of the third kannāru; 720 kuli of first rate (land) in the fifth sadukkam (situated) east of (the pith called)

¹ No. 19 of 1898.

^{*} Read பாண்டியனே.

^{*} Read பார்க்க்வெனராதபது.

[·] Read a Carings.

[·] Read & p.p.

[·] Read or coss.

¹ Read spin aran.

^{*} The word சென்னவ்தடை occurs in other inscriptions as இருச்சென்னடை; see, e.g. No 153, 1.5.

[·] Read & Bulio.

[&]quot; The figure in brackets is very doubtful; it may also be 4.

ய Read மாறபிடுகு. The vowel sign of s is also added to the letter இ.

¹⁸ Read appris.

¹⁸ The length of @ is expressed by a separate symbol,

¹⁴ The inscription stops here.

Målpidugu-vadi of the fifteenth kannåru north of (the lane called) Subrahmanyanåråsam; 370 kuli of third rate (land) in the fifth sadukkum (situated) west of (the path called) Tirunårana-vadi in the seventh kannåru south of (the channel?) Pulivalam-vây; in the same place, 450 kuli of third rate (land) in the second sadukkam of the eighth kannåru; 1,070 (kuli) of second rate (land) (situated) in the eighth sadukkam west of (the path called) Tirunårana-vadi in the sixth kannåru south of Pulivalavåy.

No. 155.—ON THE WEST WALL OF THE MADARI-AMMAN TEMPLE IN THE SAME VILLAGE.

This record is dated in the 3rd year and M3rd day of Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of the Pāndya (king). Here again the assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam declared certain lands tax-free in favour of a temple after receiving pûrvâchâram from Śandiran Elunûrguvan alias Nulamba-Mâyilattiyâr, a resident of Kandapurattupêttai.

TEXT.

- 1 பாண்டிய[ன் தஃப்]கொணட பார்த்திவெகிர[ா®] திபதிபன்மற்க்கு யாண்டு முன்றுவது காள் தூற்து ஏ]முமத்°முன்று காலியூருக்கொட்டத்து தன்-*கூற்று தித[ரெடும்]ர்சது[லெு-்]கிமங்கலத்தப் பெரு[ங்]குறிவு[ெெ®]வமொம் [எழுத்து] ஏ[ம்®]மூர் ங்கெ-
- 2 ணயமட்ட் *] டாரி]களுக்கு (க்கு) கிருவ மி.த]களும் கிருவாராய கெக்குமாக வைத்த வடுமி 'வுறை ஹண்டு காராசக்கின் வடக்கு [உ]மிக க[ண்*] ணுற்ற மாற 8 தெ-வகிக்கு கிழக்கு மூன் முன் முன் கீத் [க்*]கத்த காவான சம்/குழி [உரக்டும் வுற-
- 3 வ_ர8ணிய[காராச]த்தின் வடக்கு பத்த[‡]ஒன்றுங்கண்ணுற்று மாறபடுகுவ[தி]பின் கிழ-க்கு பதின்ஒன்றுஞ்சதக்[க^க]த்து தவேத்தால் [கு]ழி காதூற்று எண்[ப] தம் இங்கெ பத்தாஞ்சதுக்கத்த தவேதாம் குழி இருதூற்று [கால்ப்ப]தம்
- 4 ஸு-[வர] கோதார் வித்தின் * வடக்கு பதின் அஞ்சாங்கண் ணற்று மாறபிடுகு [வதி(ய்)]-பிக் கிழக்கு [காலா]ஞ்சதக்கத்தை தவேத்தாம் குழி . ருராசல் கால்பதும் ஆக சது-[அல்] . . ஆயிரத்து எண்பது செய் கிலம் மூன்றுமா காணி அரை [அரை]-காணிக்கும் எப்போபட்ட இறையும் எச்சொறும் வெட்டியும் அமஞ்சியும் கக்த-புரத்துபெட்டையில் [சக்கி] என் எழுதூற்றுவன் ஆகிய நாளம்பமாயிலட்டி கம்கும் மூலிவமி சமெக்கடாகத்து வெட்டி முதலாக வ-தர்வாசாசம் கொ-
- 5 . : கவும் "இப்வு-ூடு இத்தணேக்கும் கன் தபுரத்துபெட்டையில் சக்கிர[ன்] எழுதூற்று-வகாகிய துளம்பமாயிலட்டியார் பக்கல் வ-ூர்வாஜாரு கொண்டு இறை[யி*]லியாக பணித்தொம் இஅக்கு விரோயம் செயிதாரும் விரொயம் சொன்-
- 8 னாரும் மங்கையிடைக் குமரியிடை கடிவு*ி செயிதார் செயித பாவம் கொள்வாராகவும் இதக்கு கிசொயம் செயிதாரை யக்மாதனத்தெ10 இருபத்தஞ்கழைஞ்சு பொன் மக்றவொட்டிகு[டு]க்தொம் பெருங்குறிஸ்ஹெயொம் ஸ்ஹெ

7 பணிக்கவெழுத்கென் ஃபந்[வூன்] . . . [ச]ற்குறி திருவடிகளென்[||*]

¹ No. 60 of 1898.

[·] Read a cyuss.

Read a posser.

^{&#}x27; It is possible that the letter was inserted within the letter wy which looks very much distorted in the original.

^{*} There is a break in the stone immediately preceding the letter @ which may have contained four letters. It looks as if @@#@ was written twice by mistake.

^{*} Immediately after the last figure there is some unintelligible symbol in the original.

¹ Read U.BO @ is oy.

[·] Read un i Bair.

[·] Read @ m - 8.

le Read ser i Q s.

(Line 1.) . . . In the 3rd year and 173rd day of (the reign of) Parthivendradhipativarman, who took the head of the Pandya (king), (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttarameru-chaturvedi-mangalam, (avillage) in its own subdivision in Kaliyar-kettam. (The following are) the lands given to . . naya-bhattarigal of our village for sacred offerings and worship:—

(L. 2.) 201. kuli of fourth rate (land) in the third sadukkam (situated) to the east of (the path called) Marapidugu-vadi in the [twenty]-third kannaru north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nārāśam; four hundred and eighty kuli of first rate (land) in the eleventh sadukkam (situated) to the east of (the path called) Marapidugu-vadi in the eleventh kannaru north of (the lane called) Subrah manya-narasam; in this (same) place, 240 kuli of first rate (land) of the tenth sadukkam . 540 kuli of first rate (land) in the fourth sadukkam east of (the path called) Marapidugu-vadi of the fifteenth kannaru north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nârâśam: in all, this sey-land of 4,080 . . . (measuring) three-twentieths, (one) eightieth, half (?) and one by one hundred and sixtieth Sandiran Elunürruvan alias Nulamba Mâyilatti in Kandapurattupêttai pûrvâchâram of vetti, etc., of the great (tank) Vayiramêgatatāka of our village . . . every kind of irai, echchôru, vetti, and amanji, we declared tax-free after having received on all these lands pûrvâchâram from Sandiran Elunûrruvan alias Nulamba Mâyilattiyâr (residing) in Kandapurattupēţţai. Those who act or speak against this shall incur the sins committed by those (sinners) between Gangâ and Kumari. We of the great assembly (also) gave an agreement that those who deviate from this shall pay a fine of 25 kalanju of gold to the council of justice. Under orders of the assembly, I madhyasthan . . . [Sa]rkuri Tiruvadigal wrote (this).

No. 156.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE KHARAPURISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUPPARKADAL.

This record refers to a number of committees which comprised the great assembly of Kâviripâkkam alias Amaninârâyana-chaturvêdimangalam. These were samvatsara-vâriyam, tôtta-vâriyam, êri-vâriyam, kalani-vâriyam, pañchavâra-vâriyam, kanakku-vâriyam, kalingu-vâriyam and tadivali-vâriyam. Besides these, the assembly included a general body of bhattas (learned Brâhmanas) of the village, the 'ruler' (i.e., the headman) of the village and the overseer. Perhaps the two last-mentioned personages were the representatives of Government in the village assembly. An elaborate description of the formation of the village assemblies during the time of Parântaka I. is given in the two Uttaramallûr inscriptions published by Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya in the Archæological Survey Report for 1904-05.

In the 3rd year of king Parthivandradivarman, the village assembly received a petition from one of the trustees of the temple stating that a garden and a field which were the archanábhôga of the god of Tirukkarapuram had been lying waste, being silted up by sand by the breaches in the river. The assembly directed the kalani-váriyam committee to grant 1,400 kuli of land from the village manjikkam which was lying untaxed. The term manjikkam perhaps corresponds to the present poramboke and the right vested in the village assemblies to dispose of such land deserves to be specially noted.

TEXT.

- 1 ஸூஷி ஸீ [||*] கொ] பா[ர்*]க்கிவேநு [ா*] இப]ல்ம[ர்*]ககு [ய]எண்டு முன்ரூ[வ] அ கா[ன்] முப்ப[ந்*]தொன்பதாவதை படுவூர்]கோட்டத்து காவிரி]பாக்கமாகிய அம்கீராராய ண உ அடுவு-ச்கிமங்கல த் கள் இவ்வாட்டு ட வடு வ * வரவாரிய1-
- 2 பெருமக்களும் தொட்டவாரியபெருமக்களும் [ஏ]ரிவாரியபெருமக்களும் கழகிவாரிய-பெருமக்களும் ஸ்ரீவடவிசகாசணபெரு ம் க்களும் பெறுவக்க-ளும் கணக்குவாகியபெருமக்களும் கவிக்குவாகியபெரும்-
- 3 க்களும் தடிவழிவாரியபெருமக்களும் உடிர்களும் கிடிர்களும் உ[ன்]னிட்ட மா[ஹாவுவெயெ]யும் [ஊ]ராள்கிக்ற பல்லவன் வரஹிர் தரயனும் கண்காணி அரும்பாகியானும் இலூர் [பெரிரியதினி அமிஷேகமண்டபத்தெ (கூடிருக்க)
- 4 கூடி இருக்க [இத்தான](ம்)முடைய சிவவராடினன் கோமணுகன் பெருமான் இரு-க்[கசபுச]க்கு பெருமான் அடி[க்*]கு அ^{*}ர்*]ச்சடைபாக[மா]ன தொட்டமும் புலமும் ஆற உடைக்கு மிணல் இட்டு கடக்திடுக்கை விண்ணப்பம்
- 5 வெலெ[யாரும்] இவ்வா[ட்டை கழ[கி]வாரியபெருமக்க(ன்)னெ இ[க்*]திருகசபுச-[க்*]து பெருமா(ன்)னடிகள் ³அச்சிகாலொம(೪)மான வ—ுமி மணல் இட்டு [கெட்டு கடக்த உ-ூதி[யொ] இத்[கில]ம் க[ழ] திகொ(ல்)வா[ல்] ஆபிரத்த காதா கூடி
- 6 ஊர்ம[ஞ்*]சி[க்*]கமாக உடுமி கொக்கி கல் கட்டு சிலாலெ[ன]கம் செடிம்குகொ-ள் க என்ற வைவெ கிருமுகமருள் செடுப் தி கிருமு கத் கின்படி கழகிவா-சியபெருமக்களோம் இருகரபுர[க்*]து [பெரு]மான் அடிகளுக்கு 'கலிகா-
- 7 மொயிர செய்வதாக வ-ூதி இவ்#ிலூர் பிடாகை ஒச்செரிரி வடகழணி மஹா-தவாப்[க்*]கால் தெற்கு ஊர்மணிக்க[ம்*] ஆப் வரிகில த்து கடக்த உடுமிக்கு கிழ்பாற்கெல்லே மா ம் காட்டுச்சொமா சி பூ மிக்கு
- 8 மெர்கும் தென்பார்[க்*]கெல்லே ஊர் மணிக்கமாய் கடந்[த*] மெட்டுக்*ிகு வடக்கும் மென்பார் க்* கெல்லே திருபன் விரு ச த்தி நிருமுலட்டான த்* த பெருமா(ன்)னடிகள் உதமாதம்பட்டிக்கு கிழக்கு[ம்] வடபாற்கெல்லே மா-
- இ க்* கால்பால்கெல்வேயும் உள்ளகப்பட்ட 9 தவாய்[க்*]காஅ[க்*]கு தெற்கும் இதின் தெற்கில் ஊர்மணிக-கிலம் கழனிகொலால் கானாற குழியும் மான மெட்டுகிறுகருகெ சிவகழங் கிருகா ச* ணவாய்க்கால் வ-
- ஊர்முஞ்சிக்கமாய் வரிசிலத்து கிடக்க பூமி கிழ்பா(ல)ற்கெ[ல்*]வே அங்காரை மாதெவபட்டர் பூமி மெலருகெ பொன கடை'காதுக்கு மெற்கு தென்-10 ட்சிறகு ஊர்முஞ்சிக்கமாய் வரிசிலத்து கிடக்க பால்கெல்[வே] திருசாரணவாய்[க்*]காகின் வடக்கும் மெல்பால்கெ[ல்*]வே ஐயன் பெருமாக் பூமி[க்*]கு கிழக்கு வடபார்கெ[ல்*]வே முடும்பைப்பொற்கூளி பூமிக்கு வட க்^{*} கும் ⁶காவ்பால்லெ புள்ளகப்பட்ட கிலம் க-
- 11 முணிகோலால் காதா அடியும் இ[க்*]கால் தென்[சி]நகு [ஊ]ர் மணிகமாய் வரிசு-லத்த கிடக்க பூமிக்கு கிழ்பார்கெல்லே வரிசிசையாய் கிடக்க பூமி க்*ிகு மெர்கும் தெக்பார்கெல்ஸே அவட்டை கிழவக் கிலமா[க] சொமாகிபூமி[க்*]க இதன் கிழ[க்*]கில் குண்டி அ[க்*]கும் வ[ட]க்கும் மெவ்பார்கெல்லே எடுக்குப்பட்டிகளும் இருடி கானம் சொமாசி பூமி க்* கு கிழக்* கும் காற க்* கு தெற்கும் கால் பால்
- 12 யும் ஆக மாகிலம் கழகிகொலால் அதையை குழியும் ஆக ஆபிரத்த காதாறு குழியும் இ[த்*] இருகாபுரத்த பெருமான் அடிகளுக்கு கீசதம் இருகாழி அரி-கியால் ஒரு பொழு[கு*] திரு அமுதுக்கும் [முக்] அவதியும் ஒரு வின[க்*]கு கொ ளித்திகொண்டு திருஆ[ரா*] கினை செய்[வ] தர்குமாக [ச] குராகி[க்*] தகாலமும் இறைஇனி அலு[ு*] காலொமமாக வைச்சு சிலாலெகை செய்து கல் கட்டு குடுத்* தொம் சணெயார் கு .

Read au so.

Read Sann.

Read sur & F ..

[·] Read angelo.

[&]quot; was may be a contraction of was s which occurs in line 7.

Read sraurGeneide.

- 13 இவ்வாட்டு*ிடை கழகிவாரியபெருமக்களொம் இத குறியுள்ளிருக்கு பணி கெட்டு சிவாலேகை எழுகிகேன் இ^{*}வாட்டை கழுகிவாரிய கண க்^{*}கன் மணி**மங்கல**-முடையான் கங்காதாமா-
- 14 கிலட்டியென் இவை என்னெழுக்க இத குகியுள்ளிருக்கு பணி கெட்டுடழுதி. . . . கண்[க்#]கக் 18ம தகன் வாமன [எ] மாயிசவ(ன்)கென் இத குறியினிருந்து ப[ணிக்க எழு]
- 16 கணவ, இயெக் இத குறியுள்ளிருக்கிவ்வ [ர] ரிகப்பெருமக்கள் பணிப்ப எழு இனென் யே) ஸுன் மங்கவவெரைபதி ஸ்ரி . . . வன் எழாபிசகிவேயவங்கள் கற்பகாதித்தனென் []] இத குறியுள்ளிருக்கிவ்வாரிகப்பெருமக்கள் பணிப்ப புள்ளிருக்கிவ்வாரிகப்பெருமக்கள் பணிக்க எழுகிகென் ஃயிவூனெட்டி

17 க்குறி புரிகாவெ[ரி#]மங்கல தெரனென் []]-]

TRANSLATION.

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year and the 39th day (of the reign) of king Parthivandradivarman, the great assembly of Kaviripakkam alias Amaninarayana-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in Paduvar-kôttam, consisting of the great men of the annual-supervision committee (samvatsaravâriyam) for this year, the great men of the garden-supervision committee (tôtta-vâriyam), the great men of the tank-supervision committee (eri-variyam), the great men of the wet fields-supervision committee (kalani-variyam), the great men of (the suburb?) Vada - Vîranârana; the great men of the pancha-vara committee (panchavara-variyam), the great men of the accountssupervision committee (kanakku-vāriyam), the great men of the sluice-supervision committee (kalingu-vâriyam), the great men of the fields-supervision committee (tadivali-vâriyam), the bhattas, višishtas and others of the big assembly together with Pallavan Brahmådarâ van, the ruler of the village and the overseer Arumbâkilân, having met together in the abhishéka-mandapa of the big temple of this village.
- (L. 4.) Magandanan, a Siva-Brahmana of this temple (sthina), petitioned that the garden and the field which were the archchandbhoga of the god, the lord of Tirukkarapura, were lying waste, being silted up with sand by breaches in the river. The members of the assembly directed that the great men of the wet field-supervision committee (holding office) this year shall themselves (grant) this one thousand four hundred kuli (of land) (measured) by the wet field-measure (kalani-kôl) out of the manjikkam land of the village, (in lieu of) the land which is the archchanabhoga of the lord of this Tirukarapura and is lying waste being silted up, shall set up stones (for boundaries) and have (the order) engraved on stone. In pursuance of the order (tirumugam) which the assembly was (thus) pleased to make, we the great men of the wet field-supervision committee gave the (following) land as archchanabhoga to the lord of Tirukkarapura:-
- (L. 7.) Four hundred kuli of land, (measured) by the wet field-measuring rod. comprised within the (following) four boundaries: -the eastern boundary of (this) land, which not being taxed, lies as the manjikkam of the village to the south of the (channel) M a h a d avâykâl in the northern fields of Ochchêri, a hamlet of this village, (is) to the west of the land of Sôm âsi of Mân gâdu; the southern boundary (is) to the

¹ Read Su javer.

Read of rader on.

north of the high ground which has been lying as village manjikkam; the western boundary (is) to the east of (the land called) Udamadampatti of the lord of Tirumalattanam in (the temple of) Tirupanrisvaram and the northern boundary (is) to the south of the (channel called) Mahada-vaykal.

- (L. 9.) Four hundred kuli south of this, (measured) by the wet field-measuring rod,—a village manjikkam land not taxed and (situated) on the north side of (the channel called) Tirunarana-vâykâl in the wet-field of the high ground (called) Sirukarugêśuva which was also a village manjikkam—and comprised within the (following) four boundaries:—(viz.,) the eastern boundary (which is) to the west of (the channel) Nadaikâl which runs closely to the west of the land belonging to Angarai Mâdêva-bhaṭṭa; the southern boundary (which is) to the north of the Tirunarana-vâykâl; the western boundary (which is) to the east of the land of Aiyan Perumân and the northern boundary (which is) to the south (?)¹ of the land of Mudumbai-Porkûli.
- (L. 11.) Again, six hundred kuli on the south side of this (Tirunarana-vaykal) channel (measured) by the wet field-measuring rod, of (one) ma of land which was also lying as village manjikkam not paying any tax, (included within) the (following) four boundaries (viz.,):—the eastern boundary (which is) to the west of the land which paid no taxes; the southern boundary (which is) to the north of (the field called) Sômâśi-bhami which belonged to Avattaikilavan and of the kundil to the east of it; the western boundary (which is) to the east of (the field called) Kâlaya Sômâśi-bhami and to the south of the channel (i.e., Tirunarana-vâykâl).
- (L. 12.) Altogether these one thousand four hundred kuli (of land) we, the great men of the wet-field-supervision committee (doing duty) for this year members of the assembly, gave as tax-free archchanâbhôga as long as the moon and the sun (last) engraving it on stone and fixing (boundary) stones, to the god (perumânadigal) of this Tirukarapura for (providing) daily one sacred meal of two nâli of rice, for performing worship at the three periods (of the day) and (for) lighting a lamp.
- (L. 13.) This is the signature of me Manimangalam-udaiyân Gangâ-dhara Mâyilatti, the accountant of the wet field-supervision committee for this year, who wrote this stone inscription under orders, being (myself) one of the assembly (kuri). I, the accountant . . . and madhyasthan Vâmana . . . Êlâyiravan wrote this under orders being (myself) one of the assembly (kuri).

No. 157.—ON THE WEST WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR."

This record is dated in the 3rd year and the 119th day of Parthivêndrâdhipâtivarman, who took the head of Pandy a and registers that the great assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam declared certain lands of the temple of Gôvardhana of that village, tax-free.

1 வுஷி ஸ்ரி [[*] பாண்டியன் தவேகொண்ட வாதி[-ி*]வெருரதிவதிவத[ர்*]க்கு யாண்[டு] க 'ள் ாலக காலியூர்கொட்ட[க்*]தை தன்கூற்று உத்தாமெரு-வதுதெடிகிமங்கலத்து பெருங்குறி வடுமையாம் எழு-

¹ The original uses the word acagio where we should have expected the word Osposio.

^{*} No. 13 of 1898.

si stands for sneir.

- 2 த்[து [க]ம்மு[ர்*] பூரிகொவடி-ச்சத்த பெருமாகடிகள்க்கு1 இவர் வபிசமெ[க]வதிஇ[க்] [வட]க்கு முதல்க[ண்*]ண[சிரிற்று] ஆமண[கா]வதி. [ய] எம் பெடிற்*ிக்கு ஐய்க்காஞ் சதுக்[க] த்*ித உ வா[்க்*] குழி உருசலம் இவ்கெ உக[ண்*] [ணுற்று] சுசுறுக்கத்து உதுக்தாங்குழி சாஅலம் இங்கெ முதற் கண்[ணு*]த்து முதற் சது -
- 3 க்கத்து தவேதாம் குழி ஈசுலம் இங்கெ உக்கீ குழி உரஅலம் இங்கெ உச[து]க்க-[த்*] த தங்கரம் குழி சுலம் இங்கெ இரண்டா[ஞ்*] சதக்க[த்*]த இர-ண்[டா][க்*]தரம் குழி சுலம் இங்கே இரண்டாளு சத[க்கத்]த இரண்[டா-க்கும் குழி உராஉயம் வகிரமெகவதி கீ#ின் தெற்#ிக்கு "சு ஆங்கண்#]-ணுற்று
- 4 'ஆய்கொள்ளவகியின் மெற்கு முதற் சது[க்கத்து#] தலேதரங்குழி ஈசுமம் வயிச-[இயகவத்தின் வடக்கு உக்[ண்*]னுற்ற உத்தாமெருவதிகின் மெடுற்கு உ சதுக்க [த்*] [து] உணங்குழி ாஉலம் ஆக சிதாகுழி . . இளஎலி الماس الماس
- 5 திருவமுதுக்கு புரிலெயிக்கு[ம்*] திருவாராதனே திருவினக்கு[க்*]குமாகக் கடையு-பிம் உள்ளட இறையின்-
- 6 யாகப் [பணி]த்கொம் இதக்கு 'கிசொயஞ்வான்னை[யு]ஞ்செதானயு மரஓா8்துசெ
- 7 ள்ளிருகு பெருமக்க[ன்*] பணிக்கவெழுதினக்° 8யிலுக் [செ]ற்குறி ் . . இடி தம்னென் || __இசெய் [ர் *] க்கெ 8மாவடுமே தன-க[ண*]றைற்று ¹²அமகோணவதி மெற்கு உம் [ச*]துக்[க][க்*]தை துவீத்தான் குழி ஈஉய்™ பதும் இங்கை உத்தான்குழி ¹⁴க காலி ப≨க்*]தை ஆகை குழி . . கூஸி¹⁵ கவம் தாகுமி கட . தாக வேம் 2820 பு கிலமும் எம்றி
- 8 17 @ Ocarpies majs 8 00-08 50 [==] 54 477 W J VRULULO SY கிவபூவ¹⁸பெட்டையில் ¹⁰வநானி சக்கொன் ²⁰எழு தூற்றவனகிய அளம்பமா-மிலட்டிய (#) ச் பக் (க *)வ் *1 இவற்கு . இறை இட

¹ Read பெருமாதடிகளுக்கு.

³ Read கண் ஹற்று அம்.நிதா எணவ இலின்.

Read sario.

[·] Read Au B BTE COM.

Bead Guimilia.

^{*} Read இறையும்.

^{*} Read விரொயஞ்சொன்குவேயுஞ்செய்தாளேயும்.

^{*} Read P. cort.

^{*} Read Cor cir.

¹⁰ Read maiss.

[&]quot; Read way sous.

[&]quot; Read அமத்தாரணவதியின்.

¹⁸ The symbol for 100 is made like 7.

¹⁴ The symbol for 1600 is made like 7.

¹³ The first two figures are not intelligible.

¹⁶ Read &L.

[&]quot; Read @ Quaision.

¹⁸ This passage is too correct to admit of correction. Perhaps any a gioucion as in line 5 was intended.

[&]quot; Read evolutiff.

n Read எழுதுற்றுவனுக்ய.

[&]quot; Read @w-@gio.

- 9 உடு_இ-ிசமாசக்கொண்ட்டு¹ *இலதிகளு[க்*]கு எப்பொர்படபெ இறையும் எச்சொற்றும் வெட்டியும் அமஞ்சியும் கட்டி[க்*]காட்ட பெ(ற்)ருதொமாக் ப[ணி]த்[கு] இறை இழிச்சி கு(ட்)டுத்தொம் உத்தாமெரு-
- 10 வெட்டி மக்கலத்[த] வோவைமெயோம் இத வலெயுள்ளிருகுப
- 11 *மெரும[க்]க[ன்] பணி[க்*]க எழுகிகெண் ஃ ஃபி ஆண் தேர்குறி உத்தா-மொன்கதொதுமகெ[ன்] *[||*]

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year and 119th day of (the reign of) Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of the Pândya (king), (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramêru-chatur-vêdimangalam, (a village) in its own subdivision (tan-kûrru) in Kâliyûr-kôttam.

- (L. 2.) The (following) lands were given to the god (perumanadigal) of the sacred G & vard hana of our village (viz.,):-240 kuli of second rate (land) in the fifth square (sadukkam) west of (the path called) Amanin aran a - vadi, of the first kannaru, north of (the path called) Vayiramêga-vadi; in the same place, 480 kuli of second rate (land) in the fourth square (sadukkam) of the second kannaru; in the same place, 160 kuli of first rate (land) in the first square (sadukkam) of the first kamaru; in the same place, 280 kuli of second rate (land); in the same place, 60 kuli of first rate (land) in the second square (śadukkam); in the same place, 90 kuli of second rate (land) in the second square (sadukkam); in the same place, 220 kuli of second rate (land) in the second square (sadukkam); 160 kuli of first rate (land) in the first square (sadukkam) west of (the path called) Amaninarana - vadi of the sixth kannaru, south of (the path called) Vayiram egavadi; 120 kuh of second rate (land) in the third square (sadukkam) west of (the path called) Uttarameru - vadi of the second kannaru, north of (the path called) Vayiramêga-vadi. (Thus) these . . 570 s square kuli . . of land in all equal to . . . , we declared free of (all) taxes such as [vêdi]nai, irai, echchôru, vetti and amanji, for (providing) sacred offerings, śribali, sacred worship and sacred lamps, to this god . . . Śandiran Arunarruvan alias Elayirava Ma . . . in Kandapurattu-pêttai.
- (L. 6.) We (the members) of the great assembly ordered that those who speak or act against this shall be liable to be punished each with a fine of twenty-five pon by the fraddhamantas themselves and shall incur the sins . . . between Gangâ (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin). I, madhyastan Śerkuri Uttaramêru-chatur-vêdimangala-Uttaman, wrote (this) under orders of the great men, being (myself) one of the assembly.

¹ Read வ-தவு-ரோவாகக்கொண்டு.

[்] Read இல-ஞிகளுக்கு எப்பேர்ப்பட்ட.

^{*} Read an an Garda.

[·] Read Quenussis.

[·] Read or up EQ poir.

^{*} Read er.

[†] Read உத்தசமெருமங்கலொத்தமனென்.

The total extent of land added up comes to 1,810 kuli; but the text gives the symbol 2π, and the figures
 π, π, π, Φ = 570, which cannot be explained. Sadura-kuli (i.s., square kuli) may convey a technical meaning.

^{*} The extent is expressed by ten symbols; see line 4 of the text.

(L. 7.) Of the lands given to this same god as a gift from the great assembly (the following is the extent):—First rate land (measuring) 120 kuli, in the second sadukkam to the west of (the path called) Amaninarana-vadi of the first kannaru, north of (the path called) Vayiramêga-vadi; in this same place, second rate land (measuring) 3,110 kuli; in all, land (measuring) . . . 60 kuli, added to good (?) land (measuring) . 300 kuli land (measuring) . . . ² being the excess. The classified land (thus) given to this god (measures) . . . ³ Having received, so as to pay up the taxes on this land, parvachara from the merchant Sendiran Elunûrruvan alias Nulamba-Mâyilatti of pêttai, we, the members of the great assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam, declared that on these lands no taxes of any kind such as irai, echchôru, vetti, amañji, would be shown (in the registers) and gave them away tax-free (accordingly).

(L. 10.) I, the arbitrator (madhyastha) Terkuri Uttaramérumangalôttaman wrote this, under orders of the assembly, being myself (one) of the assembly.

No. 158.—ON THE EAST WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR.4

This is a similar gift made again in the 3rd year of Parthivêndra Âditya-varman who took the head of Vîra-Paṇḍya, to the temples of Tiruvâyppâḍi and Tiruvnṇṇiyûr in Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimaṅgalam. The usual pūrvāchāram was given by Śandiran Elunûrruvan alias Nulamba Mâyi-laṭṭi. The name of the king Parthivêndra-Âdityavarman, while it undoubtedly refers to Parthivêndravarman, may establish the king's possible connexion with the Chôla Âdityavarman (i.e., Âditya II.).

Text

- 1 ஸூஷி ஆி ரீ[||*]விசபாண்டியன் தவேகொண்ட பாத்திவெகிராக ஆகித்தபரும்[ர்*]க்கு யாண்டு க காவியூர்கொட்டத்த தன்கூற்றுத்தாமெருச சுவிலு கிமங்கவத்து பெருங்குறி வைமெ-
- 2 யொம் எழுத்து கம்மூர்த் இருவாய்ப்பாடிப் பெருமாகடிகளுக்குத் இருச்சன்னடைக்கும் இருவிளக்குக்கும் ஸ்ரீஸலிக்கும் சுலு-கோமொமத்துக்குமாக வைத்த உடுடு வயிர-மெகவதியி-
- 8 ன் தெற்க்கு *ஆருக்க[ண்*]னைற்ற அவகிகாரணவதியின் மெர்க்கு அஞ்சாஞ் சதுக்கத்து கமுகு தவேத்தாக்குழி உராஉ குழியும் இவ்கௌ[ழ]ரக் கிண்*]ணற்ற அவகிகாரண-வதியின் மெற்க்கு இரண்டாஞ் சு[துக்*]கத்து
- 4 தம்த்தாங்குழி சாஅப் பத குழயும் * வபிசமெகவதியின் தெற்க்கு காவாங் க[ண்*]ணற்ற கிடெல்கிகுவதியின் கிழக்கு முதல் சது[க்*]க[த்*]தம் இரண்டாஞ் சதைக்கத்து-மாகத் தம்தைத்தாம் குழி அராஉம்[ம்]

¹ The extent of the land in kulis which is given in numerical figures is not quite clear; see line 7 of the text.

The total of the land-extent is given in three symbols, whose significance is not apparent.

^{*} Before the word and of the text occurs a symbol which corresponds to the Grantha S. I cannot explain what it indicates. The group of symbols, which again is given in line 8 of the text, perhaps includes the extent of land already given and expressed in line 4 and that expressed by the three symbols in line 8.

⁴ No. 38 of 1898.

[·] Read pof.

[·] Read Unu9-10 aug. 7.

⁷ The length of @ is indicated by a separate symbol.

^{*} Read & Bullio.

- 5 ஆக 1அபிரத்தஞ்ஹாற்றிசணடி[ண]ல் கிலம் உ 8 ஆ பெ ஆ கிலமும் கிருவுக்கியூச் பெருமாகடிகளுக்கு கிருச்சென்னடைக்காக 8யூலூக் அலங்கா[ா]தி தரன் வைத்த [மூற]த் இருவர் பெரா-
- 6 [ல்] வுறை ஆண நார்க்க [க்*] இன் வடக்கு பதி(ன்) காலாவ் க [ண்*] ஹை உ வாலேழா-வகியின் மெற்கு முன்றுஞ் சதுக்க [க்*] து தலேத்தாவ் குழி காதூற்றெண்பதிருல் கிலம் 27 பும் அக் கிலம் வ வ 184 வர் கிலத் [க]-
- 7 க்கும் மாதான் எழு நூற்றுவனைய நளம்பமாயிவட்டியார் பக்கல் இவ-ஒடுகளு[க்*]கு எப்பெர்[ப்*]பட்ட இறையும் எச்சொறும் வெட்டியும் அமஞ்சியும் காட்ட பெரு-தொமாக உ-ஒலு-காமாரக் கொண்[டு*]
- 8 மாது ஈடித்ருள்ள இண்காவமும் இறையிழிச்[சி]க்கு இத்தொம்[||*] இதற்றிறம்பி[வ்* இறை காட்டி காரைய் யதாவகமுதலாக வெண்டி க இட[க்*]தை மிருபத்தைங்கழி-ஞ்சு பொன் செவரடியாசெ மன்ற பெற[வதாகவு]ம் இயத்[க்*]து க்கிரு விசொ-யஞ் செய்தார் மேற்கையிடை குமரியிடை செய்-
- 9 தார் செய்த பாவ[த்*].திற் படுவாராகவும் இ[ப்*]பரிசு விவடுவெழு செய்து குடு[த்*]-தொம் பெருங்குறி வடுமையாம் வடுமையார் பணி[க்*]கவெழுதிகென் ஃபிவுண் சிவடிர[வ*]க் தூஅரவனு [வு]விரயனென் ஸ்ரீ [||*]

- Adityavarman, who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in its own subdivision in Kâliyûr-kôttam.
- (L. 2.) The (following) lands were given to the god (perumanadigal) of Tiruvâvppådi of our village for the sacred current expenses (tiruchchannadai), sacred lamp, sribali and archchanabhoga: -202 kuli of first rate areca-land (kamugu) in the fifth square (śadukkam) west of (the path called) Avaninarana-vadi, in the sixth kannaru, south of (the path called) Vayiram êga-vadi; 480 kuli of first rate (land) in the second square (sadukkam) west of (the path called) Avaninarana-vadi in the seventh kannaru in the same place; 820 kuli of first rate (land) in the first and second squares east of (the path called) Videlvidugu-vadi of the fourth kannaru, south of (the path called) Vayiramegavadi; altogether, one thousand five hundred and two (kuli) of land equivalent to of land. (Again) four hundred and eighty kuli equivalent to . . of first rate land in the third square (sadukkam) west of (the path called) Paramesvaravad i in the fourteenth kannaru, north of (the lane called) Subramanya-narasam, which was given in the name of "the five hundred" (ainurruvar) by the arbitrator (madhyasthan) Alankaramitran for the sacred current expenses (in the temple) of the châram from Sandifan Elunûrruvan alias Nulamba Mâyilatti for (these) lands and agreeing that we shall not show on these lands any kind of (tax), irai, echchoru, vetti and amanji we (the members of the assembly) gave (them to these temples) exempting (them) from taxes for all time till the moon and the sun exist. From those who violate this and show (these lands) as taxable, the temple servants (dêvaradiyâr) shall themselves collect a fine of twenty-five kalanju of gold to be credited to the court of justice whenever demanded.

¹ Read sus s.

Bead 25.

Read ## Bres.

^{*} Expressed by symbols.

^{*} Expressed by numerical figures in the original

(L. 8.) Those who oppose this charity shall incur the sins of those who have committed (sins) between Ganga (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin). We (the members) of the great assembly have (thus) settled this grant. I, madhyasthap Sivadesan Ayirattennariuva Brahmapriyan, wrote (this) under the orders of the assembly. Prosperity!

No. 159 .- ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR."

In the 3rd year of Parthivendradivarman, who took the head of Vira-Pandya, the assembly of Uttarameru-chaturvedimangalam declared certain lands of the goddess Durga-Bhattaraki of that village to be tax-free, on receiving as paracharam the interest which accrued to that temple both from the documents held in the name of the goddess and from those held in the name of the assembly of Damô-darachcheri as, perhaps, its trustee.

TEXT.

- 1 லூலி பரி [|*] வீரபாண்டியண் த் தமேகொண்ட பாழி-வெகராகிவ த[ற்கு யா[ண்டு] உ [க]சலியூர்[க்கொ]ட்டத்த தக்கூற்[அ]த்தர[மெ]ருச்ச தலெ-ஃ[கி]-
- 2 மங்கலத்து [பெ]ருங்*]குறி வடையொமெழுத்[து] கம்மூர உலு-ரெலட்டாரகியா-[ர்*]க்கு திருச்செக்க[டைக்கும் கராவிளக்கு[க்*]கும் அவு-கொலொலத்துக்கும
- 9 ஸ்ரீஸவிக்கும் வைத்த உடுமிகள் ஸ்ரீசெவிவாக்க[ர]விக் தெற்[கு] எகண்ணற்ற பல்வவ-காரணவதிக்கு கிழக்கு உ சுது[க்க]த்த வடக்கடைய தலேதாம் குழி சாஅம்தமிற்-
- 4 இதுய் கீ[க]ண்ணற்ற³ மா[ர்*]ப்பிடுகுவதிக்கு கிழக்கு க. சதுக்கத்து [ெ]மர்க்கடைய தவேதரம் குழி சா[அ]ம்தம் வு-வருண்குன் தாராசத்திக் வடக்கு மிசு கண்ணற்று விடெ[ல்]க்[தெ]வதியிக் [மெற்]-
- 5 கு க சதக்கத்த கிழ்க்கடைய சா குழியும் ஊரிக் தெற்க்கு எகண்ணற்ற பச[செழுச-வதிகி[க் மெ]ற்கு ச சதக்கத்த வடதகத்த [மெர்][க்*]கடைய குழி உராஉல்டு ஆக குழி
- 6 அடுளஅய்டு குடுயும் [இ]வட்டாசியார் நாமுடைய கை[பியழுத்தாலும் தாமெ[ரத]-சச்செரி வைவெயாருடைய கை[எ]ழுத்தாலுமுடைய பொலிபொக்கெய் பூ[வ-பிரசாசமாக கொண்டு
- 7 எப்பெர்[ப்*]பட்ட இறையும் இழி[ய] பணித்த இறை[வீ*]னியாக [செவ]த்[செதலம் வைசெயொம் இ[ப்*]பரிசுப் ப[ணி]ப்[ப] எழுதிகெ[ன்*] மயூவூக் ஸ்ரீ வீச[கா]-சாயண வருஷ்விரயகெக்[||*]

TRANSLATION.

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! (In) the 3rd year (of the reign) of Parthivandra-divarman who took the head of Vara-Pandya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramaru-chaturvadimangalam, (a village of its own subdivision (karu), in Kaliyar-katam.
- (L. 2.) The (following) lands were given to Dûrgâ-Bhattârakî of our village for the sacred current expenses, perpetual lamp, archchanâbhôga and śribali:—

¹ The attribute Agirattens forwar is expressed by the numerical figures for 1,800 in the original.

No. 22 of 1898.

be is written as a group.

⁴ Read Gursons.

(L. 3.) 480 kuli of first rate (land) on the north side of the third square (sadukkam, east of (the path called) Pallavanârana-vadi in the seventh kannâru, south of Śrîdêvi-vâykkâl; 480 kuli of first rate (land) on the west side of the third square (sadukkam) east of (the path called) Mârapidugu-vadi of the ninth kannâru in the same place; 400 kuli on the east side of the first square (sadukkam) west of (the path called) Vidêlvidugu-vadi of the sixteenth kannâru, north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nârâsam; 225 kuli on the westyside of the northern half (dugam?) of the fourth square (sadukkam) west of (the path called) Paramêsvara-vadi of the seventh kannâru, south of the village. We (the members) of this assembly, having received as pûrvâchâram the interest in gold accruing to this Bhattârakî from documents (kai-elutu?) with Her and the documents with (the members of) the assembly of Dâmô-dara chchêri, made the (above) 1,585 kuli in the aggregate, tax-free ordering (their) exemption from all kinds of taxes.

(L. 7.) I, madhyasthan Vîranârâyana Brahmapriyan wrote this grant by order (of the assembly).

No. 160 .- ON THE SAME WALL. 1

This again is a transaction made by the big assembly of Uttaramerûr-chaturvêdimangalam made in the 3rd year of Pârthivendrâdivarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya. It consisted in making tax-free certain lands of the temple of Kurukshêtradêva, on receiving pûrvâchâram from Śandiran Elunûrruvan alias Nulamba-Mâyilaţţi, residing in Kandapurattupêţţai. This individual is known from No. 24 of 1898 printed below to have been a merchant of Raṇa-vîrappâdi in Conjeeveram. It is doubtful therefore, if Kandapurattupêţţai was not another name of Raṇavîrappâdi. Kurukshêtradêva is not a familiar name in Hindu theogony but might refer to Krishṇa who played the chief part in the great war of Kurukshêtra and was the author of the famous Bhagavadgitâ.

TEXT.

1 வூஷி ஸ்ரீ |||- பாண்டியனே(கோ) சல்கொட்ட வாழி-வெகராகி தகு யாண்(ட்)டி [மூன்] உருவத்த * உதாமெருர் அதை வெ[-ி*] கிம(ல) க்கலத்த பெருக்கு வி வைவெ 2 எழுத்து எம்மூர் * ஸ்ரிகுருஷெகர்கெவ[ர்*]க்கு கிச்சம் ஒரு கிருகண சிட்டெ * அட்டு செக்[ப்*] ப[த] ாக படுக்கு இதெ[உஇவி] யாக [ச] கராழி[த்*] தவல் *வை[த்*] த வ-ஞி வமிசமெ[க*] வதிவட[ற்] கு * பதின் *[அ]ஞ்ச[ா*] க் கண்[ணை*] க்கு

¹ No. 16 of 1898.

² Read Ossein L.

^{*} Read வாதி-வெராகிவ8-1 ற்கு.

^{*} Read cosing as. The length of or is indicated by a separate symbol.

[·] Read (50) Bog 57.

Read இருக்கணமடை.

The ai sign 2) of som is peculiar and has to be noted.

[·] Read aLsg.

^{*} The se seems to be corrected from s. Read uplantismis.

- 4° . . . [இ]தெயும் எச்சொ அம் வெட்]டியும் அமஞ்சியும் உள்ளிட்*]ம் 'எப்-பொர்பட்ட அமிதெ கொளை தொமாகபும் இது [க்*]கு [க]மித[ஞ்*] செய்[த*]எர் செற[்*]மெற்கிடை குமரிவீடை கடுவு செத்தார் 8 செய்த பா[ப]த்தப்படுவார-[ா*]கப்பீ
- 5 இப்பர்சு கடைபுரத்தபெட்டெயில் சடிரன் **எழுதுற்று**[வ*]காகிய இளம்ப(ப)மாபில-[ட்*]டியா[ர்*] ப[க்*]கம் வ-டுலு-ராவாரன் கொ[ண்](ட்)டு இ[வ்*]விரண்டு மா கீபெமு[ம்]¹⁰ இதெற்கியாக ண்ணித்¹¹-
- 6 தொம் பெருங்குறிஸ்**லெயொ**ம் ஸ்ணெயு[ன்*]னிருக்குப் பெருமக்கள் பணி[க்*]க எழுதி[தெனக் ஃப்துவூக் தெற்குறி உதாதொடு!் . . மங்கணொத்தமனெகி!் ஸ்ரீ

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year (of the reign) of Parthivend-radivarman, who took the head of the Pandya (king), (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramerar-chaturvedimangalam:—(The following are) the lands given tax-free as long as the moon and the sun (last), to the glorious Kurukshêtradêva of our village (in order that they may) suitably be applied for causing one tirukkanamadai to be cooked (and offered to the god) every day.
- (L. 2.) Three hundred kuli of first rate areca-land (kamugu), in the fifth square (sadukkam) west of (the path called) Amaninârana-vadi of the fifteenth kannâru, north of (the path called) Vayiramêga-vadi (and) forty kuli of first rate (land) in the same place. In all, on this three hundred and forty kuli (of land), we agreed not to levy any kind of tax (such as) irai, echchôru, vetti and amañji. Those who injure this shall incur the sins of those who have committed (sins) between Gangâ and Kumari.
- (L. 5.) We (the members of) the great assembly ordered the gift of these two manya (lands) to be made tax-fee, having received parvacharam from Sandaran Elunüzzuvanis alias Nulamba-Mâyilatti (residing) in Kandapurattu-pêttai. I, the arbitrator (madhyasthan) Terkuri Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalôttaman being one of the (members of the) assembly, wrote (this) at the bidding of the great men. Prosperity!

No. 161 .- ON THE SAME WALL, IT

This document records a gift of land made by certain Brâhmanas in the 3rd year of Pârthivendrâdhipativarman for commenting upon, i.e., explaining, the science of grammar (Vyākarana-śāstra).

In Tiruvorriyûr near Madras, a similar endowment was made during the time of king Kulôttunga III. for explaining the science of grammar and a hall called vyêkarana-mandapa was specially built for that purpose¹⁸.

- ் Read அமணிகாரணவதி. ் Read அஞ்சாஞ் சதுக்கம். ் Read குழி. ் Read முன்னுற்றுநாற்பதும்.
- * The last three syllables of this line look like stew Que and are not intelligible.
- * The symbols at the beginning of this line may stand for numerical figures. If however we take them for letters, the reading may be uit.
 - 1 Read எப்பேர்பட்ட தமிறைகொள்ளாகொமாகவும்.
- * Read 😅 👛 🔭 Read பூடி காகவும். 18 Read மாதிப. This is a corrupt form of the Sanskrit word 8 எ.க.) and is generally found in much later inscriptions. Its occurrence in this record would be the earliest use of it known so far.
 - 18 The three indistinct letters after w- may stand for we-Que-de. 19 Read Que i.
- "The meaning of the word padutagu is obscure. If it can be taken to be composed of padu and tagu it would only be an emphatic way of expressing the meaning of either of these words.
 - is In No. 55 of 1889 from Tirupati the same term appears as tirukkanamadai.
 - ¹⁸ This word is expressed by numerical symbols in the original. ¹⁷ No. 18 of 1898
 - 18 No. 202 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1912.

TEXT.

1 வுலி ஸ்ரீ [[*] விசபா[ண்]டியனே தலேகொண்ட வாட்டு- * இவ[ஆரா] விகிவ இதில்கு யாண்டு முன்றுவது காலியூர்கொட்ட[த்*]து தன்கூற்அத்தாமெருச்சதுவெ இடம்க்கலத்து பெ-

2 ருக்குறி வாணெயொமெழுத்த எ[ம்*]மூர் வுருக்கணமாவ நி வுருவநாகி செய்வார்.

த்து வியவியவ் பதியாக வைத்த வ−றியாவன வசியாக வாவாட்டுக்-

3 வடைட்டுசாமாகியார் த[ஊ] வ-ூதி வுறைநு ஊதனதாரச[த்*]கின் வட[க்*]கு [உ]லிடி [கண்*]ணற்று மா[ற]மேகுவதிகின் கிழ[க்*]கு உ சத[க்*]க[த்*]து உ க்தரங் குழி சாஅய் பதம் ஒதிமுகி-

4 ல் மா[ய]வமட்டர் தன வூடு ஊரின் தெற்கு [யின் கிண் *]ணுற்ற வோசெல்லாவதி-[க்*]கு மெற்கு [உ] சத[க்*]க[க்*]தம் டி [ச]தமாக திரைக் குழி எரைஉல்

பதம் இ க்கெ த-

5 ர்பில் காசிங்கக_ிலீவி[த்*]கன் தன த**ே**வதான்குழி உளஉயிபதும் இவைதுகு² கிர் பாயும் வாய்[க்*]கால் குழி [யிடு]ம் கொட்டுர் பட்டயக_ிலே[த்*]கரு[ம்] கவிசாமிபொசர்³

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of Pârthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the big assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in its own subdivision, in Kâliyûr-kôţtam. The following are the lands granted as vyâkhyâvriti, for (the maintenance of) those who comment (i.e., lecture) on the science of grammar in our village:—480 kuḥi of third rate (land) given by Bhadrankadu Vâsudêva-Bhaţta Sômâśiyâr (Sômayâjin) in the second square (śadukkam) to the east of (the path called) Mârapidugu-vadi of the twenty-third kannâru, north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-Nârâśam; 720 kuḥi of first rate (land) given by Ôdimukil Mâdhava-Bhaṭṭa, in the second and third squares, to the west of (the path called) Paramêś-vara-vadi in the nineteenth kannâru on the south side of the village; 220 kuḥi of first rate (land) given by Turpil Naraśinga Kramavittan in the same place; 15 kuḥi of channel that irrigates these (lands); Noṭṭūr Paṭṭaya-Kramavittar and Nandiśâmi-Pôśar.

No. 162 .- ON THE SAME WALL.

This record states that in the 3rd year of Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pâṇḍya, certain lands belonging to the village which did not fetch any tax, were given free of taxes by the village assembly to a temple at Uttaramêrûr-chaturvêdimangalam.

TRXT.

- 1 வுவு ஸ்ரீ [|*]வீசபாண்டியணேத்தலேகொண்ட பாதி[-d*]ஃவெடிரரு[யி]வகிவத்-க்கு யாண் டு(டு) க ஆவத உதாகொ-[ற்]ச்சதுவெ-கிமக்கல்[த்*]தப்
- 2 பெருங்குறி வடுமெயோம் எழுத்து க[ம்*]மூர்' மூலச . . த்து பெருமாகடிகளுக்கு திருவினக்குக்கும் திருவமுதுக்கும் அது[ு]காமொம[த்*]துக்குமா(க்)க கம்-
- 3 மூர் இறையிறு அடைக்கொக்கி விழு[ந்*]த் வ-குமியி[ல்*] சதாரஆதிதவர் "இறை[நி-[மி*]வி ஆக வை[த்*]க கிலம் ஆவது ஸ்ரிடிவிவாக்கால் அ[க்*]கு கேர்[க்*]க டு ஆம் கண்*]ண[ந*]அ மாசபிடுகுவதி-

¹ Read சதக்கத்துமாக.

[•] This is apparently a mistake for இவைக்கு or இவையிற்றக்கு.

^{*} The inscription stops here.

^{*} No. 17 of 1898. Read @aut 711 W.

^{*} The letter en is corrected from B.

^{*} There is some space between s and to which may have been occupied by a Grantha 8.

[•] Read சத்திராதித்தவற். • 1

[·] Read arties render.

- 4 [க்*] த இழிக்*] த முதல் [ச] துக்க[த்*] த குழி சாஎய ம் ஊரின் வடக்கு சஆக்கண்-[ண](ப) ந்த ப்சமெழாவதிக்கு சிழக்கு இதும் சதுக்கத்துக் குழி இாடுயிட ம் ஸ்ரீடெலி[வா]க்[கா*] வின் தெற்கு] உதும்
- 5 கண்ண[ற்*] அமாற 90 குவதி(ப்) [க்*] கு கிழ[க்*] கு [உ] ஆம் சத[க்*] க[த்*] த குழி அாடுல்-உம் இங்கெ [டு] ஆம் கண்ண[ற்*] அம் இ[வ்*] வதிக்கு கிழக்கு மு[த*]ல் சது[க்*] கூ [த்*] து ஈஉல் (க்) குழி[யு] [ம்*] ஆக இதட்பட காகிலமு [க] க்*] கபுசத்த பெட்டை மி[ல்*]
- 6 ச[க்*] இரன் எழு தூற்றவன் [ஆ] கிய துளம்பமாவிலட்டியார் ப[க்*]கல் உருர்வாவா-[ர*]க் கொண்டு இகிலம் எ[ப்*]பெர்பட்ட இறையூம்* எ[ச்*]சொற்றும் வெ[ட்]-டியும் அமச்சியும்* உளிறு இடு* எ[ப்*]பெர்-
- 7 [ப்*]ப[ட்*]டதம் இலெயினியாக [ப]ணி[த்*]கொ[ம்*] இத பொன்ற சொ[ன்*]-கைல் [ெறிங்கெ இடை குமரி இடை செதார் செத பாவம் கொ[ன்*]வர் ஆகவும் இது தட்தொளன் பகென்

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) Parthivendradhipativarman who took the head of Vira-Pandya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the big assembly of Uttaramerûr-chaturvedimangalam. The following lands from among the lands of our village which, not paying any tax are (the common property) of the village, were given free of all taxes as long as the moon and the sun (last) for sacred lamps, sacred offerings and for worship of the god (perumânadigat) Srîla... of our village:—
- (L. 3.) 470 kuli in the first sadukkam (situated) to the east of (the path called) Marapidugu-vadi of the fifth kannaru to the south of (the channel called) Sridevi-vaykkal; 552 kuli in the fifth sadukkam (situated) to the east of (the path called) Paramésvara-vadi of the fourth kannaru to the north of the village; 452 kuli in the second sadukkam (situated) to the east of (the path called) Marapidugu-vadi of the third kannaru to the south of (the channel called) Sridevi-vaykkal; in the same place 120 kuli in the first sadukkam (situated) to the east of the above-said vadi of the fifth kannaru; in all for the quarter land (suseu) included herein we received paradcharam from Sandiran Elunaruvan alias Nulamba Mayilattiyar of Kandapurattu-pāttai and ordered these lands to be free from any kind of tax such as irai, echchoru, vetti, amanji. Those who say 'Let this perish' shall incur the sins committed (by sinners living) between Ganga (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin).

No. 163 .- ON THE SAME WALL.

This is a record of the lands owned by the temple of Tirumâliruñjôlai at Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam, drawn up in the 3rd year of Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya.

¹ Read @ SLUL. 2 Read @ mulib.

Read அமன்கியம்.

Read a er affice.

[·] Read இறையிலியாக.

^{*} The remaining syllables of this line commencing with @ s are not intelligible. Two lines in continuation are written in a slightly later script and read

¹ பொமா வென்த மெய்வெற்று இருபத்த ஐக்(க்)கழஞ்சு பொன் தண்டம் இட பெ[அவாராக]வும் இ[த்*]தண்டம.அக்கவும்றம் சொல பிருதார் ஆகவும் இ[ப்*]பரிமுடு பணி[த்*]தொம் பெருக்-கு[றி] வாஹெயொ[ம்*] இ[ப்*]பணி மு[ட்*]டாமை செய[க்*][கட]வான் இடி_

^{2 [}வ*]ர் உபாவைகள் தம்பி இவன் ஆகிய இருகான[ப்]படையான் மாஸாஹெ . . . எழு இதை[ன்*] உ[த்*]தாமெருமங்க(லே)வெர்[த்*]தம(ன்)தென் எழு[த்*]து;

but it is doubtful if this formed a portion of the present document.

¹ No. 21 of 1898.

TEXT.

- 1 ஆஷி ஞி [|*]விரபாண்டிய[கோ]க் கமேகொண்ட வார்த்திவெக்குராகிவகிவதுற்கு யாண**ெ** க கா[வியூர்] [த்த]ரமெருச்ச-
- 2 த[ெலு-ஃதிமங்க[ஸ*]க்க ¹பெ்பருங்கு கி வலெயொம் எ[ழு]க்கு கம்மூர்க் திருமாவி-ருஞ்சொல் ¹பெ்பருமாகடிகள் [உ-ல] இகள் ஸ்ரிஷெகிவா[ய்*]க்காவிக்
- 3 தெ[ர்*]க்கு மி கண்[ணை*]ற்று ஃமால[அ]தெவகியிக் கிழக்கு க [ச]துக்கத்தை தவே[த*]ரம் குழி காசும் இங்கெய் மிக க[ண்*]ணற்று முதல்ச்சதுக்கத்து வாய்[க்*]கால் த[வே]-த்த[ரம் கு]ழி எ 🤧 இ[ம்]ங்கெய் மிக
- 4 கண்ணற்று க சதுக்கத்து தவேத்தா[வ்*] குழி கானம் ம் இங்கெ தவேத்தாங் குழி உரசும்ம் வுறைவு[ஹிண]காசாசத்திக் [வ]டக்கு. . . [ஸிவரிமெழுசவதியிக் [மெ]ச்க்கு டூ
- 5 [சதம்*]க[ந்*]த க[மு]கு தவேத்தாவ் குழி [ாடியி]ம் ஆக [தா]குழி தாக ூடு[ஸ்*] கிலம் டி 1182\$91240 7 [||*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1). Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) Parthivên drâdhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the big assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvèdimangalam . . . in Kâliyûr-[kôṭṭam]. (The following are) the lands of the god in (the temple of) Tirumâliruñjôlai in our village:—

(L. 2.) 360 kuh of first rate (land) in the first sadukkam east of (the path called) Marapidugu-vadi in the tenth kannaru, south of (the channel) Śridêvi-vâyk-kâl; in the same place, $7\frac{3}{4}$ kuh of first rate channel-(?) (land) in the first (saddukkam) of the eleventh kannaru; 370 kuh of first rate land in the first square of the eleventh kannaru; 240 kuh of first rate (land) in the same place; and 130 kuh of first rate areca (land) in the fifth square (saddukkam), west of (the path called) Paramêśvara-vadi north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nârâśam. In all 1,107¾ kuh of cultivated (?) land (tūkuh) equal to

No. 164 .- ON THE SAME WALL.

This inscription records that in the 3rd year of king Parthivendradhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Paṇdya, certain lands were given by the great assembly of Uttaramelar-chaturvedimangalam to the god Mahavishnu of the Somaneri temple of Uttaramallar, for lamps, offerings and worship.

For the orthographical peculiarity in writing Quin see note 5 on page 323.

[·] Read மாறபிடுகு.

^{*} The extent of land is expressed by a group of symbols; see l. 5 of the text.

No. 28 of 1898

TEXT.

- 1 ஸுஷி ஸ்ரீ [||*] விரபாண்டியன் தவேகொண்ட பாதி-வென்கிரராதிபதிபர்(ம)ஃ[ர்*]க்கு¹ யாண்டு உவது காவியூர்க்கொட்டத்து தக்கூற்று(அ)த்தாமெலூர்ச்சதுலு-ிதிமங்-கலத்து பெருங்குறி
- 2 வெலெயொம் மெழுத்த² எம்முர் வோ(்)மகெரி ஊோவிஜுக்களுக்கு இருவமு[தைக்*]-கு[ம்] திருவினக்குக்கும்³ கலூ-ஃ]காமொ சத்துக்கும் வைத்த உ-ூரியாவ கு முகே-விவாக்காவின் வடக்கு மிட கண்ண⁴-
- 3 ந்து மாறபடுகுவதிக்குக் கிழக்கு எ சது[க்*]கத்து தமேத்தாங் குழி ாசும் இங்கெ தமே-குழி அம் இங்கெ மிக கண்ணுற்று பல்ல[வ*]காரணவதிக்கு கிழக்கு க சது[க்கத்-த*] தமேகுழி ாஉம்
- 4 வபிரமெகவ[இ*]க்கு வடக்கு முத[ற்*]கண்ணற்ற கிடெவ்கிகுவதிக்கு மெற்கு உ சதுக்கத்து தவேகுழி சா[ம்] ஸ்டூகெவிவா[ப்]க்காவின் தெற்க்கு உகண்ணற்ற பல்லவகாரணவ[திக்கு கிழக்கு
- 6 ந்துப் பல்லவ(திக்கு) காசணவதிக்கு ⁵கழக்கு க சதக்கலே ⁶ தவேதாங் குழி உரசும் இ_லூடு-க்கு சக்திரன் எழுதாற்றுவ துளம்பமாவிலட்டி பக்கல் பூவ-ச்ரவா-
- 7 [ர]ம் கொண்டு வ[க்திசா] இத்தவல் இறைவினியாகப் பணி[த்*]தொம் பெருங்கு றி-வடுமையொம் இதர்க்கு எப்பெர்பட்ட இறையும் எச்சொதும் அமஞ்சி[யும்*] வெட்டியும் காட்ட[ப்#]பெருதொமா-
- 8 இெம் காட்டில் யக்ரேஸனத்தெ மே[ப்]வெற இருப[க்*]தைஞ் கழய்ச பொன் மன்ற பெறுவாசாக பணித்தொம் பெருங்குறி வடிமெயொம்[||*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) Pârthivênd-râdhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the big assembly of Uttaramêlûr-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in its own subdivision in Kâliyûr-kôţtam. The following lands were granted for sacred offerings, sacred lamps and archandbhôga to (the temple of) Mahâvish nu at Sômanêri in our village:—

(L. 2.) 160 kuh of first rate (land) in the seventh sadukkam, (situated) to the east of (the path called) Marapidugu-vadi of the twelfth kannaru to the north of (the channel called) Sridêvi-vâykkâl; 80 kuh of first (rate land) in the same place; in the same place, 120 kuh of first (rate land) in the first sadukkam, (situated) to the east of (the path called) Palla[va]nârana-vadi of the eleventh kannaru; 410 kuh of first (rate land) in the third sadukkam (situated) to the west of (the path called) Vidêl-vidugu-vadi of the first kannaru to the north of Vayiramêga-vadi; 240 kuh of first (rate land) in the third sadukkam (situated) to the east of (the path called) Palla-vanârana-vadi of the third kannaru to the south of (the channel called) Śridêvi-vâykkâl; 2 . . . of second rate (land) in the first sadukkam (situated) to the west of

¹ For A read A.

Read Curoup # 5.

^{*} Read இருவிளக்குக்கும்.

^{*} The length of sm is indicated by a separate symbol.

[·] Read 知识意西。

[·] Read # @das g.

(the path called) Uttaramêru-vadi of the first kannaru to the south of Vayira-mêga-vadi; and 480 kuli of second rate (land) . . . and (and) 240 kuli of first rate (land) in the first śadukkam (situated) to the east of (the path called) Pallavanârana-vadi of the kannaru to [the north] of (the channel called) Śrîdêvi-vâykkâl.

(L. 6.) We, (the members) of the big assembly having received pûrvâchâram from Sandiran Elunûrruva Nulamba-Mâyilatti for the above land, ordered it to be free from all taxes as long as the moon and the sun (last). We shall not show any kind of (tax), such as irai, echchôru, amañji, vetti against this (land). We (the members) of the big assembly (also) ordered that if (any such taxes are) shown (against it), each person (so showing) shall be liable to pay a fine of twenty-five kalañju of gold in the court of justice (dharmāsana).

No. 165.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE RUINED VISHNU TEMPLE AT TIRUMALPURAM.¹

This mutilated inscription dated in the 3rd year of [Pâr]thivêndravarman mentions the Brahman assembly (sabhā) of Ilai-Vallam in Dâmar-kôṭṭam and the measure called Ûragattu-ningâr, by which oil was evidently measured out for maintaining a lamp in the temple of Gôvindapâdi-Âlvâr. Ûragattu-ningâr must refer to the Vishņu temple of Ulagalanda-Perumâl at Conjeeveram whose name according to the Vaishnava scriptures (Nâlâyiraprabandham) was Ûragam.

TEXT.

1.		ஆது காராயணல் ஸ்ரிவகியாணமயா வெரய-தில்ணா தூரு தா[]*]
		கா8தெ-drG டு நடித்தவலையி மொ கி
2		்
3 .		
4 .	14	எண்ணேயுமூரகத்த கின்றுர் காலொடொக்கு[ம்*] காழியால் ஆசதுதாரமும் ஸ்ரீலொகி[க்*]தபாடியாள்வார்க்கு வைது-
5 .		
6 .	1	

TRANSLATION.

(L. 2.) In the 3rd year of [Pâr]thivêndravarman we (the members) of the assembly of Ilai-Vallam in Dâmar-kôṭṭam for the gold received by us from Nârâyaṇa-Kramavittaṇabas Vaidumbarâditta-Brahmâdirâjaṇ of Îkkâṭṭu-[kôṭṭam] we (the members) of the assembly [agreed] oil till the moon and the sun (last) by the nâḥi (measure) which was equal to the measure (kâl) (called

after the god) Uragattu-ningar, to (the temple of) the glorious Gavindapadi-

No. 166.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE JALANATHESVARA TEMPLE AT TAKKOLAM.1

This record is dated in the 3rd year of Parthivendravarman and registers a gift of money by the merchants for a sleeping cot presented by queen Arumolinangai to the temple of Tiruvaral-Âlvar. Mention has been made, in Nos. 49 and 52 of 1898 printed below, of Tribhuvana-Mahâdêviyar, another queen of Parthivendra. Villavan-Mâdêviyar still another queen of his, is mentioned in No. 193 below.

TEXT.

1 ஆவி மூ [|*]
2 கொப்பா[கி-4]3 வெதுபதற்4 கு யாண்டு [க]
5 ஆவது உட[ய]6 ார் தெவியார் அ7 குமொழிகள்8 கையார் தக்9 காலத்தத் [தி]-

10 ருவூறல் ஆன்வார்க்கு வைய்த்த இரு[ப்*]
11 [ன்*]னிக்கட்டில் த[ன்] அடிக்கு [கு*]டைத்தொம்

12 பொலிகை செகுக்கு ஒன்பதின் மஞ்சா
13 டி பொன் பேற ஆட்டொருமிப்பக
இடு
14 வாமாகொம்[மு]ன்றுவதமுதல் சனிரா
15 தத்திவல்*[[*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the [3]rd year of (the reign of) king Parthiven dravar-man, we the merchants (nagarattom) gave gold that would secure annually nine manifoldi by means of interest in a lump-sum from the third (year) as long as the moon and the sun (endure), for one sacred sleeping cot given by Arumolinangaiyar, wife of the king (udaiyar), to (the temple of) Tiruvaral-Âlvar at Takkôlam.

No. 167.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR.3

This inscription is dated in the 3rd year of Parthivendradhipativarman who took the head of Vira-Pandya, and records a gift of land to the temple of Ayyan, the great Śasta of Uttarameru-chaturvedimangalam, for current expenses, a perpetual lamp, śribali and archchanabhoga. Ayyan or Śasta is a popular village god; see South-Indian Gods and Goddesses, page 229 f.

TEXT.

1 ஆவல் ஸ்ரீ [||*] வீசபசண்டியனே தவேகொண்ட வாழி[-] வெனராகிவகிவடுக்கு யாண்டு க கான் டும் கானியூர்க்கொட்ட[த்*] அதன்கூற்றுத்தசமெருச்ச அழெ[-]* இமங்க-வ[த்*] அபெருங்குறி வைமெயாமெழுத்து எ[ம்*]முர் தெற்கில் அ[ய்*]யன் தேவசமாவூர*-

¹ No. 15 of 1898.

- 2 வு[க்*]கு திரு[ச்*]சென்னடைக்கும் துகாவினக்கு[க்*]கும் ஸ்ரீவைக்கும் கலு-கொலொம-தமாக! வைத்த வ-ூதியாவன ஊரின் தெற்கு க [கணுற்று] (த்து) விறாசெலிழு-வரவதிசின் மெற்கு க சதுக்கத்து கம் (ப்)பாடகமான அர[ச]ம் குழி தலேதாமும்
- 3 ஊரின் தெற்கு உ க[ண்*]ணுற்றும் உ க[ண்*]ணுற்றும் வாமெறுரவதியின் மெற்கு உ [ச]துக்க[த்*]து தீலத்தாக்குழி சா ம் ஊரின் தெற்கு உ க[ண்*]ணுற்று வாகிறு-எவதியின் மெற்கு ச சதுக்க[த்*]தும் டு சதுக்க[த்*]துமாக தீலத்தாங் குழி உளசுமி ஆக குழி தகள குல் கி-
- 4 லம் வ மா கிலத்த[க்*]கும் புனி[ய*]ங்குடையான் சாத்தன் வூஷகுட்டன் பக்கல் இடைடு-களு[க்*]கு எப்பெர்[ப்*]பட்ட இறையும் எ[ச்*]சொதும் வெட்டியும் அமஞ்சியும் காட்ட பெருதொமாக ்கு-ஒலுரமாரக் கொண்டு முன்திருக்குருள்ள இண்-
- 5 க்காலமும் இறை இழிச்சி குடுத்தொம் இதற்றிறம்பி இறைகாட்டினுறை விழு தாவகமுத-வாக வெண்டின இட[க்*]தெ மிருபத்தைங்கழஞ்சு பொன் மன்ற பெறுவாராகவும் இய தூக்*] து [க்*]கு விரொ[ய]ஞ் செய்தார்
- 6 மெங்கைவிடை குமரியிடை செதார் சைத° பா[வ]ம் கொள்வார[ா]க[|*] இப்ப[ரிசு ஒ]-ட்டி இல–டுமி இசை இழிச்சிக் குடுத்தொம் உத்தரமெரு[ச்ச] அடிலு[-2*] இமங்க-லத்தப் பெ[ருக்கு] வி வடுமெயரம் வடுமை பணிப்ப [எ] முதினென் 8யூ ஷட
- 7 ன் சிவடிரவன் ஐய்யா[பி*]ரத்திருனூற்றவ [வரஷவிர]யடுன் |||__

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year and the 50th day (of the reign) of Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramêru-ehaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in its own subdivision in Kâliyûr-kôṭṭam. The following are the lands given to (the temple of) Ayyan, the great Śâstâ, on the south side of our village for the sacred current expenses (tiruchchennadai), a perpetual lamp, śribali and worship.
- (L. 2.) Eight hundred and forty kuli of first rate (land) which forms the third pâdagam in the first square, west of (the path called) Paramêśvara-vadi of the first kannâru (situated) to the south of the village; 400 kuli of first rate (land) of the third square to the west of (the path called) Paramêśvara-vadi in the second and third kannâru on the south side of the village; 360 kuli of first rate (land) of the fourth and fifth squares to the west of (the path called) Paramêśvara-vadi in the second kannâru on the south side of the village; in all 1,600 kuli of land equal to w mâ of land. We made these lands tax-free as long as the moon and the sun last, having received pûrvâchâram from Śāttan Brahma-kuṭṭan of Puliyanguḍi and agreeing that we do not show (as due) against (them) any kind of (tax such as) irai, echchôru, veṭṭi and amañji.
- (L. 5.) Those who deviate from this and show the taxes (as due) shall pay a fine of 25 kalanu of gold to the credit of the court of justice whenever demanded, and those who act against this charity shall incur the sin committed (by sinners) between G an g & (the Ganges)

Read Georgissiscurs.

[&]quot;This is engraved on an erasure probably of the word " Frising."

^{*} Read and Sanwa Adding.

[·] Read a - Say drairs.

^{*} Perhaps to be corrected into antiq @ Os or we have to understand some such word as CsassquarCs.

Read Grus.

⁷ Archchandbhoga corresponds to archanderitti of other inscriptions.

^{*}The symbol © denotes one-fourth **li of land and **md*, one-twentieths. These two added up give us only 600 kuli of land, on the supposition that one **li is equal to 2,000 kuli. Some inscriptions, however, point to a **li being = 6,376 or nearly 6,400 kuli in which case **md* here may not represent the usual one-twentieth of a **li.

and Kumari (Cape Comorin). We (the members) of the great assembly of Uttara-mêru-chatur*êdimangalam having unanimously agreed to this grant, freed this land from taxes. Under orders of the assembly, I, the arbitrator (madhyastha) Śiva-dâsan Aiyâyirattirunûgguva Brahmapriyan, wrote (this).

No. 168 .- ON THE SAME WALL.1

This document of the 3rd year of Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pâṇḍya, registers a gift of land for worship and offerings to Mahâdêva (Śwa) of the temple at Kumaṇpâḍi, a hamlet of Uttaramallar.

TRXT.

- 1 வலி ஸ்ரீ []*] விசபாண்டியனே தவேகொண்ட பார்த்திவெதிரிராதிபதிபர்8[ர்*]க்கு யாண்டு உ காவியூர்க்கொட்டத்த "தன்குற்றத்திரமெலூர்சதுவெடு-\$*]கிமக்கலத்த பெரு-
- 2 க்குறிஸ்டெல்பொம் எழுத்து கம்மூர் குமண்பாடி. கிழை 'விரரிகொபில் ரேஹடிவர்-க்கு 'கிலு-ிணுமொமத்திக்]குன் இருவமிருதக்குமாக வெத்த வ-ூடு வபிர-
- 3 மெகவதிக்குக் தெற்கு ஆருங் கண்ணற்ற விடெவ்விடுகுவதிக்கு மெற்கு உஞ்சதுக்க[த்*]-து தவேத்தாள் [கு]ழி உாசம் ⁶வு-ஹூல்ண்ணுமகாரயத்தின் [வ]-
- 4 டக்கு லசு கண்ணற்ற மாறபிடுகுவதியின் கிழக்கு அஞ்சதுக்கத்த தலேத்தாங் குழி சால்டு^{7 வ}லுறைஃண்யநாரயத்தி[க்] வடக்கு லசு ங்கண்ணற்றுக் காவனூர் எரிவா-யெ பொன வ-
- 5 இ**யின் கிழக்கு சு சதக்கத்து ச நா**ம் சாசய் ம் ஆக நகூயிடு சன்த[ரன்*] எழு**நார்றுவ**-[கா]கிய ஹளம்பமாயிவட்டி பக்கல் °வ-ூலு[-3*]ரஜி சி ரக் கொண்டு இதை இழி-
- 6 ச்[சி]க்குடுத்தொம் . . . இறையும் எச்சொதும் வெட்டியும் அமஞ்சியும் கொள்-ளாதொமாக இறை இவி ஆகப் பணித்தொம் இது[க்கு] விரொ-
- 7 [தஞ்*] செ[தா]ர் கென்கெ[பி*]டெக் குமரி[பி*]டை செதார் செத பாவம் கொள்வார் ஆகவும் தக்மாதனத்தெ *இருபத்தஞ்கழஞ்[ச] பொக் மன்றுவார் ஆகவும் பெரு-[ன்]குறிலாகெ பணிக்க எழு[தினென் பு வியசிவன் ஆகிய தூடா சிகா-
- 8 விலெ விப்ப எழுதிகென் .

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) Parthivênd-râdhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pâṇḍya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramêlûr-chaturvêdimangalam, (a rillage) in its own subdivision in Kâliyûr-kôṭṭam. The lands given to the Mahâdêva (Śiva) of the sacred temple (śrikôyil) on the east side to at Kumaṇpâḍi, (a suburb) of our village, to provide for worship and sacred offerings (are as below):—

¹ No. 25 of 1898.

Read Luri & BQ au \$ B.

Read second . The letter or is peculiarly formed.

[·] Read in Gerile 8 por.

^{&#}x27; Read sandsar.

[·] Read an Dearganess) ETETE.

The engraver appears to have written sul@ for D@ and subsequently erased the s.

Read a - Og dram.

[·] Read இருபத்தைக்க.

^{*} கிறை பிரகோகில் means evidently a Siva temple in contrast to the Vishnu temple of a village which goes by the name of மேற்றனி or மேற்றனி or மேற்றனி. This relative position of the Siva and Vishnu shrines in a village temple is seen for example, in the disposition of the lings and the sleeping figure of Vishnu in the Shore Temple at Mahaseepuram.

- (L. 2.) 240 kuli of first rate (land) in the second square (sadukkam) west of (the path called) Videlvidugu-vadi of the sixth kannaru to the south of (the path called) Va yiramêga-vadi; 415 kuli of first rate (land) in the eighth square (sadukkam), east of (the path called) Marapidugu-vadi of the sixteenth kannaru (situated) to the north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nârâśam; 440 (kuli) of fourth rate (land) in the sixth square to the east of the path which goes straight to the Kavanar tank of the sixteenth kannaru (situated) to the north of (the lane) Subrahmanva-narasam. In all, we gave (these) 1,095 (kuli) freed of taxes, having received pûrvûchûram from Sandaran Elunûrruvan alias Nulamba Mâyilatti. We (also) decreed them tax-free agreeing not to exact irai, echchoru, vetti and amanji.
- (L. 6.) Those who obstruct this (deed) shall incur the sin committed (by the sinners) between Ganga (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin) and shall pay a fine of 25 kalanju of gold at the court of justice (danmadana, dharmasana). I, Puliya-Sivan alias1 wrote (this) by order of the great assembly. I wrote (this) . . . by order of . . . assembly.

No. 169 .- ON THE SAME WALL.

The inscription records that in the 3rd year of Parthivendradivarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, the members of the assembly of Uttaramelarchaturvedimangalam made a gift of land to the goddess Jyeshtha' at Kumanpadi, a suburb of this village, for the maintenance of worship and sacred offerings.

TEXT.

- 1 வுஷி மூ []*] விசபாண்டியனே தவேகொண்ட பா[ர்*]த்திவேது[ர*]கிபர்ம[ர்*]க்கு யாண்டு நடவது காலியுர்கொட்ட-
- 2 த்த 'தன்குற்றத்கிரசமெலூர்ச்சது[ஜெ-6] இமக்கலத்த வணெடுயாம் எழுத்து கம்-மூர் குமண்பாடி செட்டெயர்க்கு
- 3 அ[ர்*]ச்சுமையாகத்தச்கு[ம்*] இருவமுர்து க் கும் வெ[த்*]க ம-வெ முகட்டு காகி-ன் தெற்க்கு வி-
- . . ச கண்ணற்றுக் கொலவுடுபிக் மெர்க்கு உசகக்கத்த திவத்-4 550057
- ் தா[ம்] சாஅம் வுறைந்தனதாரசுத்[தி 5 [க] நி சாஅல்த [இ*]கின் [வ]ட்*]க்கு [மி] அது க்*] கண்குற்ற [க] எவனசெ[சி*]-வாய் பொன வதிக்கு தெற்கு கூ ப தாம் சதக்கத்த [தக்க 🕏 தர ம் கு]-
- 6 ழி உரசுலி ம் இ சிலம் இதை இழிச்சி இ ை அடி வியாக பணித்தொம் உளவடுமை. செர மா மலட்டி (ii)-
- 7 [ப]க்கல் [பூ] பாசாசம் கொண்டு இறையி இரியாக பணி திதொம் மஹா இவடுவ-யொம் [விரொ]தம் செயிதார் கெ க் இசெ மீ ் டை கு}-
- 8 மரி பி*டை செயிதார் 5 பிரவம் கொள்க [ச]ர் [| *]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year of (the reign of) Parthivendradivarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, we (the members) of the assembly of Uttaramėlūr-chaturvėdim angalam, (a villoge) in its own subdivision in Kaliyarkôttam wrote (thus):-The land given for the maintenance of worship (archanábhôga) and

The name that follows begins with the numerals 1,200 which evidently stand for Avirattirunurru-[van], a sort of family-name or surname.

The worship of Jyeshtha is not now popular in the south; see South-Indian Gods and Goddesses, pages

^{*} Read sarapps Br.

^{*} Read Questi.

for sacred offerings of (the goddess) Jyêshthâ in Kumanpâdi of our village (is as follows):—408 (kuh) of first rate (land) in the third square (sadukkam) to the west of (the path called) Kôla-vadi in the fourth kannâru . . . (situated) south of the high-level channel (mugattu-kâl); 480 kuh of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nârâśam; and to the north of this, first rate (land) (measuring) 260 kuh in the ninth square to the south of the path leading straight to the Kâvanûr tank, in the eighteenth kannâru. We, (the members) of the great assembly, exempted (all) this land from tax and declared it tax-free. We, (the members) of the great assembly, having received pûrvâchâram from Mâyilatti declared (the land) tax-free. Those who cause obstruction (to this) shall incur the sins of those who commit (sinful acls) between Gangâ (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin).

No. 170 .- ON THE SAME WALL.1

The assembly of Uttaramerur-chaturvedimangalam received the usual purvacharam from Sandiran Elunuruvan Nulamba-Mâyilatti, a merchant of Ranavîrappâdi in Kânchîpura and exempted taxes on certain lands which they had given to a priest of the temple, in the fourth year (of the reign) of Parthivendradhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya.

TEXT.

- 1 ஆவத் ஸ்ரீ[||*] வீசபாண்டியனே தவேகொண்ட பாதி-வேகராயிபதிபன்ம[i*]க்கியாண்டு ச அவத காலியூர்கொட்டத்த-
- 2 [த்] நக்²குற்றத்தொலெருர்சதுவெ-ிகிமங்கலத்து பெருங்குறி வலிலெயோம் எழுத்து எம்மூர் பெரியமண்டகத்த பெருமானடிகளே [அ]லி[-ி][க்*]கு[ம*] ஆகரய[ன்] த[த்*]கல[ட்*]டகு-
- 3 [க்கு அது-நொலொ[ற]க்குக்கும் இருவமுதுக்கும் இருவினக்குக்கும்மா[க*] `வெத்த உடு பியாவத வ[பி]சமெகவதிபின் வடக்கு கக[ண்*]ணு[ற்] அமிடெல்லிடு.
- 4 குவதியின் மெற்கு உசகு[க்*]கத்தம் க. ரு*[ஞ்*] சகு[க்*]கத்துமாக தவே[தர]ம் குழி அற துரி அ இன்னம் கக்தாடை பொன்னோய் குறிமகித்த-
- 5 சொமாகியார் அம்பலத்தடிகளுக்கு [ை] வத்த பங்கு ஒன்றி[ன்]வழி வண்த பூமி எப்பேர்-பட்டதும் இப்பூமிக்கு காஞ்சிபுரத்து
- 6 இச[ண]க்கிரப்[பிடி 5 கியா[ப]ாரி சக்கிசன் எழு[தா]ம் அவன் அன[ம்]பமாபிலட்டி ப[க்‡]கல் 6வ-ஞர்வாசாசர் கொண்டு இறைவீலியாக பணி[த்]-
- 7 தொம் பெருங்கு விவைவெய்யம் அமஞ்சியும் வெட்டியும் இறையும் எச்சொறு[ம்*] மற்றும் எ[ப்]பெர்பட்ட தம் காட்ட-
- 8 *பெருதொமாக [||*] இதக்கு கிரொயம் செயிதாரை " யன்ரோஸனத்தெ இருபத்[ை] தஞ்-கழ*ஞ்ச பொன் மக்ற பெருவார் "அகவும் கென்கையி-
- 9 டை குமர்[பி*]டை கடுவு செபிதார் பாவம் கொள்வார் ஃஅகவுமாக பணித்தொம் பெரு வகுறிவலிலெயோம்[||*]

¹ No 24 of 1898.

^{*} Read & FD & ET CLOST.

Read maris.

[.] The length of @ is indicated by a separate symbol.

^{*} Read @ see disjust.

[·] Read ыталялыс.

¹ Read Quisress.

[·] Read mayoga.

^{*} Rend sys.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year of (the reign of) Parthivendradhipativarman who took the head of Vîra-Pâṇḍya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramêrûr-ehaturvêdimangalam (situated) in its (own) subdivision (kûru) in Kâliyûr-kôṭṭam. The land given to Ātrayan Ta[t*]ta-bha[t*]tan who performs the worship of the god (perumâṇaḍigaļ) in the big hall (periya-maṇḍapa) of our village, for archanâbhôga, sacred offerings and sacred lamps (is as follows):—

(L. 3.) Six hundred kuli of first rate (land) in the second square (sadukkam) and in the third square west of (the path called) Videlvidugu-vadi of the first kannaru, north of (the path called) Vayiramêga-vadi; also every sort of land which formed the one share assigned (by us) to Kandâdai Ponnaiyakramavitta Sômâśiyâr Ambalattadigal. We (the members) of the great assembly having received pûrvâchâram for this land from Sandiran Elunûrruvan Nulamba Mâyilatti, a merchant (residing in) Ranavîrappâdi in Kâñchîpura, ordered (it to be made) tax-free. We shall not enter (in books) amanji, vetti, irai, echchôru or any other kind (of tax); we (the members) of the great assembly (further) ordered that those who act against this shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five kalanju of gold in the court of justice and that they shall incur the sins of the sinners (residing) between Gangai (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin).

No. 171.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE SUBRAHMANYA TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR.1

This record is dated in the 4th year of Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of Vîra - Pâṇḍya and registers a gift of land to the temple of Subrahmaṇya-bhaṭṭâra at Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimaṅgalam by Śandiraṇ Elunûrruvaṇ alias Nulamba Mâyilaṭṭi, a merchant of Raṇa-vîrappâḍi in Kāńchîpura. Raṇavîrappâḍi is already known from the Madras Museum plates of Uttama-Chôla to have been a hamlet of Kâńchîpura (Conjeeveram). The donor is mentioned in other inscriptions of Uttaramallûr in connexion with several other charities in that place.

TEXT.

- 1 வூலி ஸ்ரீ[||*] விசபாண்டியனே தவேகொண்ட பாழி[-|*]வெ[க்*]உராயிவகி[ப]ன்ம[ர்*]க்-கியாண்டு ச ஆவத காகியூர்கொட்[ட]க்கு தன்கூற்றுத்தாமெருச்சதுவெ-ிழ்மங்-கலைத்து பெருங்குறிவடுமெயா-
- 2 மெழுத்து எம்முர் வே வெருஹை இட்டார[ர்*]க்கு ஸ்ரீவலி கொட்டுவதற்க்கு காஞ்கி-புரத்து இரணைகிரப்பாடி [வது [ா*]பாரி சக்கொணெழுதூற்றுவளை நனம்பவா-[யிவட்டி] எவ்கள் பக்கல் கிவேகொண்டு ஸ்ரீவலிலொமமாக வைத்த வ-ூறி ஸ்ரீசெ-வீவாக்கானின் கட்-
- 3 க்கு பதின்மூன் மூ[®]ங்கண் தூற்று மாரப்பிடுகுவ கியின் கிழக்கு க சத[க்*]கத்த நதரம் குழி உளசுல ம் இஞ்செ சதரம் ஞாசல ம் இஞ்செ சுதரம் ளஅல ம் இடைடுதிக்கு எப்பெ(ர்)ர்பட்ட இறையும் எச்சொறும் அமஞ்சியும் வெட்டியு[ம்*] மற்றும் எப்-பெ-

¹ No. 55 of 1898.

[&]quot; The syllable an is written below the line.

^{*} The length of @ is indicated by a separate symbol.

^{*} Read மாயிலட்டி; the syllables in brackets are written over an erasure.

[·] Read po Graf.

^{*} The length of @ is indicated by a separate symbol.

4 ர்பட்டதுக்காட்டபெ்பரு தொமானெம் இதக்கு கி[செ] ர*]யம் ²செயிதாசை உன்மாக-[ன]க்கெ இருபத்[ை]கஞ்கழை[ஞ்*]சி பொன் ⁴[ம]ன்[ற] வொட்டி குடுத்தொம் பெரு[்க்*]குறிவாலெயொம் மெ[்க்*]கை இடை குமரி[மி*]டை கடுவு செதார் செத பாவ[ம்] கொள்வார் ⁵[அ]கவும் ப[ணி]த்தொம[||*]

5 இவன் ப[ன்னியெ]ழுச்சிக்கு வைத்த வ—டுமி பாமெழூரவதியிக் மெற்கு [இசண்வாங்க-ணு ீற்[‡]] இ வாலுகிவா[ப்] க்[‡]]காவிக் வட[க்[‡]]கு முதலாஞ்சத[க்[‡]]க[த்[‡]] அ-[ம்[‡]] ஆரா] ஞ்[‡]]சுது[க்[‡]]க[த்[‡]] தமாக டி பாடகமாக எழுதுற்றிருபது குழியுமி-றையிழி[ச்[‡]]சி ⁷மூர்கெகை செய்து குடுத்தொம் வலெயொம் வலெயு⁸

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year of (the reign of) Parthivandradhipativarman who took the head of Vira-Pandya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdi-mangalam, (a village) in its own subdivision in Kâliyûr-kêṭtam:—The land which Sandiran Elunûrruvan alias Nulamba Mâyilatṭi, a merchant of Ranavîrappâdi in Kâñchîpura, purchased from us and granted as śribali-bhôga for sounding śribali (in the temple of) Subrahmanya-bhaṭṭâra of our village (is what follows):— 240 kuli of third rate (land) in the first śadukkam, east of (the path called) Mârapidugu-vadi of the thirteenth kannâru, north of (the channel called) Śridêvi-vâykkâl; in the same place 540 (kuli) of fourth rate (land) and in the same place 180 (kuli) of sixth rate (land).

(L. 3.) We shall not enter against these lands (in our books) any kind of assessment echchoru, amanii, vetti, etc. We (the members of) the big assembly unanimously give our consent to collect a fine of twenty kalanju of gold in the court of justice from those who obstruct this (charity) and declare that (those who deviate from this) shall incur the sins

committed by sinners (in the land) between Gangâ and Kumari.

(L. 5.) The tand given by this (same) person for (the ceremony connected with) waking up the image from bed (palli-eluchchi) (is):—Seven hundred and twenty kuli (comprised) of three pâdagam in the first and sixth squares north of (the channel) Sarasvatî-vâykkâl of the second kannâru, west of (the path called) Paramêśvara-vadi. We (the members) of the assembly exempted (this land) from taxes and had (the gift deed) written on stone.

No. 172.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR.

This inscription records that in the 4th year of king Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of the Pandya (king), a gift of land was made by a merchant for offerings to the image of Ganapati, in the temple of (the goddess) Kônêrinangai at Kumanpâdi, a hamlet of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam.

¹ See note 5, page 323 above.

Read Grupress.

Read may so or.

^{*} The syllables wein are written on an erasure.

Read sampio.

^{*} The syllables in brackets are written over an erasure.

¹ Read vole TOOOQQ.

^{*} The inscription stops here.

No. 27 of 1898.

TEXT.

- 1 ஆவி ஸ்ரீ [||*] பா[ண்]டி[ய]ணேத் தவே[ெதுண்ட வா[ர்*]த்திவெக்கரா கிவகிவ[த] ந்கு யாண்டு சு காகியூர்க்கொட்டத்துத் தன்கூற்குத்த[ர]மெரு-
- 2 ஆகு இது பி*ிகிமங்கலத் த ¹⁸ாடையெமெயாம் எம்முர்க் குமண்பாடிக் கொகெரிகங்கை-கொடிவில் மணபதியார்க்குத் தெற்கிலங்காடி வ_{லி}ரவா-

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year of (the reign of) Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of the Pândya (king), (this is) [the writing] of us (the members) of the great assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in its own subdivision in Kâliyûr-kôttam. (The following is) the land given by a merchant . . . of the south bazaar for [sacred] offerings to (the god) Gaṇapati in the temple of (the goddess) Kônêrinangai at Kumaṇpâdi of our village:—180 kuả of first rate (land) in the fourth śadukkam to the east of (the path called) Paramêś-vara-vadi of the fourth kannâru, south of the village.

No. 173.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE JALANATHESVARA TEMPLE AT TAKKOLAM.

This record registers a gift of 96 sheep for burning a perpetual lamp near the goddess Durgâ-Bhaţâri in the temple of Tiruvûral-Âlvâr at Takkôlam in the 4th year of Pârthivêndravarman, by a native of Mârâyapâḍi. The latter territorial division also called Mahârâjappâḍi or Mârjavâḍi comprised the eastern portion of the Kolar district and parts of the Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.

TEXT.

1 ஆஷ் ஸ்ரீ [[*] கொப்பாத்-10-

2 வதரவதற்கு யாண்டு

3 ச வத மாசாயபாடி-

4 த் தசமு[@]காட்டிக்கமுண்ட-

5 வாமி மகன் கெசுவையடை

6 கிய பல்லவன் வரஷாதராய-

7 ன் தக்கொலத்தத் திருவூறவா-

8 ழ்வார் கொடிலன்னேழுக்களு-9 வி கிற்கும் உடியின்னையுக்கு கொ-

10 க்தாவினக்கொன்றினக்கு வை-11 த்த ஆடு கூலக ஆ[அ இதக்]

12 கெய்[ய]ட்டக்கடவான் ம-

13 தார்த் தி கடுத்தவேமன்-14 முடி மகன் கும்சதையே வி-

15 சொனுக்கமன் குடி[பெ]ன் [||*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year of (the reign of) king Parthivendravarman, Kêśuvaiyan alias Pallavan Brahmadarayan, son of Talakottigamundasvami of Marayapadi, gave 96 sheep for one perpetual lamp to (the goddess) Durga-Bhatari who is pleased to stand in the temple of Tiruvûral-Âlvar at Takkôlam. I, Kumaran alias Vîronukka Manradi, son of Madhurantaka Kaduttalai Manradi, shall measure out the ghee of these (sheep).

¹ Read 8 sees and Gas.

^{*} The word sup is as in other inscriptions from Uttaramallur has to be substituted.

^{*} No. 14 of 1897.

PART III.]

No. 174.—ON A SLAB BUILT INTO THE FLOOR OF THE MANDAPA IN FRONT OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE OF THE MASILAMANISYARA TEMPLE AT TIRUMULLAIVAYIL.1

This fragmentary record is of special interest as it is written in archaic Tamil characters. It refers to Kalikesari-chaturvedimangalam, a devadana village in Pulalkettam, which may probably be the surname of Tirumullaivayil where the inscription is found. The king Parthivendravarman mentioned here is also perhaps different from and earlier than the Parthivendradhipativarman to whom the records of this group belong.

TEXT.

TRANSLATION.

No. 175.—ON A ROCK IN THE BACKYARD OF A PRIVATE HOUSE AT TAYANUR.3

This record supplies interesting information about a bond dealing with money transactions. It states that two brothers having lent money to the villagers of Mîyvali Tâyanûr, in the fifth year of Pârthivêndravarman, received their dues back with interest but could not so endorse on the original document which was now lost. Hence they declared that the document, if it should ever come out, must be considered 'a dead document,' i.e., become null and void.

TEXT.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 5th year (of the reign) of king Parthivendravarman, the following was put into writing and given with consent to the

¹ No. 676 of 1904.

Read MESTRUE.

No. 364 of 1909.

[·] Read com sugui as in No. 362 of 1909 below.

residents (ûrdr) of Mîyvali Tâyanûr in Śingapura-nâdu by the two individuals Tîran Mûdayyan, the chief of Mêrkudi in Umbala-nâdu and his younger brother Tîran Ulagadigal:—

(L. 3.) Having deposited thirty kalanju of gold with these (and) being entitled to receive forty-five kalanju of gold, we received this gold completely.

The (original) document being lost, we two Tîran Mûdayyan and Tîran Ulagadigal tegether declare.... that that document, if it is discovered at any future time, shall become a dead document.

No. 176 .- ON A ROCK NEAR THE SIVA TEMPLE AT TAYANUR.

This inscription registers a gift of 96 sheep by Kâli Nangai, a native of Mîyvali-Tâyanûr, for burning a lamp in the temple of Mahâdêva of Tanakka-malai, in the 5th year of Pârthivêndravarman.

TEXT.

- 1 வஞி ஸ்ரீ [||*] பார்த்திவெக்கிசபன்மற்கு யாண்டு அஞ்சாவது கிங்கபுசகாட்டு மிய்வழித்-தாயனூசம[ச]கொள் கி-
- 2 ழவன் கறைக்கண்டன் மணவாட்டிகாளினங்கையென் இவ்வூர்த் தணக்கம**்வ** 8ஊாடி**டிவர்**-க்கு ஒரு கொக்தாவினக்கு
- 3 கிச[தம்] கெ[ய்] உழக்குப்படி எரிப்பதாக வைத்த சாவா முவாப்பொடு தொண்ணூற்-ரு.ஐஃ இவை தாயனூர் ஊரார்வசும் வடிநா-
- 4 [2]த்த[வ]ற் [6]சல்ல வைத்தென் காளிகங்கையென் இலை வதாமெற்றார்.66ஷ [||]—

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 5th year (of the reign) of Parthivêndravarman, I, Kâli Nangai, the wife of Amarakôn Kilavan Karaikkandan of Mîyvali Tâyanûr in Śingapura-nādu, gave 96 big sheep which neither die nor grow old for (supplying) daily one ulakku of ghee to burn a perpetual lamp (in the temple of) Mahādêva (Śiva) of Tanakkamalai in this village. I, Kâli Nangai, left these in charge of the residents of Tâyanûr to last as long as the moon and sun. This shall be under the protection of all Mâhêśvaras.

No. 177.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR.3

In the 5th year of Parthivêndrâdhipativarman who took the head of Vira Pandya, the members of the assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdi-mangalam gave certain lands in their village as Vishaharabhôga for the maintenance of a physician who removed (snake?) poison. Inasmuch as at the end of line 5 it is stipulated that he who has obtained the order of the members of the assembly shall alone enjoy the land, it is probable that the lands in question were assigned only to experts in that profession.

No. 363 of 1909.

^{*} The length of @ is indicated by a separate symbol.

No. 36 of 1898.

1 [வு]வி வி, 1 [||*] கிரபாண்டிய[ணே]க் தவேகொண்ட வாதி - 1 * வெரோயிவதி - 2 ந் *]-க்கு யாண் இடு ஆவது உத்தாமெ குறிவது (r*)வெறுமங்கவத்தப் பெ கு இந்துக்-வடும்பொமெழுத்த

2 எம்[மு]ர் விஷ[ஹ]ஈபொகத்தக்கு இறைவிலி ஆக ச(ா)ஒராஜ்த்தர் உள்[னூ]னவும் வைத்த வடுமியாவன ஃஸ்டி நெடி[வி]வாக்காதுக்கு தெர்க்கு ச கண்[ண][ற்*]அ பல்வைகாசாயணவதியின் கிழக்கு லஎ [ச]துக்க[த்*]த[ம்*] லடி

3 சதக்க த்த*மாக மூன்று க்* தாம் சாஅய் குழியும் வுறைவுணை காசாசத்தின் வடக்கு சகண்ணற்ற மாறபடு குறிய தியின் மெர்க்கு [அ] சதக்க [த்*] த தியதர-[ம்*] குழி நா வி அதெயிவாக்காலின் வடக்கு க க ண் * வா-

4 ந்து பகவதிவாக்காவின் கிழக்கு இ \$ச**தக்கு உ** தசக்குழி [இ]ள (க்)குழியு[ம்*] ஆக இத் உட்பட்ட கிலத்தி குறம் *சுக்குழி த[உ] எ நம் * தி இதிலம் ஆவீ8 மூல ஆலழுவது . கிலமும் எப்பெர்பட்ட இ[கை] நயு[ம்*] எச்சோ த[ம்*] வெட்டியு ம்* அமன் சியும்* க[#*]ட்ட-

5 பெருதொமாக விஷஹாபொகமாக வைத்தொ[ம்*] இபூமி சுட்டி இறைகாட்டிகான் ீதுமாஸத்முத்னாக உற்கு கழஞ்சு பொக் மன்றப்பெறவதாக[வு]ம் வணெயாரிடை பணி பெற்றுர் அடை [யா] செ அது-

6 வவிக்கப்பெறுவதாக[அம் இ]ப்பாக7 | கிவாவைகை 8 செதொ[ம்*] வாவெயொ[ம்*] வகெயுல்விருக்கு பணிக்க எழுக்கொன்* பே ஆவன் அய்* யாபிரத்திருதா-ற்றவதாமதியன்னை 10 [*]

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 5th year of (the reign of) Parthivendradhipativarman who took the head of Vira-Pandya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the big assembly of Uttarameru-chaturvedimangalam. The following are the lands granted as Vishaharabhoga in our village, free of all taxes, as long as the moon and the sun last :-

- (L. 2.) 480 kuli of third rate (land) (comprised) in the 17th and the 12th squares (sadukkam) to the east of (the path called) Pallavanarayana-vadi of the 4th kannaru (situated) to the south of (the channel called) Sridevi-vaykkal; 300 kuli of first rate (land) belonging to the 8th sadukkam west of Magapidugu-vadi of the 4th kannaru (situated) to the north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-narasam; 500 kuli of third rate (land) belonging to the 5th sadukkam to the east of (the channel called) Bhagavati-vâykkâl of the first kannâgu (situated) to the north of (the channel called) Sridêvi - vâykkâl; in all, the classified land11 comprised in these is 1,280 (kuli).
- as Vishaharabhoga, without subjecting it to any kind of taxes—such as echchoru, vetti or amañji. Any one who refers to the land as taxable shall be liable to pay a fine of

¹ Read por.

Read Lof Que.

[·] Read # passis.

^{*} The syllable gr is a correction.

^{*} The s of s is very doubtful. It appears to be Grantha.

[·] Read sinners.

¹ Read @uurfla.

^{*} Read Quoma.

[·] Read யுள்ளிருந்து.

[&]quot; Read பிரிய கென்.

[&]quot; of (gri) means pure or white and grace may have to be understood here in the sense of

[&]quot; The extent of land is here expressed by a group of ten symbols.

25 kalanju of gold to be credited to the court of justice (dhanmasana). Those . . .

who have obtained the order of appointment from the members of the assembly, shall alone enjoy (this land). We, the members of the assembly had this edict engraved on stone I, Aiyâyirattirunûrruva-Brahmapriyan, the arbitrator, and (a member) of the assembly, wrote (this) by (their) order.

No. 178.—ON A ROCK NEAR THE RUINED SIVA TEMPLE AT TAYANUR.1

The record states that in the 5th year of king Parthivêndravarman a certain Nîlakandaraiyan Annavan Nâttadigal gave, on the occasion of a solar eclipse, 1½ patti of land to the god Mahadêva of Tanakkamalai for conducting śribali, on behalf of Nîlagangaraiyan Annavan Nâttadigal who was perhaps his brother. Śribali is a ceremony performed by sounding drums and throwing cooked rice and flowers all round the temple. The inscription provides for five men to sound the different musical instruments used on the occasion.

TEXT.

- 1 வுவி ஸ்ரீ []*] கொப்பார்[த்] இவெ[க்]திர(ப்)பர்மற்கு யாண்டு டு [ஆ]வது ஸ்ரீக்கீலகங்-கசையன் அண்ணவன் க[ா]ட்டடிக[ஞ]க்குச் சிங்க[ா] சகாட்டு:
- 2 பிய்வழித் தா[ய]னர் ஊரார் கிணப்பததால் ஃவ-ந[யி-திறாணவெவகையில் 'ஸிரீத-கிவகன்டரையன் அண்ணுவன் காட்டடிகள்
- 3 தணக்கமலே தேறாசெவர்க்கு இவ்[லூரி]க் தென்காற்பட்டி பட்டி கிலமு[க்] தறிப்பட்டியில் மெல்கூரடைய அரைகிலமும் ஸ்ரீபனிப்பொக[ம்] அஞ்சாட்கொண்டு கொட்டுவிதாக வகுரா-
- 4 இத்தவற் செல்ல செல்ல செல்க தேன் பூரி[8*]க்கிலகண்ட[ரை]பன் அண்ணுவன் காட்டடிக-ளென் உம்ப[ன]காட்டு மெற்குடி கிழான் கிரன் மூதையனும் இவன்றம்பி கொனுல-கடிகளும் இப்பட்டி ஒன்றகை
- 5 கீலமும் ஊரார்க்குப் பொன் குடுத்த விலேயறு இ [கொண்டு] இறைபிழி[ச்*] சி ஸ்ரீபனிப்-பொகம் இப்படியெய் செய்தொம் இர[ன்] மூதையனு[க்] கிரனுலகடிகளும் இல்-விருவோம் இவை வதாஹெழூரா[கைத்] [||*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 5th year of king Parthivêndravarman, at the request of the residents of Mîyvali-Tâyanûr in Śingapura-nâdu, I, the glorious Nîlakandaraiyan Annâvan Nâttadigal gave, for (the merit of) the glorious Nîlagangaraiyan Annâvan Nâttadigal on the occasion of a solar eclipse and to last as long as the moon and sun, to the god Mahâdêva (Śiva) of Tanakkamalai one patti of land in (the field called) Tenkârpatți of this village and half (patti) of land including the western division, in Tarippatți, as a śrtbali-bhôga (in order that the śrtbali) may be sounded by five men. Tîran Mûdaiyan, the chief of Mêrkudi in Umbala-nâdu and his younger brother Tîran Ulagadigal paid gold to the residents (of the village), took complete possession by purchase of this l½ patti of land and had it made tax-free. We two, Tîran Mûdaiyan and Tîran Ulagadigal carried out the śrtbali-bhôga in the manner (described). This (charity) shall be under the protection of all Mâhêśvaras.

¹ No. 362 of 1909.

Read Smeys.

[·] Read வா-இய-பூறுவண்டுவள்கள்.

Read Hoff 8 5.5.

This name is unnecessarily repeated in the Tamil text in l. 4.

No. 179.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA - PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR.1

This inscription records a transaction made in the 5th year of king Parthivan-dradivarman by the assembly of Uttarameru-chaturvedimangalam, making certain lands granted to the temple of Tiruvunniyar, for tiruchchennadai and a sacred lamp, tax-free.

TEXT.

- 1 ஆஷி ஸ்ரீ [||*]பாண்டியணே தவேகொண்ட வாழி-வெனராகிவதற்கு யாண்டு இ ஆவது காகியூர்கொட்ட[த்*] து தன்கூற் அத்தரமெருச் கு இரு-வெக்கல[த்*] து வாடுமை பொம் எழுத்து எ[ம்*]மூர்த் திருவுன்கியூர் பெருமானடிகளு[க்*] த திருச்செ[ன்*]-னடை[க்*] கும் திருவின[க்*] த[க்*] குமாக வைத்த வ-ூறி வு-வருமணு காராச-[த்*] கின் வட[க்*] கு பதிலைர-
- 2 **க் க**[ண்*]ண**ற்று** வாலெறாவதி[க்*]கு மெற்கு இரண்டாஞ் சத[க்*]க[த்*]து தவேதாங் குழி கூ **நாற்றெண்**பது குழியும் இங்கெ லிடுஞ்சாங் கிண்*]ணற்று வாலெறுசவதி-யிக் கிழ[க்*]கு முதல் சது[க்*]கி த்*]து தவேதாம் குழி இருதூற்றிருபதும் ஸ்ரீஷெசி-வாய்[க்*]காவின் தெற்கு லக கிண்*]ணற்று மாறபிகுவதியின் கிழ[க்*]கு
- 3 இஞ்சாதகதமாருஞ்சதமாக° தஃவதாம் குழி மு[ன்*]னூற்றமைத குழியுமாக கிலமு-க்றுமா காணி முக்கிரிகையும் முண்டுகுறுற்றுவகாகிய நடைப்பமாகியட்டிஃ ப[க்*]கல் 'வ-இதாமாக்கொண்டு இறையுமெச்சொறும் வெட்டியும் கொ[ன்*]ன-பெருதொமாக முனதாகி[த்*]கவகி இறை இழிச்சி குடு[க்*]தொம்
- 4 இதற்றிறம்[பி] ஸ்*] இறைகாட்டிகாரை இருபத்தைங்கழஞ்ச பொன் [ம]ன்றபெறு-வாராகவும் இ[ப்*]பரிசொட்டி குடு ந்*]தொழுத்தாமெருச்சதுவெடு-ஃ]கிமங்க-வ[த்*]த வடுமெயொம் வடிமெயுள் இனிருக்கு பெரும[க்*]கன் பணி[க்*]க எழுதிகெ[க்*] ஃப்) ஆல் வருஷ்பிரமக்க் ஸ்ட் [[*] .

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 5th year of (the reign of) Pârthivên drâdivarman who took the head of the Pândya (king), we the members of the assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in its (own) subdivision (kûru) in Kâliyûr-kôttam wrote (thus). The (following) land was given for the sacred current expenses (tiruchchennadai) and a sacred lamp of the god (perumânadigal) in (the temple of) Tiruvunniyûr of our village:—

(Ll. 1 to 4.) Four hundred and eighty kuli of first rate (land) in the second sadukkam, to the west of (the path called) Paramêśvara-vadi of the fourteenth kânnâru (situated) to the north of Subrahmanya-nârâśam; in the same place, two hundred and twenty kuli of first rate (land) in the first sadukkam (situated) to the east of Paramêśvara-vadi of the fifteenth kannâru; (and) three hundred and sixty kuli of first rate (land) in the fifth and sixth sadukkam to the east of Mârapidugu-vadi of the 11th kannâru (situated) to the south of (the channel called) Śrîdêvi-vâykkal; in all, the land (granted) was three mâ one kâni and one mundirigai. Having received pûrvâ-châram from Śandrap Elunâruvan alias Nulamba Mâyilatți, we the members of the assembly of Uttaramêru-chat a urvêdiman galam made (these lands) tax-free as long as the moon and the sun (last), binding ourselves not to collect irai, echchôru and vetti and (also stipulating) that those who abrogate this and point

¹ No. 28 of 1898.

[்] Read ஞ்சாஞ்ச தக்கத்தமாகுஞ் சதக்கத்தமாக.

^{*} Read wordening.

[·] Read உடுது-சோவாரக்.

^{*}Perhaps to be corrected into sociated an order to govern the verb Quantity, or we should insert a word like & sausquands or vojensed as in other inscriptions.

out (the lands) as taxable, shall be liable to pay a fine of twenty-five kalanju of gold. I, Brahmapriyan, the madhyastha and a member of the assembly, being directed by them wrote (this). Prosperity!

No. 180.—ON THE NORTH BASE OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE VARAHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT TIRUVADANDAL.

This inscription records a gift of gold for burning a sacred lamp, in the 6th year of king Parakésari Véndrádivarman, by a resident of Talaisayanapuram alias Taiyûr.

Vêndrâdivarman is probably the same as Pârthivêndrâdivarman. The adjunct Parakêsari shows that he was either a Chôla king or a Chôla subordinate. The title may further enable us to connect Pârthivêndrâdivarman with Âditya (II.)-Karikâla, which is not very unlikely.

Talaisáyana m is the name of the Vishnu temple at Mahābalipuram referred to in the Nâlâyiraprabandham. Taiyûr is No. 52 on the Madras survey map of the Chingleput taluk, about 12 miles north-west of Mahâbalipuram.

TEXT.

- 1 வூவி ஸ்ரீ [|*] கொப்பாகெ[ச]ரி வெவிரா இப த(ம)ர்க்கு யாண்டு [ஆ]ருவக ஆமுர்க்-கொட்டத்த-
- 2 ப்படுவூர்காட்டு [தெவ]தாக[ம்*] இருவிடவக்கை சவையொமு[ம் ஊடு]சாமும் கைப்-எழுக்க
- 3 இக்கொட்டத்து தன் [கூற்றி]ல் த[வே]சயனப்புறமாக தையூர் வைய்பொடுகி[முரண் திருவடிகள் வைய்-
- 4 குனன் பக்களியாங்கள் கொண்டுகடவ பொன் எடர்புரம் பக்கிருகழஞ்ச பொக் இப்பொ-ன்னுல் [வ]ன
- 5 பகிசை எற்றித் தொண்ணாற்றகாழி கேய் எண்ணே ஆட்டை வட்டம் அட்டுவோமா-கொம் இவ்வெண்ணே
- 6 கித்தம் உழக்கு எண்ணேக்கு ஒருகிருககாவினக்கு [ச]விசு கித்தவற் கேரிப்பிப்பதா-கொம் இவ்வினக்கு ஒன்ற மு-
- 7 ட்டாமெ எரிப்பொமாகொம் ஆட்டைவட்டக் தொண்ணாற்றகாழி கெய்எண்ணே அட்டுவொமா-
- 8 கொம் சவையொமும் ஊசொமும் இதுக்கு விளக்கு செலத்தொமாகில் ததாவனத்-திலை கித்த-
- 9 க் காற் பொக் மன்ற இட்டுக்குடுத்தொம் [இ] அக்றென்பார்(க்கு)கெங்கை இடைக் குமரி விடை [எ] மு-
- 10 தூற்றுக்காதமாறு கடுவு செய்தார் செய்த [ப]ரவங்கொள்வார இத்ததும் ஈக்கிப்பார். ஸ்ரீபாதமெ-
- 11 ன் கவேடும்* வத அதம்த வெற்கு *

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 6th year of (the reign of) king Parakesari-Vendradivarman, we (the members) of the assembly and the residents of the village (arom) of Tiruvidavandai, a devadana of Paduvar-nadu in Amar-kottam, wrote (thus):—

On mapru = to pay a fine, see Scath-Indian Inscriptions. Vol. III, page 51, note 4; maprapedu is explained as fine; ibid., page 38, note 5.

No. 269 of 1910.

^{*} Read articles.

(L. 3.) From Tiruvadiga! Vaikundan, the headman of Vaiyôdu (and a (resident) of Talaiśayanapuram alias Taiyûr (situated) in this kôttam and in its (own) subdivision, we received 12 kalañju of gold by weight¹ and bound ourselves to apply the interest on this gold for measuring out ninety nâli of liquid ghee² each year. From this ghee, we shall cause one sacred lamp to burn (using) one ulakku of ghee every day as long as the moon and the sun (last). We shall burn this one lamp without discontinuing (it). We the members of the assembly and the residents of the village shall measure out ninety nâli of liquid ghee each year. If with this (ghee) we do not maintain the (said) lamp, we agree to pay a daily fine of a quarter-pon (of gold) to the Dharmâsana. Those who say "nay" to this shall incur the sins committed by persons in the seven hundred kâdam between the river Gangâ (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin). The sacred feet of those who protect this charity (shall be) on my head. Do not forget charity!

No. 181.—ON A SLAB LYING IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TIRUVALISVARA TEMPLE AT PADI (TIRUVALIDAYAM).3

This record registers that in the 6th year of king Parthivendravarman the assembly of Kurattur alias Parantaka-chaturvedimangalam sold 1,350 kuli of manjikkam land to the temple of Tiruvalidayil and made it tax-free.

TEXT.

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1 வடி ஸ்ரீ [ *] கொப்பார் * த்திவைது பக்மற்கியாண்டு ஆ-
 2 ருவக புழல்கொட்[ட]க்க அம்பக்காகெரிக் கிழ்க்காட்டு.
 3 க்கு நட்சோகிய "பூவரானகச்சதுவெடுக்கவக்கவுக்க
  4 வ வெ வெயாம் புலியூர்கொட்டத்தத் தடமுணிகா ட்டு
  5 [ இரு]வகிதாயில் 'கேமாடிவாக்கு யாங்கள் எம்மு ருடத்]
  6 தென்சமுளி வாணெக்க்கிக்கமான கிலம் விற்-
7 பதற்குக் கிழ்பால் அம்பத்தூரெரி கீர் கொக்-
8 ஹருக்குப் பாய்க்க காகின் மெற்கு தென்பால் . . . .
 9 [அ]ம்ப[க்*]தாசெரி கிர் "வில்லிபாத்தக்கும் கொன்றார்-
 10 க்கும் பா[ய்*]க்த காலின் வடக்கு மெல்பால் வமிலை *8ஞ்சிகாமும் [வ]-
 11 டபால் வட்லெக்குகிக்கமும் இன்கான்கெல்வேயுள்ளகப்[ப]-
12 [ட்*]ட கிலம் பதினறசாண் கொலால் ஆபிரத்த முன்தூற்றைம்-
13 பத குழியும்] இத பெறவிவேக்காணமறக்கொண்டு திருவனிதாயின்]-
 14 8 ஹாடு உளர்க்கு இறையினியாக விற்றுக்குடுத்தொம் வடுமெயொம் [இரு]வ-
15 [கிதிரமில் வேசுமெரும் இக்கான்கெல்லேயுள்ளுமகப்பட்ட இ உடுதியுண் ணி]-
 16 அமொழிவின்றி மிது பெறுவிலேக்காணமறக்குடுத்து விற்றுகொண்டார்
 17 இக்கிலத்தக்கு எரி கிரும் கிரொடுகாதும் யாங்களுடையவாறே பி தினு-
 18 [க்கு] மூரித்தாகவும் எ[ம்‡] மினிசைத் விலேவு நவ மற்கொண்டு இறைவீ-
 19 மிச் செ இறையிலியாக விற்றுக்குடுத்தொம் இதற்றிறம்பில் ] யடூகா-
 20 வகமுதலாகத் தாம் வெண்டு கொவுகெ கிச இ கழஞ்சு பொன்
 21 மன் ந ஒட்டிக்கும்த்தொம் இமன் தபாடி தத்தம் இடை நிக்கு எம்மு.
 22 [ சான ] கொயினவ் வக்க விக்கமுள்ள து திர்த்துக் குடுப்பொமானேம்
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The meaning of the word scarpuram is not certain.

^{*} Ney-yennus here and ennui in the following sentences refer probably to ghee; in this case, ennui must indicate ghee in liquid state.

³ No. 225 of 1910.

^{*} Read pofarow sa. The letter to has its loop on the left side.

^{*} The loop of ap is on the left side as in a in line 3.

[.] There is very little difference between so and or in this inscription.

¹ Read Develurising.

^{*} Read மஞ்செக்கமும். In this and in some other instances கு is shaped like கு.

- 23 வாணெயொம் வாணெ பணர்க குறியுள்ளிருக்கெழு இனென் [இ]வ்-
- 24 [ஆ] ரப் பெருங்கிழவன் கீன்றை அற்றெண்மபட்டனென் இப்ப-
- 25 டிய, வென் கிருவகிதாயில் உட்டத்தான் கரசிங்கபட்டனென் இப்-
- 26 படியற்வென் தனப்போற்றாற்க் கூட்டத்தான் தாமொதிரபட்ட-27 [னென் இப்படியற்வென் கொண்றார்க்கூட்டத்தான் இவாகசப-
- 28 ட்ட வென் இயூடு கொண்டு க்வேளினக்கெரிப்பதற்கு வைய்த்தா-
- 29 ன்டெரு க்கலக்கிழான் கிருவொற்றியூரன் இவ-ஒடு கொண்டு [உ] ஆரா-
- 30 தக்கவற் ஒரு கடிரவினக்கெரிப்பொமானும் உண்ண இணையி-
- 31 ப்டெபிருமக்களோம் இது பதாகெய்றார் ஈகைது

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 6th year (of the reign) of king Parthivendravarman, we (the members) of the assembly of Kurattur alias the prosperous Parantaka-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in Ambattûrêrikîlnâdu, (a subdivision) of Pulal-kôttam, being (engaged in) selling the land, the manjikkam of the assembly in the southern fields of our village, sold tax-free to the (god) Mahadêva (Siva) of Tiruvalidayil, (a village) in Tudamuninâdu, (a subdivision) of Puliyûr-kôttam 1,350 kuli of land (measured) by the rod of sixteen spans and comprised within the following four boundaries, viz., :-east side: west of the channel through which the water of the Ambattûr tank flows to Konrûr; south side: north of the channel through which the water of the Ambattur tank flows to Villipakkam and Kongur; west side: the mannikkam (land) belonging to the sabha; and north side: the manjikkam (land) belonging to the sabha. Having fully received the due sale amount on this (land), we (the members) of the assembly sold (it) tax-free to the (god) Mahâdêva (Siva) at Tiruvalidâyil. The Mahâdêva of Tiruvalidâyil also received by purchase after paying up fully the due amount of sale, the land comprised within these four boundaries not excluding (any portion of) the land contained therein. The right for the water of the tank and that for the channel through which the water flows shall belong to this land in the same way (after sale) as (it did) when we possessed it. We have received fully the sale money agreed upon, removed the tax and sold (it) tax-free.

(L. 19.) If this be violated, we agree to pay when demanded 2 a penalty of one kalanju of gold daily to the king to be credited as a fund to the court of justice. We (the members) of the assembly (further agree) that even after paying this penalty (mangupadu), we shall obviate any hindrance that might be caused to this land from the king ruling our village. I, the elderly headman of this village Ninrai Nûrrenma-bhattan (myself) being a member of the assembly, wrote (this) by order of the sabha. I, Naraśingabhattan, a member of the Tiruvalidâyil assembly (kûttam), bear witness to this. I, Dâmôdara-bhattan of the Nulappiyarrar assembly, bear witness to this. I, Divâkara-bhattan of the Kongûr assembly, bear witness to this. Tongalankilan Tiruvorriyaran gave a lamp-stand for burning (the lamp), from (the produce of) this land. Having received (the produce from) this land, we the great men of the interior (of the temple) agreed to burn one perpetual lamp as long as the moon and the sun (last). This (charity) is (placed) under the protection of all Mahésvaras.

1 Read & cor son wor.

[&]quot; தாம்வெண்டு" which qualifies the word king does not give a proper sense inasmuch as there can be no choice in the matter. In several other inscriptions the corresponding phrase " swar and be set of occurs. Perhaps we have to translate both these phrases into " when demanded" until a more satisfactory explanation could be offered.

No. 182 .- ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA - PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR.1

This inscription records a gift of land by Sandran Elunurruvan alias Nulamba Mâyilatti, a resident of the hamlet of Ranavîrappâdi in Kanchipuram, to the temple of Tiruvannaur (i.e., Tiruvunniyur of No. 179 above) at Uttarameru-chaturvedimangalam, in the 6th year of Parthivêndrâdhipativarman, who took the head of the Pând ya (king).

TEXT.

- 1 வூஷி ஸ்ரி [] வாண்டியனே தலேகொண்ட பாதிடுக்கொடிவகிக்கிற்கு யாணடு காவது காவியூர்கொட்டத் த தன் கூற்றுத்தாமெருச்சதவெ கிகிமங்கவித் * த வணெயோம்
- 2 எழுத்த எம்மூர்த் தி குவு ன்னஊர்ப்பெருமானடிகளுக்கு ஸ்ரீ வ வி வெ ச உத்தக்கு ஆகக் காஞ்சிபுசத்த இசிண# விசப்பாடி மக்குன் எழுறைறைவகாகிய துனம்ப-மாயில் "ட்-
- 3 டி கம்மூர் 'விழுகிமாய்க்கிடக்க கிலத்கில் அீனெலிலொகமாகக் கொண்டு] வைத்தல-ஒடி-யாவன வுுவரஹண் காசிர்ச் த்தின் வடக்கு மிச கிண் *ிணுற்ற [உ]ாகெ?முர்-வக்டின் மே-
- 4 ற்கு கசி து * க்கத்தை [உ] த்தான் குழி உ [யு அல் [கா] ற்பதும் வு வை ஹண்டு காமாயமத்தின் வடக்கு மிஅ க[ண்*]ணற்ற காவனார் எரிவாயெய் பொக வதியின் டெமிற்கு அ சதுக்கத்து உதான்-
- 5 குழி உராசலிம் வுகைவரஷணை காசி எ இமைந்தின் வடக்கு மிஅ எ ண் இறைற்றுக் காவலார் எரிவாயெய் பொர் கி வகியின் மெற்கு அ "சு அக்ககது உதரங் குழி உரசலி
- 6 ம் ஸ்ரீதெவிவாய்க்காலின் தெற்கு லிசுங் க[ண்*]ணுற்றுப் பல்லவகாச[ணிவுதியின் கிழக்கு சு ஞ் சதக்கத்த ச தரங் குழி நாம் வு-வறு ஹண்ற காராமத்[கி]ன் வடக்கு மிஎ-க் கண் இறைய மாறபி இருவஇயன் இழ-

7 க்கு கூம் சதுக்கத்தும் லி ஞ் சதுக்கத் துமாக இரண்டாத° உாசலி ம்°

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 6th year of (the reign of) Parthivêndradhipativarman who took the head of the Pandya (king), (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the assembly of Uttarameru-chaturvedimangalam, 'a village) in its (own) subdivision in Kaliyar-kôttam. The following are the lands

¹ No. 20 of 1898.

The " sign in & is added separately.

^{*} The form of @ almost resembles that of s.

[·] Read விழுவியாய்.

^{*} Read en al.

[·] Read # @\$&\$ \$.

¹ Read au Bulion.

Read இரண்டாந்தாம் குழி.

The inscription stops in the middle of line 7. The following two lines of writing in the same character are found a little below. It is doubtful if these are in any way connected with the main inscription :-

¹ வு-வருஜன் நாராசத்தின் வடக்கு உயிட கண்ணற்ற பல்லவராகணவதியின் கிழக்கு சு ச த க்கத்த இசண்டாக்தசன் குழி சாஅய் பதம் ஆக இவெழு பாடகமும்

² இவன் பக்கல் உ-ஒலு-காமாரங் கொண்டு இல-ஒமி சுட்டி இடைறியும் பெச்சொறும் வெட்டியும் அமிஞ்*ிசியும் மணராதித்தவல் காட்டபெருதொமாக பணி] [த்*]த மிரைகெகெவ செட்ப் அரு குடு ந்^{*} தொழுத்தாமெருச்ச தகெட்- திமக்கவ த்^{*} அ வுணெயாம் இத குறியுளிருந்த பெரும[க்*]கள் பணி[க்*]க எழுதிகெ[ன்*] 8ய வழன் சிவடி ரவற் வரவுவிரயனேன்[]*]

which Sandran Eluntiruvan alias Nulamba Mäyilatti of Ranavîrap-pådi, (a hamlet) of Känchîpuram acquired for śrtbalibhôga out of the lands lying waste (கிழுகியாய் இடன்க கிலம்) in our village and gave as śrtbalibhôga to the god (perumânadigal) of Tiruvunnatr:—

(L. 3.) 240 kuli of second rate (land) of the first sadukkam (situated) to the west of (the path called) Paramês vara-vadi in the fourteenth kannâru, north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nârâsam; 240 kuli of second rate (land) of the eighth sadukkam, west of the path which went straight to the (tank) Kâvanûr-êri in the eighteenth kannâru, north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nârâsam¹; 300 kuli of fourth rate (land) of the sixth sadukkam east of (the path called) Pallavanârana-vadi in the sixteenth kannâru, south of the channel Śrîdêvi-vâykkâl; and 240 kuli of second rate (land) of the ninth and tenth sadukkam, east of (the path called) Mârapidugu-vadi in the seventeenth kannâru, north of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nârâsam.

(Li. 1 and 2 of note.) 480 kuli of second rate (land) in the sixth square (situated) to the east of (the path called) Pallavanâranavadi in the twenty-second kannâru, west of (the lane called) Subrahmanya-nârâśam. In all, these (are) seven pâdagam (of land). We (the members) of the assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam having received pârvâchâram from this person, declared that no tax, echchêru, vețti and amanți shall be shown (in the account books) by us against these lands as long as the moon and the sun (exist) and had (this) engraved on stone. I, the arbitrator, Śivadâsan Brahma-priyan, wrote (this) under orders of the great men, being myself in the assembly.

No. 183 .- ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE SAME TEMPLE.

In the 7th year of (the reign of) king Parthive[ndradhipativarman] who took the head of the Pandya (king), the assembly of [Uttarameru-cha]tur-vedimangalam declared some lands of the temple of Kurukshetra at that village tax-free, on receiving purvacha am from a certain Ammatti Sirrambalavan of Perumpattanam in Pattana-nadu. The temple of Kurukshetra has been already referred to in No. 160 above.

TEXT.

1	[வூஷ் மூர்] [*] பாண்டியனேய்த் தவேய்கொண்ட கொவாதி-ட்டெய]
2	
3	
4	க(ன்)ளூர் ³ ஸ்ரீ முறா ுக்கு கரத்து பெருமான டிகளுக்கு காற்
	வெடும் பட்டனராட்டு பெரும்பட்டனத்த இ
6	யான அம்மாட்டி சிற்றம்பலவக் பக்கல் பூலு-கோரங் கொண்டு
7	இதையிழிச்சி குடுத்த வேமாவது வயிசமெகவதியின்
8	வடக்கு பன்னிசண்டாக் கண்ணுற்ற [உ]த்தசமெருவதியின் மெற்க்கு*

¹ This item of 240 kuls with the description of its situation is again repeated. The purpose of the repetition is not apparent.

^{*} No. 79 of 1898.

Bead and

[.] The record stops here.

No. 184.—ON THE WEST WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE JALANATHESVARA TEMPLE AT TAKKOLAM.

This record registers a gift of sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvûral-Âlvâr by a certain Kumaradi-nangai in the 7th year of king Parthivêndrâdhipativarman.

TEXT.

1 வுஷி ஸ்ரீ[||*]
2 கொப்பா[ர்*]த்திவெ3 கிராதிபதிபன்ம[ர்*]க்கு
4 யாண்டு *சமூரவதை தக்5 கொலத்துத் கிருலூறல் தெ6 வளுர் மகள் ககிரிக[வ்]கை மக7 ன் குமாடிகள்கை திருலூறல் ஆ8 ழ்வார்க்கு வைத்த கொ[க]ரவின9 டு ஒன்றினுகு வைத்த சாவா மூ10 வாப் பெராடு தொண்ணூற்று அக்கை-

11 ஃதுற்ற கீசதமுழகு கெய்யை12 [ண்ணோயட்*]டட்*]கடம மன்குடி13 குதுறமெ []]
14 இயது[த*] எக்ஷி15 ப்பார் ஸ்ரீ16 பாதம் த17 ஃமெ[ஸ]18 ன[]*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 7th year (of the reign) of king Parthivendradhipativarman, Kumaradi-nangai, daughter of Nandiri-nangai, daughter of Dêvanar of Tiruvûral, (a suburb) of Takkôlam, gave ninety-six sheep which would neither die nor grow old, to the god (âlvâr) of Tiruvûral for a perpetual lamp. Paiyan Tiruvûral was the shepherd who took charge (of these ninety-six sheep) and agreed to supply daily one ulakku of liquid ghee (@sii@usix dess). The sacred feet of those who protect this charity shall be on (my) head.

No. 185.—ON THE NORTH BASE OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE VARAHA-PERUMAL TEMPLE AT TIRUVADANDAL.

This inscription registers a gift of 93 sheep for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Varâhadêvaat Tiruvidavandai by a native of Talaisayanapuram alias Taiyyûr, in the 8th year of king Pârthivêndrâdivarman.

¹ No. 4 of 1897.

[&]quot; The length of er is denoted by a kal affixed to the short er.

[·] Read கையுற்ற.

No. 265 of 1910

TEXT.

- 1 வூலி ஸ்ரீ [] *] கொப்பா ர் *] த் இவெது ரகிபதர்க்கு யாண்டு எட்டாவது ஆமுர்க்கொட்-டக்கப் படுவூர்காட்டுத் தெவதான விருவிடவ [க்*] வ தி பரி வசாமடிவற்க்கு இக்-கொட்டத்த தக்குற்ற தமேசயனப்புறமாகிய தைய்யூர் ஆகிகிழாகென் கம்பக் மஞ்-சகான உகவாரிப்பெரையக் சன_ா தித்தவற் கிறக்க வைய்க்க கிருக நூவினக்கு ஒக்கி-இது கட்ட ஆக சாவா முவாப் பொடு தொ-
- 2 ண்ணூற்றமுன்ற இவ்வாடு தொண்ணூற்றமுக்ற தி கைக்கொண்டு கிசதம் உழக்கு கெய் அட்டக்க[ட]வெகானென் திருவிடவடை இருக்கும் மன்றுடி விளக்கன் கட. காடகெக் இத்திருகளாவினக்குக்கமேக்கணேயர் இத்திருகளாவினக்குக்கடைக்கண்டு செதுத்துவிக்கக்கட்டுவாம் இருவிடவகை வடுமெயொம் இத்த[த](ர்)த்தக்கு கடிற்-உஞ் செய்தார் கங்கையிடை கு-
- 3 மரியிடை எழுதுற்றுக்காதமும் செய்தார் செய்த பாவத்தில் படுவொமாகொம் இத்தம் ரக்ஷிப்பார் ஸ்ரீபாதம் எக் தவேமேலன |||—

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 8th year of (the reign of) king Parthivendradivarman, I, Anikilan of Talaisayanappuram alias Taiyur (situated) in this (i.e., Am ar-)k & t tam and in its (own) subdivision, gave ninety-three sheep which neither die nor grow old for one sacred perpetual lamp set up by Namban Manjan alias Ugavaripperaiyan to (last) as long as the moon and the sun, in (the temple of) the glorious Varâhadêva at Tiruvidavandai (which was) a dêvadâna (village) in Paduvar-nadu (a subdivision) of Amar-kottam. I, Vilakkan Kadanadan, a shepherd (mangadi) living in Tiruvidavandai, having received these ninety-three sheep, bind myself to measure out daily (one) ulakku of ghee. We (the members) of the assembly of Tiruvidavandai shall have this sacred perpetual lamp supervised by Kadunganaiyan and shall see that it is maintained. Whose (of us) acts against this charity shall incur the sins committed by rinners (living) in the seven hundred kadam (of land) between Ganga (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin). The sacred feet of those who protect this charity (shall) be on my head.

No. 186 .- ON THE SAME BASE.

Two residents of Talaisayanapuram alias Taiyûr made a present of fifteen kalangu of gold to the image of Manavalapperumal which they had caused to be cast, for the temple of Varahasvamin at Tiruvidavandai (the modern Tiruvadandai). The assembly of the village received the money in the 8th year of king Rajamarayar and agreed to pay an annual interest of 56 kadi of paddy on that amount.

Rajamarayar who took the head of Vira-Pandya could be no other than. Parthivendravarman. No. 152 above, from Uttaramall tr, calls the same king Partma-Maharaja who took the head of Vîra-Pandya.

- 1`வுஸ் ஸ்ரீ [] விசபாண்டியகைத் தவேகொண்ட கொவிசாலுமாசாயர்க்கு யாண்டு எட்டாவக ஆமுர்க்கொட்டத்தப் படுலூர்காட்டுத் தெவதாக விரு-
- 2 கீடவக்கை வடுவெயோமும் ஊசொழும் கையபெழுத்து [] தலேசயகப்புறமாகிய தைய்-பூர் வைய்யொடுகி முராக் வைகுகடிகளும் இவக் கிம் பி தாழி எருமாதம்

Read aum ras.

^{*} The letter @ is engraved below the line.

^{*} Discourage is repeated by mistake.

^{*} No.1264 of 1910.

- 3 இவ்விருவரும் இருவிடவக்கை 1 நிவார உறு [ாஜி களுக்கு அட்டுகித்த இருமெகி மணவா-[ன*]ப்பெருமாளுக்கு இவ்விருவருவ் குடித்த பொக் [க இப்]பொக்(ப்) ப[இ*] கோ] கக-
- 4 ழஞ்சம் (இப்பொன்) கொண்டு கடவெ[ாம்] இப்பொக்ணுக்குப் பலிசை அட்ட இதற்க்கு சன்சாதித்தவற கிசுதி அஞ்ஞாழிப்படிக்கு அட்ட ஆண்டுதொகும் அளக்க-
- 5 க்க[ட]வ செல்து ஐம்பத்ததுகாடி கு[ட்டை] கெல்தும் பங்குகி சித்திரையுமகப்பட ஈர-மும் பதரும் கிக்கி தும்வாக்கி எண்ணுமிக்காலா[ஸ்*] அட்டுவொ(ம்)மா-
- 6 கொம் [அ]ட்டாத ஆண்டுதொகும் ஐம்பத்ததுகாடி குட்டைகெல்தும் கைக்கொண்டு அள-னு குடுக்கக்கடலொமாகொம் இதற்றிறம்பில் க[து வகமுதலாக-
- 7 த் தாக்வெண்டு கொவு[க்]கு வீ[ச]கி [அ]ரைக்கால் பொக் மக்றப்பெறுவதாகவும் இக்-தண்டப்பட்டும் இக்கென்று வழுவாமெ அளனு கு(ப)பெறதா-
- 8 *கலும் இதற்க்கஹிதஞ் சொன்ளூர் கெங்கையிடைக் குமரியிடைச் செய்தார் செய்த பாவங் கொள்வார் கொள்ளவும் இத்த^கம் மக்ஷி-
- 9 ப்பார ஸ்ரீபாதம் எக் தவேமெலகவாக இப்பரிசு ஒட்டிக்குடுத்தொம் முற்சொல்லப்பட்ட இருவிடவக்கை வகையொழும் ஊசொழும் ஆக இசண்டு இறத்தொம்[[*]

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 8th year (of the reign) of king Rajama-rayar who took the head of Vîra-Pandya, (this is) the writing of us (the members) of the assembly and the residents of Tiruvidavandai, a dévadâna in Paduvûr-nadu, (a subdivision) of Âmûr-kôṭṭam.
- (L. 2.) The two (individuals) Vaiyyôdu-kilân Vaikundadigal and his younger brother Tâli Erumân of Talaisayanapuram alias Taiyyûr gave of gold, to the image of Manavâlapperumâl which both of them had caused to be cast for (the temple of) the glorious Varâhas vâmin at Tiruvida van dai. We (the assembly and the residents) have received this fifteen kalanju of gold; and in payment of interest on this gold, we agree to measure out by the eight-nâli measure (kâl) in the months of Panguni and Sittirai, fifty-six kâdi of well-winnowed kuttai-paddy free from moisture and chaff, in accordance (with the stipulation) that this (quantity) of paddy is to be measured every year as long as the moon and the sun (last), at (the rate of) five nâli every day. For each year of default we admit (the default?) and agree to measure out the fifty-six kâdi of kuttai-paddy (of that year) (on some future occasion).
- (L. 7.) If this be violated (we) agree to pay as fine one-eighth pon daily, to the king demanding it, for being credited to the court of justice. (Even) after paying the fine this paddy shall be measured out without failure. Those who raise (any) objection to this shall incur' the sins committed by the sinners between Gangâ and Kumari. May the sacred feet of those who protect this charity rest on my head. We, the two divisions (viz.,) the assembly (sabhaiyôm) and the residents (ûrôm) of Tiruvidavandai mentioned above, gave this grant with our united consent.

No. 187 .- ON A STONE AT ANAIKKATTATTUR.5

In the 9th year of king Parthivên dravarman, the residents (ûrôm) of Anai-Akkaraippûdûr made tax-free certain lands which had been already dedicated

¹ Read aurament. .

Read sequi.

The use of the verb attawitta may imply that he image of Manavalapperumal given to the temple was a metallic one.

^{*} The word Garerant in the text is unnecessary.

[→] No. 288 of 1895.

to the frikoyil of Adityadêva in that village, which was owned by Vaikhanasan Kalinikki-bhatta.

We have here the residents $(\hat{u}r\delta m)$ taking the place of sabhaiy δm of other inscriptions. A technical distinction was perhaps made between these two bodies.

TEXT.

- 1 வகி ஸ்ரீ [|*] [கொப்பா[க்*]க்கெ[னர]பதற்க்கியாண்டு கூ பதாவத [அணே]அக-[சை]ப்பூதாரு(ர்)[செ]ர[ம்] எ[ம்*]-
- 2 மூர் [ன]வகா[ன]ஸன் கலிகீ[ஃப]ட்ட[னு]டைய சூகி,கதெவற்க்கு[ச் செறு]ப்பொச[ன்] எழு[வ*]-
- 3 அம் தம்பிம[ாகு]ம் [சின்றிமாவ[அது]ம் *கவ-கூடையாறஞ் செய்த கிலம் புழிதிகால் [சிகட்டு][ர்*]
- 4 க[த்*]தத்தில்த் தடி காலம் கி[ண] அம் [உண்]ணிவடெமிரழியின்] வி இவ்வாகி கதெவ ற்க்கு சதராதிதிவு *]-
- 5 ற் கவ-ஹேவெ ம[ம்] இ[ணி உஇ[ழி]ச்சிக் குடுத்தொம் [இத்]டுதிவர்க்கு [ஊசெ] சம் எம்[மு]ர் [விளவு]பட்டி[வில்]
- 6 (த்)தெ[வ]குட்[ைடயும் உணக்க[ற்]ப்பிடியும் இ ஸ்ரீ[தொகினின் டெற]ற்[கி]ல் [மணே]-யும் இத்[தெவ-
- 7 ந்க்கு கவ-கெடுமாக இடுத்]தொ[ம்] இ[த்]தெவரை கவ-டுகோ]யுடை[ய] கலிகிடி-

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 9th year (of the reign) of king Parthivêndra-varman, we the residents (ûrôm) of Anai-Akkaraippûdûr made tax-free the four tadi of land and the well without excluding (any) in-lying land (and) gave (as) archchanâ-bhôga to this Âdityadêva, as long as the moon and the sun (exist), in the village-site (nattam) of Pulidikkâlnettûr which had been (already) given as archchanâbhôga to (the temple of) Âdityadêva of (i.e., worshipped by) Vaikhânasan Kalinîkki-bhatta of our village, by Śêruppôśan Eluvan, (his) brothers and (his) junior uncle. We gave (further) as archchanâbhôga to this god (the fields) Dêvakuttai and Unangarppidi in the cultivable land of our village and a house south of this sacred temple (śrikôyil). (To) Kalinîkki-bhatta who worships this god.

No. 188,—ON A SLAB SET UP IN THE TIRUVALISVARA TEMPLE AT KATTUR.4

This inscription is dated in the 9th year of Parthivandradhipativarman and records a gift of land as tannippatti by the residents of Kattur to the ambalam constructed by Pattaiyanar, the chief superintendent of the order of perundaram.

¹ See Madras Epigraphical Report for 1913, page 98.

^{*} The letter which has been transcribed roha looks in the original like #cha.

^{*} The inscription stops here.

^{*} No. 252 of 1912.

^{&#}x27;It is not clear what tannippatti means in the inscription. Literally it signifies "land (given) for water" (i.e., maintenance of tanks, channels, etc., for irrigation purposes). But there is no mention of any gift of land for temple use, for which the present grant was a tannippatti. The word ambalam can also be explained as a hall wherein the general business of the village was transacted: tannippatti, in this case, would mean a gift made for the maintenance of a water-shed.

^{*} For the meaning of perundaram, see South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, page 223, note 1.

TEXT.

1 வளி ஸ்ரீ [||*] கொப்பா[ர்*]கிவெ2 நோகி(அகி)படிவத[ர்க்கு] யாண்3 இன்படிரவத பையூர்கொட்ட[த்*]துக்கா4 ட்டூர் ஊரொம் பெருநா[த்*]த்து மெகாயக[ம்*]
5 செய்கின்ற பட்டையஞர் இவ்வூர் அம்[ப]6 வம் எடுத்தத் தண்ணிப்பட்டி ஆக
யரங்க7 ன் [விற்]தக்குடுத்த கிலம் அமணம்பொக(ம்)மா-

8 க பாலெரிக்கழுவனில் மெ[ஃ]த்தடி இரண்-9 மொ[க] எழு மாவும் கிழைனரி எரிப்-பட்டியில் [வ]-10 டக்கில் கழுவல் கான்கு மா அஞ்ஞா-ற்ற [அஞ்]-11 பதிகால் கிலம் அரையெ ஒரு மா[|*] இது பிறக்கொ-12 ன் கெக்[ன]கஇடைக் குமரிஇடை எழுனூற்ற[க்*] காத]-13 [ம் செ]ய்த பாவம் [கொள்]வான் இ த்தன்ம[ம்*] எக்ஃப்-14 [பான்] ஸ்ரீவாதம் தஃமெலின் [|*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 9th year of (the reign of) king Parthivên drâdhipativarman, Pattaiyanâr, the chief superintendent of perundaram, having constructed the temple (ambalam) of this village, we the residents of the village (\$arôm\$) of Kâttūr in Paiyūr-kôttam sold and gave as tannippatti seven mã of land comprised of two tadi in the western (portion) of (the field called) Amanambôgam alias l'âlêrikkaluval, which with four mã and five hundred and fifty of kaluval (land situated) to the north of the érippatti of (the tank called) Kîlai-êri, (forms) one half and one mã of land? He who destroys this (charity) shall incur the sins committed in the seven hundred kâdam (of land lying) between Gangâ (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin.) The sacred feet of him who protects this charity shall be on (my) head.

No. 189.—ON A STONE BUILT INTO THE WEST WALL OF THE ULLANGAIKULUNDA-NAYANAR TEMPLE AT MADURAMANGALAM.

It is recorded in this inscription that in the 9th year of king Parthivendra-dhipativarman, a certain Lôkamahârâya gave 90 sheep for a perpetual lamp to the temple of Lôkamahârâya-Tiruchchirrambalattâļvār at Maļa-laimangalam in Maņaiyir-kôṭṭam.

1 வூலி ஸ்ரீ [||*] கொ பார் நீவெ2 [து]ரகிபதியக்கற்கு யாண்டு
3 க் தாவ த ்மண் பிற்கொட்ட4 த்த மழல்லமங்கலத்த ்டி5 தொகிரதமாபத் திருச்சிற்ற6 ம்பலத்தான் வார்க்கு ்டிவொகிரே7 தமாசாயர் வைத்த கொ[ர்]தானி8 எக்கொன் மிலுக்கு வைத்த ஆ-

- According to Winslow's Tamil and English Dictionary, the word to it means a compartment of a rice-field.
- * The total of 7 md + 4 md + 550 (kuli) is a little over † elli and 1 md. The omission of 550 (kuli) in the calculation cannot be explained. It is possible that **signification** is not meant to be included in the calculation but indicates some local standard of measurement.
 - ⁹ No. 320 of 1909.
- * A certain Lôkamahârâya with the title Perundaram figures as one of the officers of Bâjarâja I, (South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, page 487).
 - * Head to Seer.
 - · Read Georaspor.

The word saw is here apparently used for ghee. This is perhaps due to the fact that oil is the chief ingredient with which people burn their lamps; compare new same = liquid ghee on page 357 above, footnote 2.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 9th year of (the reign of) king Parthivandradhi-pativarman, 90 sheep which neither die nor grow old were given by Lôkamaha-râyar for a perpetual lamp, to (the temple of) Lôkamaharâyat-Tiruchchir-rambalattâlvar at Malalaimangalam in Manaiyir-kôṭṭam. Having received these sheep, the shepherds of this village Moṭṭai Angâḍi and Nambi, the son of Ilamaiman Siraiyaḍikki, shall pour out the ghee (required) for this lamp.

No. 190.-ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE JALANATHESVARA TEMPLE AT TAKKOLAM. 1

This record belongs to the 10th year of Parthivandradhi[pati]varman and registers a gift of 92 kalunju of gold for providing paddy for sacred offerings to the image of Kaligai-vitanka in the temple of Tiruvaraldêva, by the donor mentioned in No. 184 above. The gold was received by the assembly of Rajamarttandachaturvedimangalam, a hamlet of Tiruvaralpuram (i.e., Takkô-lam) in Manaiyir-kôttam and fetched an interest of 92 kâdi of paddy per year.

TEXT.

- 1 anarour [|*] 2 கொப்பார்* க்கி-3 வெதராலிப[படி® தற்கு யா-4 ண்டு பத்தாவது மணேயிற்கொட்ட-5 [த் * அ இருவூறல்புறத்த தன்க. (p) po 0 00 -6 தமார் தொண்டசதுடு-7 வு-தெமங்கவத்த வ-8 ஹெயொம் திருவூறல் 9 தெவனர் மகள் கவி-10 [ரி]க்கை மகள் குமரடிகக்டெக] 11 "படுல் பாங்கள் கொண்டு கட்டில் QUITAIT W-12 8-கட்டனே எடர்புசம் இதாண்-ஹாற்றிரு-13 கழஞ்ச இப்பொன் தொண்ணூற்றிரு-இடுமரடிகள்கை 14 5566 風雨與如如 Goal it -இசண்சிங்களிசர் பள்ளிகட்டில் LD ROOT L_-15 பத்தன்னேழுகருளுவித்த கவிகை-@L. 8 5 -17 [ர்] இ அடிராதித்தவரை இருவமுர்களு 圖(四)-18 ஆறவ்டிவர்டு காங்கள் கடவ இருச் QFGTB-
- 19 டை கெல்லளடும் பஞ்சவாரம் அன-20 மாக் கால் கவராமொழியால் கொ ext expr -21 ந்து இரு காடி கெல்து திருவூறல் செ wir & 22 இருச்சென்னடை அளடும் முன் ம 23 கூருக இருச்செ∫ன் ் எடையொடெ-ற்றி இக்கெல் தொட 24 ண்ணூற்றிரு காடியூம் ஆண்டுவகை முட்டாமை 25 எ வகளூரிலே வகராகிகவற் அனப்-பொமாகொம் ராஜமா ர்* த்தா-ண்டம் அவெ-ிகம்-26 க்கலத்த வடுமெயெரம் இப்படி பொன் குடுத்த. 27 கவிகையிடங்கர்டு திருவமூர் அஇரண்-28 சு இத்தொண்ணூற்றிரு காடி கெல் கவசாமொழி-29 யால்லள ப்*ிபதாக வைத்தென் கக்-AHED. 30 கை மகள் குமசடிகங்கையென் இக்-யத்-மிர கரிப்பார் மரி 31 பாடிம் என் தவேமெவின் [[]*]

No. 13 of 1897.

Bead பக்கல்.

Read sraujo.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 10th year (of the reign) of king Parthivendrådhivarman, we (the members) of the assembly of Rajamarttandachaturvedimangalam, (a village) in its (own) subdivision in Tiruveralpuram of Manaivir-kôttam, have received from Kumaradi-Nangai, daughter of Nandiri-Nangai, who is the daughter of Dêvanar of Tiruvural, i ninety-two kalaniu of gold weighed by the standard weight (dharmakattalai-edarpuram)2. For these ninety-two kalanju of gold we (the members) of the assembly of Rajamarttandachaturvêdimangalam agreed to measure every year without failure, in our village, as long as the moon and the sun (last), ninety-two kâdi of paddy (measured) by the marakkâl (called) kavaramoli by which the paddy for the sacred daily expenses (是两字@字部四四上) and the (paddy of) panchavaram due from us to Tiruvaral-deva, are measured, adding it to the sacred (paddy) for current daily expenses and (dividing it) into three parts 3 in the manner in which (paddy) for the current sacred daily expenses of Tiruv@ral-deva is done, for sacred offerings as long as the moon and the sun (last), to (the image of) Kaligai-Vitankar set up in the sleeping hall (called) Ranasingavirar within (the temple of) Tiruvaral-deva, by this Kumaradi-Nangai.

(L. 26.) I, Kumaradi-Nangai, daughter of Nandiri-Nangai, endowed gold in this manner, stipulating that these ninety-two kadi of paddy be measured by (the measure called) kavaramoli for (providing) two sacred offerings to Kaligai-Vitankar. The sacred feet of those who protect this charity (shall) be on my head.

No. 191.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE SELLIYAMMAN TEMPLE AT VELICHCHERI.

This document records that the assembly of Velicheheri exempted taxes on a land granted for the sacred daily offering to the Saptamâtris of this village, by a native of [Ma]la-nâdu in Śôla-nâdu. The worship of the Seven Mothers and the designation of the priests who called themselves Mâtriśivas deserve special attention.

TEXT.

- 1 வஷ் ஸ்ரீ []*] கொப்பாடூ-வேதாயிபதிவடு "ற்கு யாண்டு பத்தாவத புகியூ-
- 2 ச்கொட்டத்த வெளிச்செ[ரி] வோவலெயொம் எம்முரி[வ்*] வவூரோகரக்களு-
- 3 க்குச் சொழகாட்டு [ம]ழகாட்டுத் திருவெட்பூர்த் திருவெட்(ப்)பூருடையான் தெவடி-
- 4 கள் குறந்தாவமு[ம்*] வீச்சற்படி வைத்த திருவமிர்கு ஒன்று இதனுக்கு இவ-
- 5 ன் விவேகொண்டு [ணிவத்த உூடு இவ்வூர்த் தென்] கழனிப் பூதிபாக்கன்-
- 6 செ. தி. தி. காவிணை[ம்*] [கி]லம்*] பிரி[ணி]ற்றக்கு மு இரண்டெற்றிக் குழி ஐஞ்-தூற்று-
- 7 முப்பத்தொன்றரையே [அ] ை] சக்[கா] ணியாதும் எப்பெர்ப்பட்ட இறையும்
- 8 ஒழியப்பணித்த இறை இழிச்சிக் குடுத்தொம் 8வாவடெலயொம்
- 9 இவ-ஒது காங்களெ கொண்டு சிசதம் ஒரு திருவமிர்து செய்விக்க[க்*]கடவொம் இஞிகொ-
- 10 கிஅடைய மா[து] மிவ[ேதிரம் கடைக்கூட்டி வெட்டு விச்சார் க[ா*] ளியபட்டர்[[|*]

It is possible also to interpret Tiruvural-Disandr as the god at Tiruvural, in which case 'his daughter' would mean a servant woman in the temple of Tiruvural-dêva.

Perhaps edarpuram here and in No. 180 above has to be explained as idaiydl; see page 357 above, footnote 1; cf. also dhanmakattalai-kal in South-Indian Interiptions, Vol. I, No. 146, text line 3.

^{*} Evidently the paddy in question was measured out in three different instalments as in the case of the tiruchchennadai-nel.

[.] No. 316 of 1911.

[.] See South-Indian Gods and Goddssess, page 190.

[·] Read Do srp pissub.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 10th year of (the reign of) king Parthivêndrâdhipativarman, we (the members) of the big assembly of Velichchêri in Puliyûr-kûtam (wrote this):—Tiruvetpûr-udaiyân Têvadigal of Tiruvetpûr in [Ma]la-nûdu, (a subdivision, of Śôla-nûdu provided for one sacred offering each day (to continue) as long as the moon to the Saptamâtris of our village. For this he purchased and gave two hundred kuhi of land which comprised four tadis (and was caded) Pûdipâkkanseruvu, a paddy field on the southern side of this village and (also) land (kuhi) (measuring) five hundred and thirty-one and a half and half kâni in (the field called) Irandêrri. We (the members) of the big assembly ordered the exemption of all taxes (on these lands) and made (them) tax-free. We the Mâtrisivas who own this sacred temple (śrikbil) shall ourselves take possession of these lauds and shall offer one sacred offering daily (to the goddesses). Kûliya-bhattar having effected this (transaction) had it engraved (on stone).

No. 192.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE RUINED VISHNU TEMPLE AT TIRUMALPURAM.

This inscription records a gift of 96 sheep for a lamp to the temple of the prosperous Govindapadi, made in the 10th year of Parthivandradivarman, who took the head of Vîra-Pandya.

TEXT.

- 1 ஸூஷி ஸ்ரீ[]*] விசபாணடியணேத் தவேப்கொண்ட [கொ]ப்பாத்திவெலி-
- 3 வாணராஜன் அளகமையன் தாமற்ககொட்ட ட்டு ஸ்ரிமோ வி-
- 4 பாடிகெவற்டு சக்நிர்கிற்றவரை தகாவிளக்கொன்றித்தி குடுத்த ஆடு தொ-
- 5 ண்ணாற்ற ஆற சாவா முவாப்பொடு இ[ய]தம் 'மூவலுவர் ஈடுக்கு(ய்)[||]—

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 10th year of (the reign of) king Parthivêndrâdivarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, I..., Nâgan Vânarâjan Alagamaiyan gave, as long as the moon and sun (last), ninety-six sheep which will neither die nor grow old, for one perpetual lamp to the prosperous god of Gôvindapâdi in ... (a subdivision) of Dâmar-kôṭṭam. This charity (shall be under the) protection of the Śrivaishnavas.

No. 193.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE VAIKUNTHA - PERUMAL TEMPLE AT UTTARAMALLUR.3

This document records that the village assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdi-mangalam or Uttaramallûr-chaturvêdimangalam freed from taxes certain lands given to an image, which Villavan-Mahâdêviyûr, queen of Pârthivên-drâdhipativarman, had set up in the temple of the god of Tiruvayôdhyai in this village. The members of the assembly received pûrvûchâram from the queen before they made the lands tax-free.

No. 327 of 1906.

The letter u is shaped like ev.

The double pa is written as a group, the first member of which, however, looks like a.

[·] Read மூனைவடிவர்.

³ No. 32 of 1898.

^{*} The first component of the name seems to denote the Chêra lineage of the queen.

¹ The term purcacharam, which occurs in several inscriptions from Uttaramallur, has not been satisfactorily explained.

- 1 வகி ஸ்ரி [*] கொ பார் *] த்திவேத்தோ திபதிவ [க் *] இர் *] ம்கு யாண்டு மிகன் காஉயிச கான்¹யூர்கொட்டத்த தக்கூற்ற உத்தாமெருசதவே இமங்கலத[ு] பெருங்குறி வைவெயொம் எங்களூர்த் இருவெயொலெடி பெருமாகடிகளுக்கு உடுடெயார் டிடி வி யார் வில்ல வன் சேடையியார் 3 நாம் எழுந்தருளுகித்த திருமெனிக்கும் "பட்-கொயிதுக்கும் "மீவவிக்கும் கலு-கொமொமத்துக்கும் வைத்த வ-ஒடி[[*] உத்தா-மெருவ கிபின் மேறக்கு முதற்க்கண்ணாறு வாவு வைதிவாக்காவின் வடக்கு
- 2 'காலா ' நிசா தக்கத்தம் அஞ்சான் சதக்கத்தம் அருஞ் சதக்கத்த ம் *ி ஆக நலேதாக் குழி ஆபிரத்த எழுதூற்ற அறபத வபிரமெகவ இயின் தெற்க்கு அமனிகாராயணவ தி-க்கு மெறக்கு இரண்டாவ் கண்ணற்ற அஞ்சா ஞ்*ி சத க்*ிகத்த தமேதரவ் குழி எழுதாற்ற காற்பத [வ]பிசமெக விகியின் தெற்க்கு காலான் கண்ணுற்ற அவகி-காரணவுகியின் பெறக்கு இரண்டா ஞ்*ி சுதக்கத்த தவேத்[ர*]வ் குழி கர்தூற்று இருபதம் ஆக குழி இசண்டாவிரத்த தொள்ளா-
- டெய்யார் வில்வவன்®ரஊடியாரிடை "வ-தெஜாரின் கொ-3 வீரத்து இருபதம் [ண்டு*] வகராதித்தவற்(க்கு) இறையிலியாகப் பணித்தொம் பெருங்குறி வடிமெ-யொம் இ¹⁰ மைத் தக்கு விசொதம் கின்¹¹ முசை [மு] (த்) ஒரிக்கொ¹² இருபத் ததைஞ் கழன்[ச பொ]ன் உண்டபடுவதாக[வு *] ம்] இதத்[மு *] ரக்ஷிப்பார் பஞிவாடிய ஒலி 13 இப் தெய்த வீல்வவன் 8 (ச) ஊர் செய்பார் இருமுடிமே வகவாகவும் இயத்த அக்கு 14 கய்தந்தென் மூர் மெக் கை க இடை
- 4 குமரி மீ ் டை செ தார் செத பாவம் படுக இப்பரிக இறையிழிச்சி 15 மூர செம்த குடு (க்[#]] தொம் ¹⁶உத்தாமெல் அச துவெ, இமங்கலத்து பெ(ா)ருங்குறி வசிமெயா-ம்*] மாவ வெயுள்ளிருக்க 8(ா) வாவ வெ 17 பணக்க எழு கிகென் 8யூவூக் [vol a e rans அய்யா பிர * த்திருதாற்று வி விர விர பணைக [மூ] —

(Line 1.) Hait! Prosperity! In the 11th year (and) the 324th day of (the reign of) king Parthivandradhipativarman, we (the members) of the big assembly of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in its (own) subdivision in Kâliyûr-kôttam (wrote thus). The (following) lands were given by Villavan-M a h â d ê v i y â r, the queen of the lord (i.e., the king), for the image and for the srikouil, which she had set up to the god (perumanadigal) of Tiruvayôdh yai in our village and for śribali and archanibhoga:—one thousand seven hundred and sixty kuli in all, of first rate (land) in the fourth, fifth and sixth sadukkam (situated) north of (the channel called)

The i sign in it is made with a loop to the right like the modern sign for long i. This remark applies to many similar cases in this inscription.

Read சத்தெட்திமங்கலத்து.

¹ Read Samm Qe esturi.

[·] Read wo Gerred.

^{*} Read pofenol.

[·] B is engraved below the line.

Read proves sa.

[·] Read San Tages.

[·] Read a Sar drensm.

¹⁰ Read w8-65 565.

[&]quot; The length of or is indicated by a separate symbol

u Head இருபத்தைங்க.

¹⁸ Read @ w8 -65.

[&]quot; Read manday flor mi.

[&]quot; Read vole r Ge G G .

[&]quot; Read உத்தசமல் அரச் சதுழையுக்கு.

[&]quot; Read weef & a.

Sarasvati-vâykkâl of the first kannâru to the west of (the path called) Uttara-mêru-vadi; seven hundred and forty kuļi of first rate (land) in the fifth śadukkam of the second kannâru (situated) to the west of (the path called) Amaninârâ yana-vadi south of (the path called) Vayiramèga-vadi; (and) four hundred and twenty kuļi of first rate (land) in the second śadukkam to the west of (the path called) Avaninârâ-yanavadi of the fourth kannâru (situated) to the south of (the path called) Vayira-mêgavadi.

(L. 2.) We, (the members) of the big assembly, having received pûrvâchâram from queen Villavan-Mahâdêviyâr ordered the total (extent) of (these) two thousand nine hundred and twenty kuli (of land) to be free from taxes as long as the moon and sun (last). The śraddhâmantas¹ themselves shall impose² a fine of twenty-five kalañju of gold on those who obstruct this charity. The dust of the sacred feet of those who protect this charity shall be on the glorious crown of Villavan-Mahâdêviyâr who founded this charity. Those who are opposed to this charity shall incur the sins of those who have committed (sins) between Gangâ and Kumari. We, (the members) of the big assembly of Uttaramallûr-chaturvêdimangalam having made (the lands) tax-free, had this donation engraved on stone. I, Śivadâsan Aiyâyirattirunûrruva-Brahmapriyan, the arbitrator, being (present) in the big assembly, wrote (this) at the command of the big assembly. Prosperity!

No. 194.—ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE SUNDARAVARADA - PERUMAL TEMPLE IN THE SAME VILLAGE.3

In this record we are informed that in the 12th year and the 326th day of the reign of Parthivêndrâdhipativar man certain lands were given by queen Tribhuvana-Mahâdêviyâr for sounding drums at the Sribali ceremony and at the waking up of the images from bed (palli-eluchchi) in the temple of Śrîveli-Vishnugriha which had been constructed by Kongaraiyar at Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam.

TEXT.4

1 வூஷி ஸ்ரீ []*] கொப்பாதி[-d*]வெகராயிவகிவதே ந்த யாண்டு மிடி ள் காடியிசு உத். தசமெரு ஆக்ஷெ - நிழுக்கலத்துக் கொங்ககையர் எடுப்பித்த ஸ்ரீவெனிவிலு - மருதாத்த பொருமாக -

2 டிகளுக்கு ஸ்ரீவலி கொட்டுவதற்கு தம்போட்டியார் திருமுவகவோடு வியார் இலுர்க்-குடிமக்கள் பக்கல் விலேக்கு கொண்டு வைத்த டூடுயாவன வுறையூண்டுவா[ய்*]-க்கா-

3 வின் தெற்க்கு இ க[ண்*]ணற்ற உத்தாமெருவகியின் மெற்கு முதல் சது[க்*]கத்த அளம் ப[த்*]தம் இங்கெ மிசண்டாஞ்சது[க்*]க[த்*]த ாஉம் பதம் இங்கெ மூன்-ருஞ்சத[க்*]க[த்*]த எளசும் பதம் இங்கே காவாஞ்சத[க்*]க[த்*]த

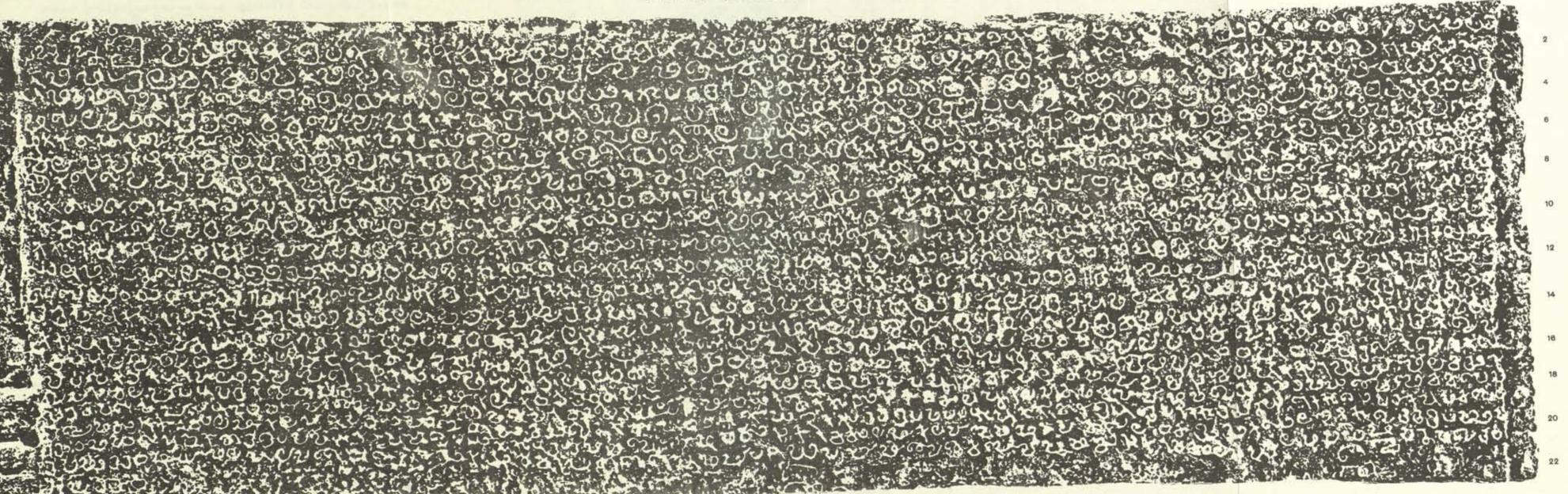
\$ உளசும் ப**தம் இக்கெ** சகண்ணற்ற முன்முஞ் சதக்கத்த சாடும்க இங்கெய் ச ச**தக்** கத்த எம்உம் ஆக உதசாகூமிடு குழிக்கும் உதாசோ-சதலிலு[-ஃ*]கிமங்கலத்த வேசுஸ்லெயோம்

: தண்டபடுவதாகவும் is incorrect, since the *iraddAdmantas* were to impose the fine on the obstructors and not to pay it themselves. Consequently the correct form would be தண்டமிடுவதாகவும்; see No. 194 below.

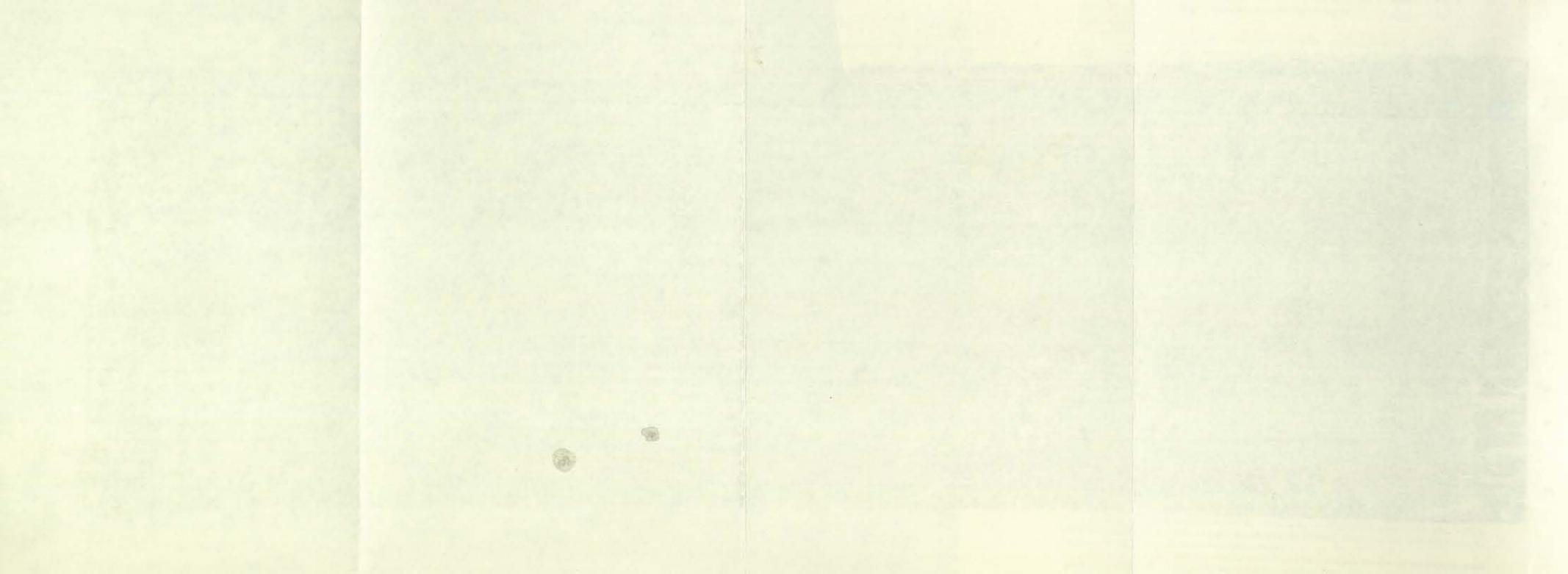
¹ The word Staddhemanter is translated by Dr. Hultzsch by 'thorough indifference'—(Sanskrit अद्वास्+ अन्तर-without attachment). I do not think this meaning was intended. Rather the term must mean quite the opposite, siz., those who take deep interest (in the temple).

No. 49 of 1898.

[.] In certain cases the pulli is marked in this inscription.



12



- 5 கம்தோட்டியார் திரலுவகவோடு உலியார் படிகல் 1வ-ஒலூஜாரு கொண்டு மாகுராதித்த-வல் இறைபிழிச்சி இறையிலியாகப் பணித்தொம் இல-ஞ-
- 6 இ ப கொண்டு ஸ்ரிவை மூன் அவதி[யு]ம் பள்ளியெழுச்சியும் கொட்டு-வதற்கு ஸ்ரிவலிப்புறமாக இறையிழிச்சி ஃஸ்ரிர-
- 7 ெலெ செ[ய்து] குடுக்கொம் இ ஐஃ[-ி*]க்கக்கு விரொயஞ் செய்தாரை மெய்வெற்-ஹாவகை இருப[த்*]தைஞ்கழஞ்சு பொன் மரஓாவோ செண்டமிடப்பெறுவா-சாகவும் இஷண்ட பட்டும் இஐஃ[-ி*]க்கு-
- 8 க்கு விரொயஞ் செயப்பெருதாசாகவும் கிரொயம் செய்வார் மென்[ை*]கமிடை குமரியி-டைச்செய்தார் செய்த பாவன் கொள்வாசாகவும் இடைஞி[க்*]கு எப்பெர்பட்ட இறையும் எச்சொ-
- 9 அம் வெட்டியு[ம்*] அமஞ்சியம் காட்ட[ப்*]பெருதாராகவும் இறையிழி[ச்]சி 'ஜாஷை-வெ செய்த குடித்தொடு உதாலோ-ச்சதுவே[-d*]கிமங்கலத்து கோவை-
- 10 ஹெயொம் இது வுணெயுளிரு நுட பணி[ப்*]ப எழுதிகென் இலுர் ஃயிவூக் சிவஉாவக் [அ]ப்*]யாயிர[த்*]கிருனாற்றுவன் அவிரயகென் ஸ்ரி||—

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 12th year and 326th day of (the reign of) king Parthivêndrâdhipativarman, queen, Tribhuvana-Mahâdêviyâr, purchased from the ryots of Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam and gave the following lands for sounding (drums) at the Sribali (ceremony) to the god (in the temple) of Sriveli-Vishnugriha which Kongaraiyar had constructed in this village:—

- (L. 2.) 810 (kuli) in the first sadukkam (situated) to the west of (the path called) Uttaramêru-vadi of the fifth kannâru to the south of (the channel called) Subrah-manya-vâykkâl; 120 (kuli) of the second sadukkam in the same place; 760 (kuli) in the third sadukkam in the same place; 240 (kuli) in the fourth sadukkam in the same place; 453 (kuli) in the third sadukkam of the 4th kannâru in the same place; and 112 (kuli) in the fourth sadukkam in the same place. For (these) 2,495 kuli in all, we (the members) of the big assembly of Uttaramêru-charu-charu-from queen Tribhuvana-Mahâdêviyâr, deducted the taxes as long the moon and the sun (last), and ordered (the lands) to be tax-free. In order to sound (drums) at the three sandhis of the day (i.e., morning, midday and evening) during the Sribali (ceremony) and at the waking up (of the image) from bed, out of (the income accruing from) these lands, we gave (these lands) as śribalipuram, freed from (the payment of) taxes and had (this edict) engraved on stone.
- (L. 7.) The **sraddhamantas* shall themselves impose a fine of twenty-five **kalanju* of gold on each person who obstructs this charity. (Even after) paying this fine, they shall not obstruct this charity. Those who obstruct shall incur the sins committed by sinners (living) between Gangâ (the Ganges) and Kumari (Cape Comorin). They (i.e., the members of the assembly) shall not show any kind of tax, echchôru, vetti and amanji against these lands. We (the members) of the big assembly of Uttaramêru-chatur-vêdimangalam, thus made (the lands) tax-free and had (the edict) engraved on stone. I, Sivadâsan Ayyâyirattirunûrguva Brahmapriyan, an arbitrator (madhyasthan) of this village, and one of the (members of the) assembly, wrote this at the command (of the assembly). Prosperity!

¹ Read வ-தெருக்கவார்.

Bead willer.

Bead நவகை இருபத்தைக்கழஞ்க.

[·] Read அமன் பெம்.

[·] Read wier.

No. 195 .- ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE SAME TEMPLE.

This inscription records that in the 13th year of king Parthivandradhipativarman, his queen Tribhuvana-Mahadaviyar gave 192 sheep for two perpetual lamps to be burnt in the shrine of Vellaimartti-Perumanadigal in the temple of Kongaraiyar at Uttaramaru-chaturvadimangalam. We know from the previous inscription that this Kongaraiyar built at Uttaramaru-chaturvadimangalam the Vishnutemple named Śriveli-Vishnugriha.

TEXT.

- 1 வூஷி ஸ்ரி [#]கொ வாழி-வெனாகிவகிவதற்கு யாண்டு மிக வது காலியூர்கொட்டத்த தன்கூற்கு உதாகொடிலுதைவெடிதமக்க [க*]த்த கொங்கரை-
- 2 ய[ர்*] ஸ்ரீகொகில் வெள்ளே மூ[ர்*] இபெருமான டிகளுக்கு பெருமான டிகள் கம்பி சாட்டி-யார் * திரலுன தேமா-
- 3 டிவியார வைத்த து நாவினக்கிரண்டுக்கும் பன்மைச்செரி வெள்ளாளரெய் வகராதித்த-வற்காத்து ராக்ஷிப்பாராக இவர்கள்-
- 4 வசம் விட்ட சாவாமூவாப்போடு தொண்ணாற்று அம் கடுவிலங்காடி "வறாவாசிகள் வசம் வனரா இத்தவ-
- 5 நகாத்து ஈக்கிப்பாசாக விட்ட சாவாமூவாப்பொடு தொண்ணூர்முறம் ஆக இவ்வி-சண்டு வினக்கிறைம் ஈக்கித்த
- 6 கிசதப்படி உரி(ய்) கெய் இவர்களெய் துநாவினக்கிற்கு முட்டாடை ஆட்டுவிப்பாசாகவும் இப்பரிசு கடைக்காட்சிய[ர]-
- 7 க கிட்டொம் இவ்விட்ட ஆடு கடைக்காணுவிடில் அன்றுழ் கொவுக்கு செவரடியாசெய் கீசதமஞ்[ச*]ாடிப்பெர்க்க உ*

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 13th year of (the reign of) king Parthivêndrâdhi. pativar man, the queen consort Tribhuvana-Mahâdêviyâr gave for two perpetual lamps to (the god) Vellaimûrti-Perumânadigalin the śrikôil of Kongaraiyar at Uttaramêru-chaturvêdimangalam, (a village) in its (own) subdivision in Kâliyûr-kôṭṭam, 56 sheep which neither die nor grow old placing them in charge of the cultivators (rellâlar) of the different quarters (ponmaichchêri) (of this rillage) on condition that they would themselves protect and maintain (the lamps) as long as the moon and the sun (endure). (She again gave) 96 sheep which neither die nor grow old in charge of the merchants of the middle bazzar (naduvilangādi) who also agreed to protect and maintain (the lamps) as long as the moon and the sun (endure). These same would (thus) protect the sheep (given on account) of these two lamps and cause to be measured out daily without fail one uri of ghee for (maintaining) the perpetual lamps. This gift was placed under the supervision (kadaikātchi) (of these two communities). If the sheep thus presented are not supervised, the temple servants (dēvaradiyār) themselves of one maājādi of gold daily to (i.e., on behalf of) the then-reigning king.

¹ No. 52 of 1898.

Read A TEC-DAVEST.

[&]quot; Read வ அரவாகி.

[.] The inscription stops here.

No. 196.—ON A SLAB BUILT INTO THE FLOOR OF THE MANDAPA IN FRONT OF THE LATAMADHYAMBA SHRINE IN THE MASILAMANISVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUMULLAIVAYIL.

The inscription states that in the 13th year of king Parthivêndrâdivarman, Singala Vîranaranan, a native of the Chôla country, made a gift of 90 sheep for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Mahâdêva (Siva) at Tirumullaivâyil, a dêvadâna village in Pular-kôṭṭam.

TEXT.

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1 வூலி ஸ்ரீ |||—
2 கொபார்த்திடுவென்-
3 திரிர*] திபன்மிர்* க்கு
4 யாண்டு [மிரா [பிரிமுற்கொ]-
5 ட்டத்த வென் கோ யூர்கா-
6 ட்டுத் [தெ]வதானமாகியித்] தி-
7 குழுல்[வே]வாயில் 8ஹிரி-
8 டிவர்க்கு க[க்*]தாகி-
9 எக்கொன் கிறுக்-
10 குச் சொழகாட்டு ஆ-
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11	[ஆ]ர்க்கூற்றத்த கினத்-
12	தார் விளத்தார்[பி] முவ-
13	ன் செங்களவி சகா சணன்
14	்குமான நகா[வ] மும் ஒரு
15	க ுதாவினக்கெரிப்பதற்-
16	கு வைத்த சாவா [மூவாப்]
17	[ெபார் தொண்ணாற உ-
18	த்திழ்*] எக்கிப்பா[ன்] மூபா-
	த[ம்] என் தவேமெவன[∥-]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 13th year of (the reign of) king Parthivêndrâdivarman, Śingala Vîranâranan of Vilattûr, the headman of Vilattûr in Âvûr-kûrram, (a subdivision) of Śôla-nâdu, deposited (to last) as long as the moon (exists) 90 sheep which neither die nor grow old (to provide) for one perpetual lamp to be burnt (in the temple of) the god Mahâdêva (Siva) at Tirumullaivâyil, a dêvadâna in Vellaiyûr-nâdu, (a subdivision of) Pular-kôṭṭam. The sacred feet of him that protects this gift shall rest on my head.

No. 197.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MANIKANTHESVARA TEMPLE AT TIRUMALPURAM.3

This record, which is dated in the 13th year of Parthivêndrâdivarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, registers a gift of twenty-five kalanju of gold marked and weighed by the standard weight (dharmakaṭṭalai-tulai-nirai) for burning two lamps in the temple of Siva at Tirumâlpêru. The assembly of Paṭṭâlam alias Elunûr-ruva-chaturvêdimangalam in Dâmar-nâdu accepted the gold and agreed to maintain the two lamps from the interest thereon. It is interesting to note that the lamps were the gift of Vijjavai-Mahâdêviyâr or Vajjavaiyâr who was related to Nandivarman Kâdupaṭṭigal, perhaps, as his queen. Nandivarman Kâdupaṭṭigal, perhaps, this queen. Nandivarman Kâdupaṭṭigal is clearly a Pallava name; but we cannot definitely identify the king nor fix his relationship to the ruling sovereign Pârthivêndrâdivarman.

TRXT.

1	வுவி பரி []*] [விரபாண்]- டியன் தவேகொண்ட
2	டியனே தவேகொண்ட
3	[இ]காப்பாற்த்திவே[கு]ரதிப-
4	த (ர் [*])க்கு யாண்டு மக ஆவத

⁵ தாமற்கொட்டத்த தாமற்க[ா]-6 ட்டு பட்டாலமாகிய எழுதா[ற்]-7 அவசது(டு)தெறு[ு]கிமங்கல-8 த்து வடுகெல்யொம் கை-

¹ No. 88 of 1904.

^{*} Read @ MAJ.

No. 266 of 1906.

9	பெழுத்து வல்லமனர் மக-	25 [ட்டா]மை அட்டுவொமாடுலம் பட்-
10	[ன]ார் வச்சவையார் பக்கல் (ய்)-	ட் வைம்[எ]-
	[ய]ரங்கள் கொண்டுகடவ பொன் யத-	26 கிய எழுதுற்றுவசதுவெ-ிதிமற்[க]-
	கட்டளே துளேகிறை இருபத்தை-	27 வத்த வணெயொம் இவ்[வெ]
	க்கழஞ்சு இப்பொன்னுக்கு டெபா]-	28 [ண்]ணே முட்டில் ததாவாக்க கிசதம்
	[வி]யூட்ட[ர]க இக்கொட்டத்த இரு- ம[ர]-	29 [அரை]க்கால் பொன் மன்அவதாக-
15	ல்பெற்று §(r)ஹாடிவற்கு இ-	30 . விக்கதா . வகி . கடில் கிசத-
	சண்டு கொக்காவினக்குக் கு	ဖ[ஞ்]န[ပံ]-
17	இட [டு]காமின் த தி[ரு]-	31 பொன் மன்[அவ]தாகவும் எண்[ணே- யெ]-
18 19	[ஓ]ன் அம் கலிப ந[காடு]பட்டி[கன்] 	32 [ரி]க்கத் திருவுண்ணழிகை யுடைய-
	Gent-	33 விசதம் இரண்டு சொற குடு[ப்*]ப-
	யார்[க்கிரக ஒன்றும் இவ்விரண்	\$TEQUO
	டு 'க்[ன]க்குறை ம்	34 இப்பரிசு ஓட்டி கிலாலெகை செத்து-
22	Calasiant Canal	35 டுத்தொம் பட்டாலமாகிய எழுதுற்றுவு-
23	[டொக்கும்]	36 சதர்வெதிமங்கவத்த வடுவெயொ-
24	் [டொக்கும்] ம்[மு]-	ώ[∥•]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 13th year of (the reign of) king Parthivendradivarman who took the head of Vira-Pandya, (this is) the writing of us, (the members) of the assembly of Pattalam alias Elunürruva-chaturvêdimangalam in Dâmar-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Dâmar-kôttam. We have received from Vajjavaiyar, daughter of Vallamanar, twenty-five kalanju of gold of the standard weight and mark (dharmakattalai-tulai-nirai) and for interest on this gold we [stand surety for] one of the two sacred lamps (in the temple) of Mahadeva (Siva) of Tirumalparu of this (same) kôttam one for (the merit of) Vijjavai-Mahadeviyar. . . . Nandipanma Kadupattifgal]. We (the members) of the assembly of Pattalam alias Elunarruva-chaturvedimangalam agree to supply without failure moon oil equal (in capacity) to for (burning) these two lamps. If (the supply of) this oil is stopped (we) agree to pay as fine (mangu) one-eighth pon daily, at the court of justice agree to pay as fine five pon daily and to give two meals daily to the persons in charge of the sacred inner enclosure, for burning the oil. We (the members) of the assembly of Pattalam alias Eluntruva-chaturvedimangalam had this gift engraved on stone with (our) full consent.

No. 198 .- ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE RUINED VISHNU TEMPLE AT THE SAME VILLAGE.

Mannan Kannan alias Kâmâmôga-Vâranappêraraiyan, an elephant mahout of king Parthivendradivarman, purchased in the 18th year of the king some land at Siggiyaggar from the temple of Govindapadi and assigned it for feeding a Brahmana in the matha which was evidently attached to that temple.

TEXT.

- 1 ஆஷ் ஸ்ரீ [||*] கொப்பா.ஜ்-வேகரா ப்ப நிர்*ிடு! யாண்டு மிக வது தாமற்-
- 2 க்கொட்டத்த வல்லகாட்டு ஸூஹெலி கபாடி கின்றருளிய பெருமானடி-
- 3 களுக்கு ஸ்ரீகாயு கம் செகின்ற (வ்)மெஷவஉரவாச் பக்கல் பெருமான் பிறகெ-
- 4 அம் ஆனேயாள் ம[ன்*]னன் கண்ணளுகிய காமாமொகவாரணப்பெரரை[ய[®]]ன் [ம]-
- 5 ணகில்க்கொட்டத்து மெல்ப்பளுகர்காட்டு சுற்றியாற்றார் சுகொகிகபாடி ஆள்[வா]-
- 6 ச் விலேப்கொண்டு உ[ை]டய வடவாயெத்த[த்*] இல் சுற்றியாற்றார் கொலாடு[®] இரண்டா-
- 7 ம் குழி(ப்) டெவர்பக்கல் விலகொண்டு சதராகி தவல் [ம]ட[க்] இலெ உதமாறு-
- 8 [ம்] கீசதமொரு வராஷணன்ப் ஊட்டுவதாக வத்தென் மன்னன் [கண்]ணனென் 風心意山
- 9 ்ஸிவலுவகிரும் இக்கம் ||-

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 13th year of (the reign of) king Parthivendradivarman, I, Mannan Kannan alias Kâmâmôga-Vâranappêraraiyan, an elephant mahout who rides behind the king (perumal), purchased from the god two thousand kuli (measured) by the rod of Sirriyarrur out of (the land) Vadavayêttam in Sirriyarrur in Melappalugur-nadu, (a subdivision) of Manayil-kottam, which the prosperous god (alvar) of Govindapadi had purchased, and gave (the land) for feeding daily one Brahmana with sumptuous meal in the matha as long as the moon and the sun (endure), to (i.e., under the care of) Vaishnavadasa who was managing the temple business (\$rîkârya) of the prosperous god (perumânadigal) that was pleased to stand at Govindapadi in Valla-nadu, (a subdivision) of Damar-kottam. This charity is placed under the protection of the srs-Vaishnavas.

XVI .- INSCRIPTIONS OF PARAKESARIVARMAN (ADITYA II. KARIKALA) WHO TOOK THE HEAD OF VIRA-PANDYA OR THE PANDYA (KING).

No. 199 .- ON A PILLAR IN THE INNER ENCLOSURE OF THE UJJIVA. NATHASVAMIN TEMPLE AT UYYAKONDAN-TIRUMALAL

This record of the 2nd year of king Parak & sarivarman who took the head of Vîra-Pândya, has to be attributed to Âditya (II.)-Karikâla, whose defeat of the Påndya king while he was yet a boy is mentioned in the Tiruvalangadu plates printed in the sequel. His father Sundarachola-Parantaka II. is already described as having driven a Pandya king into the forest. This must be the early Vîra-Pandya whose Vatteluttu inscriptions are found in the Tinnevelly district and in which he claims in his turn to have taken the head of the Chôla. Nandivarma-mangalam was evidently an earlier name of the modern Uyyakkondan Tirumalai and must have been so called after the Pallava king Nandivarman. The temple of Karkudi is mentioned in the hymns of the Dêvaram.

Double ps is written in a group.

Read Careuren. * Read முரிவைஷவாடுக்கு.

^{*} No. 472 of 1908.

[·] Read maja Gari.

⁴ See above, Vol. II, p. 375.

TEXT.

1	கிசபாண்டியன் த் தவேகொ-
	ண்ட கொப்பரகெசரிபதற்க்கு
3	யாண்டு உ ஆவது தெக்கரை
4	வரத்தெயம்! கதிபதமங்கவ-
	க்க திருக்கற்குடி வாலியூர
	ற்க்கு இருவ்கொளக்கொளு-
7	க புகழ்விப்சோகண்டக் அவ-

8 கிவவ்லக் சக்கிசா கித்தவல்

9 எரிய வைத்த இருகொக்தாவி10 எக்கு ஒன்றி துக்கு வைத்த சா11 வாமுவாப் பெசாடு தொண்12 ணூது [[#]தொண்ணூதுக் கொ13 ண்டு குவவுழக்கால் கிசதம்
14 உழக்கு கெ[ய்*] கொண்டு விளக்15 கெரிப்பொமா(க்)னெம் தெவ16 ர் கக்மிகளொ[ம்] இது பதாடு17 வேரோருடுக்கு ||-

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) In the 2nd year (of the reign) of king Parakésarivarman who took the head of Vîra-Pân dya, Irungôlakkôn alias Pugalvippiragandan Avanivallan gave ninety sheep which neither die nor grow old for burning one perpetual lamp, as long as the moon and the sun (last), to the god Paramés vara (Siva) of Tiruk-Karkudi in Nandipanmamangalam, a brahmadêya on the southern bank (of the Kâvêrî river).

(Ll. 12-16.) We, the servants of the god (devarkanmi), have received (these) ninety (sheep) and have agreed to burn the lamp with one ulakku of ghee every day, measured by the ulakku marked with the trident. This (gift) is (placed under) the protection of all Maheevaras.

No. 200.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE NAGESVARASVÂMIN TEMPLE AT KUMBAKONAM.

This record, which belongs to the 3rd year of the reign of king Parakésarivarman who took the head of the Pândya, registers a grant of land by purchase by the
chief Śirringanudaiyân Kôyilmayilai alias Parântaka Mûvêndavêlân for expounding the system of Prabhâkara. This teacher was the founder of
a new school of Mimâmsâ philosophy which was greatly popular for some time in the south.
The record under review is itself strong evidence of the popularity of the creed. A Telugu
book called Sakalârthasâgara makes Prabhâkara, one of the pupils of KumârilaBhaṭṭa. He was also widely known as Prabhâkara-guru and was the teacher of Śâlikanâtha. Consequently Prabhâkara's period must have been about the beginning of the
8th century A.D. See also Madras Epigraphical Report for 1912, page 65.

TEXT.

- 1 [ஸ்ஷீ] ஸ்ரீ [🖭 பாண்டியன்றகேகொண்ட கொப்பா-
- 2 [கெச]ரிவ8-ிற்க்கு யாண்டு க ஆவது வடகரைப்பாம்பூர்காட்டு
- 3 தெவதாகம் இருக்கேடமுக்கில் முபைறடைப்பெருமக்[க]-
- 4 கொம் இங்கணுட்டுச் சிற்றிங்கண் சிற்றிங்கணுடைடு-
- 5 யாக் கொயில்மயில்யாக பசாககமுலெகடு-
- 6 வளாதக்கு இன்கம்பர் காட்டு மெற்காவிரி 'காங்கள் உ[ஹ]-

Bead angen Ge my.

^{*} No. 233 of 1911.

^{*} Read குட மூக்கில்.

^{*} The length of mr is not marked by the usual kall but is added below as in the case of @ and .

- 7 டயாசிடை கடிகொக்க தினே 1 பெற்றடைய கிலம்
- 8 உய்ச வெகியிதும் வரமாகாடு வக்க[ாணி]ப்பார்க்கு வ]-
- 9 டி வுரதியாக இவ்வூரிலெ விற்றுக்குடுத்த [கிலம்] இரண்[டு]
- 10 இரண்டுமாவுக்கும் எவ்வே கிழ்பாற்[கெவ்]வே மா[வா]-
- 11 ஹொமமாக விற்கு[க்*]குடுத்த கிலத்து[க்*]கு மெற்கும் டெதி-
- 12 ன்பாற்கெல்லே மெற்காவிரி கிலத்தக்கு வ[ட]-
- 13 க்கும் மெவ்பாற்கெல்லே விற்றொங்கள் கி-
- 14 வத்துக்கு கிழக்கும் வடபாற்கெல்லே வீ[ற்*][ஹெ]-
- 15 ங்கள் கிலத்தக்கு டெதற்கு]ம் ஆக இவ்விசைத்த -
- 16 பருகான்கெல்லேயுன் அகப்ப[ட்*]ட கிலம் மு-
- 17 வபறடையாளிடை விவேகொண்டபளிசெ வகுரிரி-
- 18 தீதவத் வடிவு தீயாக வைச்சென் பசாத்கமு வேதி-
- 19 வெளானென் இத ஆபிரதிருவடியுமுடைய[ரர் ரு]-
- 20 இத்த |-உடிடு வாரண்டுகளை வெவா—

- (Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 3rd year (of the reign) of king Parakesarivarman who took the head of the Pandya (king), we the great men of the Mûlaparadai (assembly) of Tirukkudamûkkil, a dêvadâna of Vadagarai Pâmbûr-nâdu sold to Sirringanudaiyan Kôyilmayilai alias Parantaka-Mûvêndavêlan of Siggingan in Inganadu, two ma out of the twenty-four veli of land which we own as abhishekadakshina from the king, in the village of Merkaviri in Innambarnådu as a bhattavritti, for expounding Prabhâkaram.
- (L. 10.) (The following are) the boundaries (of this land). The eastern boundary is to the west of the land sold (by us) as sálábhôga. The southern boundary is to the north of the lands of Mêrkâviri. The western boundary is to the east of the lands of us, the vendors. The northern boundary is to the south of the lands of us, the vendors.
- (L. 15.) I, Parantaka Mûvêndavêlan, gave the land thus enclosed by the four big boundaries above specified on the same terms as those that obtained when (I) purchased (it) from the members of the Malaparadai as a bhattavritti so as to endure till the moon and the sun.
- (L. 19.) This is (placed) under the protection of the Almighty god Vishnu.4 This is the writing of Parantaka.

No. 201.-ON THE SAME WALL.

This record is dated in the 4th year of Parakesarivarman who took the bead of the Pandy a king. The donor was a woman-servant who was living in a quarter of Tanjavûr and was connected with queen Udaiyapirâttiyar Kilanadigal, mother of Ånaimerrunjinar. This name Anaimerrunjinar has been identified with prince Rajaditya, one of the brothers of Aditya-Karikala's grandfather Arinjaya (Madras Epigraphical Report for 1912, page 62).

Read & sal deser.

[&]quot; iiu is written as a group.

^{*} The word @ rew @ is repeated by mistake.

[்] ஆலிரந்தேறையுடையார் is evidently synonymous with வாறைவரவால் of the Purushasúkta.

⁴ No. 226 of 1911.

TEXT.

- 1 |-லுல் ஸ்ரீ [|*] பாண்டியக்றலேகொண்ட கொ[ப்]2 பசகெலரிவக்-்ற்கு யாண்டு ச ஆவது வடகரைப்3 பாம்பூர்காட்டுத்தெவதாகம் திருக்குடமுக்கில் திரு[க்]4 கிழ்க்கொட்டத்து வாலிழோர்க்கு கொக்தாவி5 னக்கினு[க்*] கு தஞ்சாவூர்கூற்றத்து தஞ்சாவூர் ஆகை-ெ
 6 மற்றுஞ்சிகார் தக்களாச்சி உடையபிராட்டி7 யார் கிழாகடிகள் கிழைவெனத்தப் பெண்8 டா[ட்*]டி தெவயக் புழலக்கதை அவகியிவாமணி வை[த்*]த கொ9 க்தாவி [ன][க்*]கு கிலேவின[க்*]கு க இகொக்தாவினக்கொண்றுக் கிசுதி உழ10 க்கு கெய்யால் வருராதிகு வத் எரிப்பதற்கு வைத்த ஆடு தொண்11 ணாறு தொண்ணூற்றிதும் இவ்வூர் மக்றுடி மக்றக் குணமாரி
 12 கொண்ட ஆடு சலிடு கா[ற்*]ப்ப[த்*]தஞ்சும் கொண்டு கிசதமாழாக்காக கிக்-
- 13 கள் முக்காழி முழா[க்*]கு கெயட்டுவதாகவும் இவ்வூர் மக்குடி அயலஞ்-14 சி மக்கக் கொண்ட ஆடு சம்டு காற்பத்தைஞ்சாலும் கிசுதி
- 15 ஆழாக்காக இங்கள் முக்காழி முழாக்காக இருவினக்கு கெய்யட்டுவாகாக இப்பரி\$

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year (of the reign) of king Parakésarivarman who took the head of the Pândya (king), Dêvayan Pulalakkan alias Avaniśikhâmani, a palace-woman (living) in (the quarter called) kilaivelam of Udaiyapirâţţiyâr Kilânadigal, the mother of Ânaimêrruñjinâr, at Tañjâvûr in Tañjâvûr-kûrram, gave one lamp-stand for a perpetual lamp to the god Paraméśvara (Śiva) of Tirukkîlkêţtam at Tirukkudamûkkil, a dêvadâna in Vadagarai-Pâmbûr-nâdu.

No. 202.—ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE MAHALINGASVAMIN TEMPLE AT TIRUVIDAIMARUDUR.4

The record is dated in the 4th year of the reign of Parakésarivarman who took the head of the Pâṇḍya king and provides for the dance called Āriyakkûttu by Kîrttimaraikkâḍan alias Tiruvêļai-araichchâkkai, in the temple of Tiruviḍaimarudil. The theatrical hall where the temple servants, the merchants and the king's officer Kôyilmayilai alias Parântaka Mûvêndavêļân met together to decide this question appears to suggest that the Āriyakkûttu dance must have been a regular dramatic performance in which dancing and singing were evidently given a prominent place. Sākkaikûttu which is referred to in some other inscriptions of the time of Râjêndra-Chôla was evidently another variety of a dramatic dance (see Madras Epigraphical Report for 1915, page 98, paragraph 27).

or is corrected from @.

[&]quot; in is expressed by a group.

The inscription stops here.
 No. 154 of 1895.

Ariyam and Tamil are mentioned as the two recognised varieties of dance, in the commentary of Adiyarkkunallar on text lines 12-25 of Chapter III of Silappadigaram (see Maha. V. Swaminatha Ayyar's edition, page 63). That these must have been also accompanied by music is inferred from a reference made to these very two terms in a Tanjore inscription of Rajaraja I. (South-Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, page 299, sections 428-492).

The king Parakêsarivarman who took the head of the Pândya king must evidently be Âditya (II.)—Karikâla, the son of Sundara-Chôla Parântaka II. The name Śirringan-Udaiyân Kôyilmayilai alias Parântaka Mûvêndavêlân appears in No. 200 above. Hi sname also occurs frequently in the records of Uttama-Chôla

Madhurântaka as Madhurântaka-Mûvêndavêlân.

TEXT

1 வூவி ஸ்ரீ [||*] பாண்டியன் தலேகொண்[ட] கொப்பாகெசரிபதற்க்கு யாண்டு ச ஆவத திருவிடைமருதில் ஸ்ரீ ே இஷான[த் *] தில் பெ-

2 ருமானடிகளுக்கு ஆரியக்கூத்தாட ஸ்ரீகா[ய-ிற]ம் ஆராய்கின்ற அதிகாரிகள் சிற்றிங்கண் உடையான் கொயில்மவிலே ஆன பரா-

3 க்தக மூவெக்தவௌசரும் இறைமூர் [வலெயியாரும் இருவிடைமருதில் ககசத்தாரும் தெவகதிகளும் காடகசாஃவ்பி(ல்)-

4 லெ இ[ரு]க்கு கித்திமறைக்காடன் ஆன திருவெளே அறைசாக்கை[க்*]கு கிவக்த[ம்*] செய்த குடுக்க என்று எவலால் இத்தெவர் தெ-

5 வதானம் விளங்கு[டி] கிலத்தில் படுகெச்செரிபத்த உள்பட [கி]லம் வெவியும் இவ்-வாண்டின் எதிராமாண்டு முதல் இக்-

6 கிலங்கொண்டு தைப்பூசத்திருகாளில் ஒரு கூத்தாடுவதாகவும் திருத்தும்¹ ஆடின பிற்றை காள் தடங்கி மூன்று கூத்தா-

7 டுவதாக[வு]ம் வைய்காகி திருவாதிரைபின் பிற்றை கான் குடங்கி முன்று கூத்தாடுவ-தாகவும் ஆக இந்த கூத்து எழு[மி]க்[கெ]மும்*ஆடுவதாகவும்

8 [ப]ண்டா[ர*]த்தெய் பதிறை கல கெல் கொற்று பெறுவதாகவும் இ[க்கெ]ல் [அழி]வில் அடைப்படி கெல்தும் கொற்றும் இரட்டி அவ்வாண்டையின்

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year of (the reign of) king Parakésarivarman who took the head of the Pândya (king), the officer (adhikâri) Śirringanudaiyân Kôyil Mayilai alias Parântaka Mûvêndavêlân, who supervises the temple affairs (śrikârya), the members of the assembly of Tiraimûr, the merchants (nagarattâr) and the temple servants (dêvakanmi) of Tiruvidaimarudil, having assembled in the theatre-hall (nâṭaka-śâlai), ordered that provision may be made for performing the (dance known as) Âriyakkûttu in the presence of the lord of the sacred Mûlasthâna (temple) at Tiruvidaimarudil, to Kîrttimaraikkâdan alias Tiruvêlai-Araioh-châkkai.

Having received (one) vêli of land inclusive of the land (called) Panaichchëripattu in Vilangudi which was a dêvadâna (village) of this god (he) shall, from the year opposite to this year (of reign), perform one dance (kûttu) on the sacred festival of Tai-Pûśam; shall perform three dances commencing from the day after the bathing (of the god); and shall perform three dances commencing from the day after (the festival of) Vaigâśi-Tiruvâdirai. In all, he shall perform these seven dances here (i.e., in this theatre-hall) and shall receive for maintenance (korru) fourteen kalam of paddy from the treasury. If this paddy is not spent (thus), the stipulated paddy and maintenance shall be doubled, (and) from that year . . .

¹ Read Brissio.

The word such is a repetition; cancel wir.

^{*} The inscription stops here.

No. 203 .- ON THE SAME WALL.1

The officer Sigringanudaiyan Parantaka Mûvêndavêlan who has been mentioned in the previous records (Nos. 200 and 202) is stated to have enquired into the temple affairs and to have enhanced the scale of offerings from the unpaid balance of paddy collected from the assembly of Tiraim fir which was a devadana village of the temple. The record belongs to the 4th year and the 170th day of the reign of Parakêsarivarman who took the head of the Pandya king.

As shown in the Madras Epigraphical Report for 1916, page 118, paragraph 15, the days given after the regnal year of the king have to be taken as those that expired after the completion of that year.

- 1 [வுஷி ஸ்ரீ] [] பாண்டியன் தவேகொண்ட கொப்பசகெசுரிப் திர் *] கொண்டு [ச] ஆவது [கா]ன் எஎல் குல் திருவிடைமருதில் [ஆன்வார்] கொடிவில் முன்பில் கூடத்தெ திருவிடையருகில் ஆன் வசிர் மூகாயும் ஆசா ப்கின்ற அகிகாரிகள் சிற்றிங்கண் உ[ைடயான் கெ[ா*]பில்மபியே ஆன பசாத்தகமுவெர்தவெளான் திருவிடைமருகில் ஆள்வார் தெவதானம் திரைமுர் தெவதானவருஷதெ[ய]மும் வாத நட்பிபடி கெட்டு வாதகத்தில் திரைமுர் தெவதாகம் குடி ஞீக்கி கடத்தமை-பில் அம்
- 2 [கிற]சமுர் தெவதானவரஹதெயம் வாதக[ப்+]படி பஞ்சவாகம் இ[ருதுற்ற அம்ப]-த்த அதுகலகெல் அட்ட[க்*]கடவார்[க]ன் [|*] படிம[ர]ற்ற கெட்டு படிமாற்றில் தூற்று அறபதின் கலமெ அட்டவருகின்றமையோலும் திசைமுர் தெவ[தா]மை இருபதிற்று வெலியும் குடி சூக்கிச்சில்லோ என்ற எண்ணாற்றுக்கலமே அட்டிகாரா-கின்றமையில் இசைமுர் தெவதானம் செதபடி வாதகம் [கொ]டுவருக என்று வாத-கம் கெட்டு இந்த வாதகத்தில் குடிகீக்கி கிடத்தமை-⁰
- 3 [மில் இன்]னிலம் இருபதிற்று வெலி[யும்] இவற்கெ யாண்டு 10 மூக] ஆவ[தை] ஒவேப்படி இருவிடைமருத[வெ]ன்னும் மசக்காலால் இசண்டாயிசத்தெண்-ணாற்றைகவத்துடும் அடை ஒவே[ப்]ப[டி] ஆ த்தம் இத்தெவர் [தெ]வத[ான]வரஷதெயம் இசைமுர் ஸடிலெயார் முன்பு தூற்று அறபடுக்கல-மெ அட்டி வருகின்றமையில் வெரதகம் கெட்டு இத்த வாதனத்தில் பஞ்[சவாரம் இ]ருதாற்ற அம்பத்தற கல கெட்ல்* இ அட்டக்கடல ர்* களாதமையி-லம் இப்பரிசு முத-
- 4 வாக்கி இத்தெவருடைய முன்பில் ப[டிம]ாற்ற கெட்டு ஏற கிவக்த[ஞ்*]செ[ய்] த உடையான் கொயில்பபிலே ஆன பசாக்ககமுவெக்கவெளான் [எ]வ இசை[ய்]முர் . [திருவிடைமருதில் ககரத்தாரும் இருக்கு கிசத[ப்*]-படி படிமாற்ற னிவன்த[ம்*] செய்தப[டி] ஆ[ன்]வார்கு சென்[கெ]ல் குத்தல் அரிசி(ப்) சி.அ[காவே]க்கு கிருவமு]க[ரி]சி பன்இருகாழியும் உச்ச[ம்*] பொதை-க்கு திருஅமுதரிகி பதின் அஞ்ஞாழியும் உச்ச[ம்*] பொதைக்கு

5 பகி அ . . . யும் [இசா]வைக்கு கிருஅமுதரிசி ப[ன்*]ணிருகாழியும் இசாவை-

¹ No. 214 of 1907.

^{*} Read poferal-6/10.

^{*} Read UST \$556.

The letter & appears to have been omitted first and inserted later on.

^{*} Read குடிந்தி இடந்தகம்பிலம்.

[&]quot; In the impression we see the sign of i above a which has been subsequently erased.

¹ Read ou fall phala.

^{*} The syllable is written above the line in the impression just over the letter as cannot be explained.

[·] Read &L samu.

[&]quot; go stands for accirp.

- 6 க்கு பலி அரின் . . யும் அற்[ு]யாடித்துக்கு இருஅமுதரில் எண்ணுழியும் இன்[ின]-
- 7 யார் கணவதியா[ர்க்கு கிறகாவே]க்கு கிருஅமுதரிகி இருநாழியும் உ[ச்ச]ம் பொதைக்கு திருஅமு[தரி]-
- 8 சி இருகாழி[யு]ம் [ஆக] அழுதரிசி ²அம்பத்தமுன்காழி[யு*]ம் . . . அரிசி [கா]-
- 9 ணிப்பதக்கு அஞ்காழியும் தாப்]பரு[ப்*]பு கிசதி காகாழி உரியும் பின்னோயார்கு பரு-ப்பு உரியும்
- 10 பலகாயம் சி[ச] கி மினகு ஆழாக்கும் கடுகு உழக்கும் கறிஅமுகுக்கு காய்க்கறிஅமுகு ஒன்றைம்
- 11 புளின்க நிஅமுக [அன்றம் பொரிக்கறிஅமுக ஒன்றம் கிசுதி சற்கரைஅமுக கா.
- 12 ற்பலவரையும் வாழைப்பழம் கிசதம் இருபதம் செய் அமுத கிசதி
- 13 காழி உரியும் தபிசமுது கிச இ என்னைழியும் அடைக்கா ப் # அமுது கிச இ எண்ப-
- 14 தம் வெற்றிகே அமுத தெரி முன்கு பற்கம் "ஹாற்றமுதம் உப்பமுத[ம்*] இப்-
- 15 பரிசு கிவக்[த*]ம் ஆக்[டி 'இ] அவனராகித்தவல் இது வதாவெயூராகக்கு [||*]

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 4th year and the 170th day (of the reign) of king Parakêsarivarman who took the head of the Pândya (king), the officer Sirringanudaiyan Kôyilmayilai alias Parantaka - Mûvêndavêlan examining in the front hall of the temple of the lord of Tiruvidaimarudil the sacred temple business of the lord of Tiruvidaimarudil heard the terms of the documents (relating) to the devadâna and brahmadêya (village) Tiraim 1 r which was a devadâna of the lord of Tiruvid aimarudil, and found out that the devadana of Tiraim ar was stated in the documents to be a kudintkki village (i.e., one freed from tenancy rights) and that the devadana-brahmadeya village of Tiraim ar according to the (above) documents had to measure out two hundred and fifty-six kalam of panchavdra paddy. (But) hearing the padimarru (customary scale) of expenses of the temple (he) found that for the padimarru only one hundred and sixty kalam (of paddy) was being measured out. Also (it was asserted) that the dêvadâna (village) Tiraim ûr of 20 vêli was not a kudintkki and that only eight hundred kalam (of paddy) were being measured. He then asked the (original) document which made Tiraim fir into a dévadâna (village) to be produced (before him), heard it (and found) in this document that (the village) was stated to be kudintkki (i.e., freed from tenancy rights) and that this land of 20 veli, according to the deed . . . in the 3rd year (of the reign) of this same (king), (was to have measured out) two thousand and eight hundred katam of paddy by the measure (called) Tiruvidaimarudan according to the deed of contract (adai-ôlai). Since (thus) the assembly of Tiraim fir, the dévadâna-brahmadêya (village) of this god, has been measuring out one hundred and sixty kalam only of panchovara paddy in the past while, according to the document examined, it is found that two hundred and fifty-six kalam of paddy have to be measured out (under this head), the thus (accumulated balance) 5 was converted into a capital and after hearing the existing scale of expenses in presence of this god, it was ordered that a higher scale of expenses (may be adopted).

¹ The gap might have contained the syllables an ...

Read guing a.

^{*} Read Bopons which probably refers to the lime used in chewing betel-leaf.

[்] ஆக்கி இத may stand for ஆக்கியது.

^{*} The original text has evidently omitted to mention here the other discrepancy, vis., that of measuring eight hundred kalam (as landlord's share?) instead of 2,800 according to the adai-blai. The accumulated balance of this also should have been treated as capital.

(The following) is the list of current daily expenses, drawn up according to the (increased) scale, of Tiraimûr and the merchants (nagarattûr) of Tiruvidaimarudil being present, under the orders of the officer Signinganudaiyan Kôyil Mayilai alias Parantaka-Mûvêndavêlan who scrutinizes the sacred temple business.

(L. 4.) Twelve nali of pounded rice of superior paddy for the sacred rice-offering to the god in the early morning; fifteen nali for the sacred rice-offering at midday; and one nali [of rice] for the bali at midday; twelve nali for the sacred rice-offering in the night and [one nali] of rice for the bali at night; eight measures for the sacred rice-offering at midnight. To (the god) Pillaiyar Ganapati, two measures for the sacred rice-offering in the early morning; two measures for the sacred rice-offering at midday; thus in all (one) tami, (one) padakku and five nali of rice four nali and one uri daily of good dhall and one uri of dhall for Pillaiyar. The sundry spices (required) every day (were): (one) alakku of pepper and (one) ulakku of mustard; the daily vegetable-offering (consisted of) one kâykkari-amudu, one pulingari-amudu and (one) porikkari-amudu; four and a half palam of sugar-offering daily; twenty plantain fruits every day; (one) nali and (one) uri of ghee offering daily; eight nali of curd offering daily; a daily offering of eighty areca-nuts; three parru of choice betel-leaf offering; chunam-(Marru) offering; and salt-offering. This is how the scale of expenses was drawn up. May this be under the protection of all Mahesvaras as long as the moon and the sun (endure)!

No. 204 .- ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE CENTRAL SHRINE IN THE NAGESVARASVÂMIN TEMPLE AT KUMBAKONAM.2

This is dated in the 5th year of Parakesarivarman who took the head of the Pandya king and records a gift of gold by a female-servant of the palace, who was living in the quarter of Tanjavar called Palaiya-velam, for feeding a sivayogin in the temple of Tirukkil-köttam in Tirukkudamükkil. The names Tirukkudaműkkil and Tirukkîl-köttam occur in the Dêvâram and refer respectively to Kumbakonam and the Nagêśvara temple. Sivayogin is a technical term and is explained in a recent commentary on the Kriyakramadyôtika as the name of a Saiva worshipper who "at the approach of death bathes his body in ashes, utters certain Saiva mantras and worships the tinga on his chest."

¹ அஷ் பூர் [] பாண்டியன்றவேகொண்ட டு[க]-2 ாப்பீசகெவாசிவ தற்கு [யா*]ண்டு இ ஆவது வடகரைப்-3 பாம்பூர்குட்டு[த்] தெவதாகம் திருக்கடமுக்கில் இருக்கே-4 [ம்]க்கொட்டத்த வாவோடுகொடுகில் உத்-5 தமாறர் ச ஒரு கவம் உணபதாக தஞ்சாவூர் கூ-6 ந்தத்த தஞ்சாவூர் (பழய) பழையவெனத்-7 த பெண்டாட்டி பெசயன் திரிபுவன-8 கக்தரி வெய்த்த பொன் அல்டு [ப]கக்கும் 9 விற்றக்குடுத்த கிலமாவத முலபருடைப் 10 பெருமக்ககொரம் காங்கள் அவிஷேக் தி-

¹ See Epigraphia Indica, Vol. IX, page 92.

^{*} No. 225 of 1911.

^{*} The virama or pulli is marked on some of the letters in this inscription.

^{*} The letters in are written as a group.

Read BosigL.

^{*} The word use perhaps stands for use Quesis which means fine gold of greenish vellow.

11 ண பெற்று இப்பெருமாளுக்கு கிற்றுக்கு தெ12 த மெல்கானிரி நிலம் இவனுக்கு விற்றுக்கு [0*]த்13 த இ[ல்*]வதுமா செய்க்கும் கிழ்பால்[கெ]ல்லே
14 காடணச்சு[ன்*] விளக்குக்கு வைத்த கிலத்தக்கு மெ15 ற்க்கும் இப்பெருமான் நிலத்துக்கெய் வடக்கு16 ம் இப்பெருமாணிலத்துக்கெ கிழக்கும் எரி மீ*]17 ல் எல்லேவகம்புக்குத் தெத்தும் ஆக இவ்வா18 துமாச்செயால் ஒரு மிவயொமிக்கு டுக்கறி19 யும் ஒரு பிடி கெய்யும் வாழைப்பழமும் ச20 ற்க்க[ன*]ரயுமிட்ட தமிருமட்டி [ச] திராதிதிவற்
21 உண்பதாக |-

TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! In the 5th year (of the reign) of king Parak & sar ivarman who took the head of the Pândya (king), Pêrayan Tribhuvanasundari, a palace-woman (pendâtti) (living) in the (quarter called) Palaiya-vêlam at Tañjâvûr in Tañjâvûr-kûrram, deposited 85 (pieces) of superfine gold for feeding (a śwayōgin) with one plate of sumptuous meal in the temple of the great lord of Tirukkîl-kôttam at Tirukkudamûkkil, a dêvadâna (village) in Vadagarai Pâmbûr-nâdu.

(L. 8.) For this (gold), we, the big men of the mulaparudai (assembly), sold to this lady the land in Mêlkâviri which we had acquired as abhishêkadakshina and had (already) sold to this god.

(L. 13.) This six $m\hat{a}$ of cultivable land whose eastern boundary was to the west of the land granted for a lamp by Kâḍaṇ Âchchaṇ, to the north of the land of this same god, to the east of the land of this same god and to the south of the demarcation ridge in the tank,—this six $m\hat{a}$ of cultivable land thus (marked out) shall be utilised for feeding, till the moon and the sun (endure), one Śivayôgin with five vegetables, one pidi of ghee, plantain fruits, and curds sweetened with sugar.

No. 205.—THE TIRUVALANGADU COPPER-PLATES OF THE SIXTH YEAR OF RAJENDRA-CHOLA I.

The subjoined set of copper-plates discovered so early as September 1905, has been fully described in the Director-General's Archwological Survey Report for 1903-04, pp. 233-5. Its contents are discussed in the Madras Epigraphical Report for 1916, Part II, paragraphs 11 to 20. The plates and the massive seal on which they are hung weigh 8 maunds, 2 visses and 20 palams and are thus nearly three times as heavy as the Paithan record of A.D. 1272 pronounced by Dr. Fleet to be an epigraphic curiosity in respect of its weight. The Tiruvâlangâdu plates consist of thirty-one copper-sheets; whereas the so-called larger Leyden plates of the same dynasty already published contain only twenty-one. The former supply also more information about the early Chôla kings than the latter. An earlier set of Chôla copper-plates issued by king Uttama-Chôla Madhurântaka, the grand-uncle of Râjêndra-Chôla I., has been published above. A set of still earlier copper-plates was recently discovered by Mr. T.A. Gopinatha Rao at Anbil. They belong to the time of Sundara-Chôla Parântaka II., the father of Râjarâja I., and are being edited by him in the Epigraphia Indica.

¹ Read a sup laws.

^{*} See back of the accompanying plate XIX, bottom.

Imperial Gazetteer of India (The Indian Empire), Vol. II, p. 33.

Archaelogical Survey of Southern India, Vol. IV, pp. 204 ff.

[•] Pp. 264 ff.

The Sanskrit and Tamil portions of the Tiruvâlangâdu grant were written at different periods, as has been already pointed out by Mr. Venkayya, -the latter at the time to which the inscription refers itself and the former about at least a decade later. A detached inscription written in continuation of the Sanskrit portion on sheet Xa and continued on Xb, is stated by Mr. Venkayva to be a later addition. It registers a grant made to the shrine of the goddess at Tiruvalangadu, perhaps contemporaneously with the grant of Palaivanûr to the temple of Mahadeva (Siva) of that place, but put into writing long after. The characters of the detached record are paleographically at least one or even two centuries later than the characters of the Palaiyan ûr grant and it is difficult to explain why a gift made to the shrine of the goddess in the 6th year of Rajendra-Chola I. must have been kept without being reduced to writing for such a long period. In this connexion it deserves to be noted that separate shrines of goddesses in Siva temples are, generally, of much later origin than the original Siva temples themselves and that in the stone inscriptions registered on the walls of the Tiru valangadu temple the shrine of the goddess is referred to for the first time only in a record of the 10th year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Rajadhiraja II., i.e., in A.D. 1173-elearly 155 years after the date of the subjoined copper-plate grant.

The tradition of the place Tiruvalangadu intimately connects it with Ammai or Karaikkal-Ammai, a great devotee of Siva who, under the orders of that god, put on a dreary emaciated appearance and worshipped his dancing form at Tiruvâlangâdu. The name Ammai-Nâchchiyâr which occars in the detached inscription on plate XVI as a name of the goddess of the temple does not so appear in the stone records of Tiruvalangadn. No. 459 of the Madras Epigraphical Collection for 1905 calls her Periya - Nachchiyar; in another record her name occurs as Vandarkulal Nachchiyar (No. 497 of 1905), which is still current in its Sanskrit form Bhramaralakamba. The god himself is ramed Ammaiyappa in v. 129. He was perhaps so named on account of his being kind as a father to his devotee Ammai or Karaikkal-Ammai. Both the names Palaiyantr (or Palanai) and Tiruvâlangâdu occur in the Dêvâram hymns. In the hymn sung by Sundaramûrti-Nâyanâr the goddess is referred to as Vandârkulali-Umainangai and the god himself as Palaiyan ûr-Ammâ. It is not impossible that in the names Ammaiyappan and Ammai-Nachchivar, Ammā is synonymous with the god of Tiruvālangādu. The story of Kāraikkâl-Ammai is not referred to in the Dêvâram so called. But the eleventh Tirumurai of the sacred collection which describes the god at Tiruvalangadu was the composition of Karaik kal-Ammai herself and the place of honour is given to it as -மூத்தத் இருப்பு இகம்.

The prasasti of the Chôla family conveyed by the Sanskrit portion of the grant (vv. I to 137) consists of 271 lines and is mostly Puranic. In verse 4 are introduced the Sun and Manu, the latter of whom was produced from the Sun by concentration of mind. His son was Ikshvâku (v. 5); his son Vikukshi (v. 6); his son Purañjaya (v. 7) surnamed Kakutstha (v. 8); his son Kakshîvat (v. 9) and his son Aryaman

The accompanying facsimile Plates XIII to XVI (part of Xa) completely illustrate the Sanskrit portice. The detached Tamil inscription of the later period is illustrated on plate XVI (part of Xa and Xb). The rest of the plates illustrate the Tamil record. Copper sheets VIIb to XVIIb which contain only the description of the boundary line are not illustrated.

[·] See footnotes on the translation.

(v. 10). In this family was born Analapratapa (v. 11); in his family was born Vêna; and his son born from the right arm was Prithu (vv. 12 and 13). In his family was born Dhundhumara, so called on account of his having killed the demon Dhundhu (v. 14). In (his) family was born Yuvanâśva (v. 15); his son was Mân dhât ri who ruled the earth as far as the Lôkâlôka mountain (v. 16); his son was Muchukunda who, by killing the demon Kalayavana, pleased the god Mukunda, i.e., Vishnu (v. 17). In (his) family was born king Valabha who founded the city of Valabhî (v. 18); his son was Prithulâksha who set the mountain Mandara whirling in the bcean for securing nectar (v. 19); his son was Parthivachu dâmani (v. 20). In (his) family was born Dîrghabâhu (v. 21) and then came Chandrajit2 (v. 22); his son was Sankriti who became the emperor at the close of the Krita age (v. 23). In that family was born Panch apa (v. 24)3; in his family was born Satyavrata who conquered Kâśirāja, the king of Vâranâsi (i.e., Benares) (v. 25) and acquired the title Rudrajit (v. 26) by conquering Rudra in battle. In that family was born Si bi; an ornament of his family was king Marutta who was an immediate predecessor of the Pandavas (vv. 27 and 28). In his family was born Dushyanta; his son was Bharata and his son was Chôla after whose name the Solar race on this earth became known as Chôla (v. 29) and who ruled the Chôla country which was abundantly rich (v. 30). Chôlavarman's son was Râjakêsarivarman and Râjakêsarin's son was Parakêsarin (vv. 30 and 31). These two names were used as titles alternately by the C h ô l a kings in the order of their coronation (v. 32). Parakésarin's son was Chitraratha; his son was Chitråsva and his son, Chitradhanvan (v. 33). It is stated that this last king Chitradhanvan brought into his dominions the river Kavêrakanyakâ, i.e., Kâvêrî, just as Bhagiratha brought into the earth Ganga, the river of the gods (v. 35). In that family was born Suraguru entitled Mrityujit (v. 36). In his family was born Chitraratha who bore the title Vyaghraketu after his banver on which was the figure of a tiger. He also bore as an ornament on his head the flowers of the dhatakt (v. 37). His son was Narendrapati who became king at the end of the Trêtâ age. His son was king Vasu entitled Uparichara on account of his having received a celestial car from Indra by which he moved about in all directions (v. 39). In his family was born Visvajit at the close of the Dvapara age (v. 40). Thus verses 4 to 40 supply names of kings who ruled in the Krita, Trêtâ and the Dvâpara ages and as such can hardly be of any interest to the student of history, excepting perhaps the euponymous name Chôla and the titles Rajakêsarivarman and Parakêsarin of the Trêta age.

¹ This name is perhaps to be taken as the origin of the Tamil word Valasan which in Tamil literature generally is synonymous with Chôla. It is not impossible that vice versa Valabha is a Sanskritised form of the Tamil Valasan. If the latter is true, his founding the town of Valabhi in Saurashtra must have been purely an invention of the poet's imagination. In v. 106 below, Râjêndra-Chôla is called the ornament of the Valabha race. But it must be remembered that Tamil literary tradition strongly supports the advent of the early Tamil kings in Northern India,—a Chêra king named Imayavaramban being even supposed to have carried arms into that country.

The account given does not specify the exact relationship of Chandrajit to Dîrghabûhu. The name Chandrajit perhaps suggests the racial enmity which the kings of the Solar race entertained towards those of the Lunar.

^{*} I.s., the protector of the five (kings). The Pandyas are generally known as Panchavar and are traditionally connected with the five Pandava brothers of the Mahabharata.

The story of Marutta is related in the Mahabharata and agrees with what is stated of him in the inscription.

Tamil literature refers to the tiger-banner and the string of 6tti flowers (Tomentous) which were
emblematic of Chôla royalty.

Coming to the rulers of the Kali age, the first king mentioned is Perunatkilli who was born in this same family and was highly learned (v. 41). In his race was born Kalikala who renovated the town of Kanchi with gold and established his fame by constructing flood-embankments for the river Kaveri. The poet explains the name Kalikala as 'the god of Death (Kala)' either to the Kali age or to the elephants (kari) of his enemies (v. 42). Evidently here, the tradition recorded in Tamil literature that the name Karikala 'the burnt-leg' was derived from an accident which happened to the king while yet he was a boy, was either not known or was purposely ignored by the ologist. In that family was born Kochchengannan whose former birth as a spider and deep devotion to Siva are described in verse 43. The story of Kôchchengannân is found in the Periyapuranam under the name Kochchengatchola-Navanar. He is there stated to have been the son of Subhadeva and Kamalavatî and to have constructed many Siva temples in the Chôla country. The classic Tamil poem Kalavali, which is devoted to the history of his life, describes his defeat of the Chêra king at Kalumalam. In the family of Kôchchengannân was born Vijayâlaya who took possession of Tafichapuri (i.e., Tanjore) and there consecrated the goddess Nisumbhasûdanî (vv. 44-46). With Vijayâlaya commences a regular genealogy of the Cholas whose capital was Tanjore. The earlier Cholas of literature whose traditional capital was Uraiyûr and who preceded Vijayûlaya must have been in a decadent condition serving in some subordinate capacity under the powerful Pallavas. A Telugu branch of them ruling perhaps independently over a small tract of country in the Cuddapah district called Chuliye, is referred to by Hiuen Tsiang. Vijayalaya 'the abode of Victory' must have revived the fallen Chôla line and taken Tanjore either directly from the Pallavas or from their feudatories who were then occupying that part of the country. His son Adityavarman conquered the Pallava king Aparajita in battle and took possession of his country (ve. 47-49). This was the Tondaimandalam which Aditya is known to have subdued.2 His son Parantaka was a devotee of Siva. He drove the Pandya king into the sea and carried his conquests even into Simhala (Ceylon) (vv. 50-52). This explains the titles Madirai-konda and Madu . . raivum - Îlamum - konda often found added to the name of Parantaka in inscriptions. This Parantaka is further stated to have built the golden hall called dabhrasabha (at Chidambaram) and thereby excelled Kubera, the friend of Siva (v. 53). The larger Leyden plates, on the other hand, state that he only covered it with gold. His son Rajaditya defeated king Krishnaraja in battle and went to heaven (v. 54). The reference here is evidently to the battle of Takkôlam3 in which the Rashtrakûta king Krishna III. and his Ganga feudatory Bûtuga jointly defeated and killed Râjâdit va who was fighting from the back of an elephant as stated in the Leyden grant. The summary way in which Rajaditya has been disposed of by the author of the Tiruvalangadu plates shows that probably he did not succeed to the throne, although the Leyden plates explicitly state that after the death of Parantaka, Rajaditya "ruled" the kingdom. Rajadit ya's brother, Gandaradit ya next became king (v. 54). The Leyden plates say of him that he produced a son called Madhurantaka and founded a town after his

Epigrophia Indica, Vol. XII, p. 136, and Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar's Historical Sketches, pp. 207 ff.

^{*} See No. 89 above, and Madras Epigraphical Report for 1906, Part II, paragraph 10

^{*} The battle of Takkôlaw is referred to in the Atakûr inscription; see Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VI, p. 50 f.

^{*} The question of Rajaditya's succession will be discussed in detail in the general introduction to Vol. II

own name on the northern bank of the river Kaveri.1 The next king mentioned is Arindama (v. 55) whose exact relationship to Gandaraditya is not specified. But it is known from the Leyden plates and from other inscriptions that Arindama (Arinjaya, Ariñjiga or Arikulakêsari) was the third son of Parântaka. His rule was evidently neither famous nor long. From the Melpadi inscription published at page 26f of this volume, we learn that Rajaraja I. erected the Siva temple called Arinjisvara (the modern Chôlêśvara) as a pallippadai (tomb-shrine) to his grandfather Ariñjaya who was also known as Arrûr-tuñjinadêva. Arrûr where Ariñjaya appears to have died must be distinct from Tondaiman-Arrar where Aditya I. is stated to have died (Madras Epigraphical Report for 1907, page 71, paragraphs 29 and 30). Then came Sundara-Chôla or Sundara-Chôla Parântaka (II.) who was very famous. Five verses (56 to 60) are devoted to his praise. Of Sundara-Chôla the Levden plates state that at a place called Chêvûra he fought a great battle and caused rivers of blood to flow. This Sundara-Chôla's son was Arunmolivarma (vv. 61-63). After the death of Sundara-Chôla (v. 64) his wife Vânavan-Mahadêvî is stated to have abandoned her people and followed her busband to heaven (vv. 65 and 66). His son Adity a next ruled the earth, killed the Pandya king in battle and placed his head high up as a pillar of victory in his capital (vv. 67 and 68). This Pândya king is stated in the Leyden plates to be Vîra-Pândya. We also learn from the same plates that Adity a II. had the other name Karikala. Immediately after the death of Aditya, Arunmolivarman (called Rajaraja in the Leyden grant) was requested by his subjects to succeed to the throne but he desired it not while his paternal uncle still coveted his dominions (v. 69). This statement which indicates a probable dispute about the succession to the throne immediately after Aditya-Karikala (II.) is not referred to in the Leyden plates. These latter state that Madhurantaka, the son of Gandaraditya, succeeded straightway after the death of Aditya. Perhaps we have to give credence to the information furnished in the Tiruvalangadu piates and accept that while by right the succession was Rajaraja's, he voluntarily permitted his uncle Madhurantaka to rule the kingdom. on the understanding that he would himself be chosen for the office of the heir-apparent (v. 70). Madhurantaka ruled the kingdom virtuously as a pious devotee of Siva (v. 71). After Madhurantaka, Arunmolivarman was installed in the administration of the kingdom amidst the rejoicings of his people (v. 72). His digvijaya or the conquest of the quarters and the tulabhara, i.e., 'weighing oneself against gold 'are mentioned in verses 74 and 75. The conquest of the quarters began with the south (v. 76). Rajaraja conquered first the Pândya (king) A m a r a b h u j a n g a while his commandant (dandanâtha) captured the impregnable fortress of Vilinda whose most was the sea (vv. 78 and 79) The latter officer also crossed the ocean by ships and destroyed the lord of Lankâ (Ceylon) (v. 80). Arunmolivarman's ocean-like army next defeated Satyasrya who fled away to avoid misery. "Being produced of Taila (oil) this (slipping away) was but natural in him!" (v. 81) says the poet, thereby indicating that Satyasraya who was defeated by Rajaraja was the son of Taila II. He also killed the faultless Andhra king Bhima for the mere reason that the latter had killed by a powerful club a certain Rajaraja, his namesake, who was an expert in war (v. 82). This statement makes it clear that Rajaraja unnecessarily interfered in the politics of the Andhra country, by killing a king called Bhim a. This Bhim a and the Rajaraja killed by him have

This village has been identified with the modern Kandaradittam in the Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk of the Trichinopoly district; see above. Vol. II, p. 374.

not been identified. Kajaraja next conquered the [Kêraļa] country which was thε creation of Râma (i.e., Paraśurâma) and also subdued in battle successively the Ganga, Kalinga, Vanga, Magadha, Aratta, Odda, Saurashtraka, Châlukya, and other kings (v. 81). This list of Râjarâja's conquests, though by no means impossible, is yet exaggerated when it includes names like those of Magadha and Saurāshtraka. According to the Leyden plates Rājarāja I. was known by the title Rajaśraya. Rajaraja's son was Madhurantaka (v. 85) who backed up by a powerful army turned his attention to the conquest of the quarters (digvijaya) (v. 89). This king called Uttama-Chôla (II.) started to the south as usual with a desire to conquer the Pandya king (v. 90). The commander of his forces (dandandtha) so struck the Pandya that the latter ran away from the land of Agastya and sought refuge in the Malaya hill (v. 91). After taking possession of many a pure lustrous pearl of the Pândya king (v. 92), Madhurântaka placed there his own son Chôla-Pândya for the protection of the Pândya country and started westward (v. 93). For the first time in its history, Kêrala, which was impregnable and uneconquered, was entirely annihilated (vv. 94 to 97). The king after this returned to his capital and started afresh for the conquest of the north (v. 98), having again appointed his son Chôla-Pândya2 to protect the western country (v. 99). Râjêndra-Chôla entered Kañchî (i.e., Conjeeveram) in his march against Jayasimha of the Taila family, the lord of the Chalukyas (vv. 99-100). He thoroughly routed him and his forces, thereby causing the ladies of the Ratta kingdom to shed tears * (vv. 101-107). Rajendra - Chôla returned again to his capital (v. 108). With the idea of bringing the river Ganga into his own country through the strength of his arm he ordered his commander to subdue the kings occupying the banks of that river (vv. 109-110). From v. 113 it is inferred that Rajendra-Chola also held the title Vikrama - Chôla. The first king conquered was Indraratha of the Lunar race (v. 114); next, Ranaśūra was robbed of his prosperity and then Dharmapala. The commander of the Ch ôla army reached the Ganga and got the most sacred water of that river carried to his master Madhurantaka (vv. 116-117). Meantime Rajendra Chôla himself reached the river Gôdâvarî to meet his able General who had just brought the water of the Ganges, after having defeated Mahipala on the way (vv. 118-119). Here, Rajendra-Chôla is stated to have killed the wicked king of Odda and to have accepted as tribute from the surviving claimant, many rutting elephants (v. 120). His next compaign was against Katâha (v. 123). He then

Râjsrâja's conquests as described above also commenced with his march to the south against the

^{*} Chôla-Fândya being only a title, it is difficult to understand if Bâjêndra - Chôla Madhurântaka appointed one and the same son for the protection of both the Pândya and the Kêrala countries or appointed two different sons.

^{*} Jayasimha is also called the king of the Rattas since he was ruling the Rattapadi, 73-lakh province.

The Hottur inscription of A.D. 1007-08 refers to the big Chola army and its depredatory acts.

^{*} An inscription (No. 333 of 1917) recently copied at Ennâyiram in the South Arcot district (side Madras Epigraphical Report for 1918, p. 145f) states that Bâjêndra-Chôla assumed the title Gangaikonda-Chôla after defeating the kings of the north and receiving, (from them) the waters of the Ganges with all the pomp of a conqueror. This is not by itself enough to suggest that Râjêndra-Chôla personally conducted the northern campaign as suggested in the report.

The Malendragini Tamil inscription, which bears the Chôla insignia of the tiger and the two fish and records the defeat of the Kulûta chief Vimalâditya by a General of Râjêndra-Chôla I., must be referred to this campaign of the king. Kulûta was mentioned as a country in the North-Eastern division of India according to the topographical list of the Brihatsamhilâ (Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXII, p. 182).

constructed in his capital the tank called Chôlagangam which was composed of the waters of the Ganga river, and established it there as a memorial pillar of his victory (v. 124). These conquests of Rajendra-Chôla are mostly recorded in the historical introductions to his Tamil inscriptions dated from and after the 13th year of his reign. It may here be noted that the Tamil introduction given in lines 131 to 142 below is naturally the shorter one, since it belongs to the 6th year of the king's reign; and since it does not include a list of all the conquests mentioned above, it has been suggested that the Sanskrit portion of the grant which includes the conquests of the later years must be a subsequent addition.

Being encamped at Mudigondasôlapuram, king Madhurantaka deputed his minister Jananatha, the son of Rama, in the 6th year of his reign, to grant the village of Palaiv ara to the temple of Siva [at Tiruvalangadu] (v. 125). This Jananatha is stated to have been a minister of Madhurantaka and a crest jewel of the Chalukyas (v. 127). The village Puranagrama, (i.e., Palaiyara quoted above), which was granted to the god Siva named Ammaiyappa, was the ornament of the province of Jayangonda-Chola-mandalam and was situated in the distriet Påschåtyagiri2 (vv. 128-129). It was also called Tiruvålangådu and was bounded on three sides by Simhalantaka-chaturvedimangalam and on the fourth by Nityavin ôda-chatur vêdimang alam (vv. 130-131). The śrimukha or the royal order conveying the grant was written by Uttamaśôla-Tamiladaraiyan. Tirukkålatti Pichchan made the request (vijnapti) on behalf of the temple and Araneri, son of Mâyâna, a native of Mangalavâ yil and of the fourth caste, did the business of taking round the female elephant (karintbhramana), etc., under orders of Janan at ha (vv. 132-135). The learned poet N arayana, son of Sankara and a devotee of Vishnu, composed the grant (v. 136). Tirukkâlatti Pichchan and Araneri, sons of Mâyâna, do not appear in the Tamil portion of the grant described below. Jananâtha of the Sanskrit portion is identical with Narakkan Marayan Jananathan clies Rajendrasola - Brahmadhirajan who together with three other officers of the king issued the order to execute the grant of Palaiyanur to the Siva temple of Tiruvalangadu. Uttamas ôla-Tamiladaraiyan is identical with Narayanan-karrali alias Uttamasola-Tamiladaraiyan mentioned in l. 276 of the Tamil portion.

The Tamil portion of the grant consists of 524 lines engraved on twenty-one copper-plates. The first 145 lines are actually taken up by the order issued under the authority of the king by his ministers and other officers. The next 281 lines contain a detailed description of the boundary line. The last 98 lines state the conditions and privileges with which the village was granted as a devadâna to the temple and supply the names of the artisans who engraved the grant. The order was addressed to the headmen of the districts, the headmen of the brahmadêya villages and the residents (arâr) of the devadâna, pallichchanda, kanimurrûttu, vettippêru and ara-chchâlâbhôyam villages in Mên malai-Palaiyanûr-nâdu, a subdivision of Jayangondaśôla-mandalam. This classification seems apparently to distinguish the revenue villages of the State from those granted to Brâhmanas, temples, Jaina shrines, Jaina teachers, and service-inams and charitable feeding houses. The king being seated in his private room on the upper storey of his palace at Mudigondaśôlapuram

¹ See e.g., Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XI, pp. 230-231.

^{*} Ls., the Tamil Mênmalai or Mêlmalai.

ordered that Palaiyanûr in Mênmalai Palaiyanûr-nâdu which originally was a brahmalêya of the assembly of Śińgalântaka-chaturvêdimangalam in Naduvinmalai Perumûr-nâdu should from the 6th year and the 88th day of his reign, cease to be a brahmadêya and be included under vellân-vagai villages. He also ordered that in consequence the tax 598 kalanju and one kunri of gold which it was paying with Śińgalântaka-chaturvêdimangalam must now be reduced but that unlike other vellân-vagai villages, it must be made to pay as of old the permanent tax (in kind) of 3238 kalam 7 kuruni and 5 nûli of paddy together with 193 kalanju, 1 manjûdi and 1 mâ of gold, including palli and be given over as a dêvadâna to the temple of Mahâdêva at Tiruvâlangâdu.

Two executive (* கும்மாகக்ஷம்) officers of the king and two arbitrating (கூடுக்கும்) officers passed the order that the royal writ may be entered in the account books just as it had been signed and issued by the four secretaries (Olai-nayakam) on the strength of a letter received from the officer who wrote the orders of the king, evidently under his direct dictation. This order was further supported by the approval and signature of three chief executive officers. Accordingly on the 90th day of the same year, two officers of the department of taxes (புகவுவரிக்கோக்கும்), and the officers called வரிப்பொத்தகம், முகவெட்டி, வரிப்பொத்தக்கணக்கு, வரிவிலில், பட்டேகள் and கீழ்முகவெட்டி being present, the necessary entries were made in the registers.

Two other officers and a third, perhaps a non-official, were also appointed to superintend the ceremony of going round the granted village and its hamlets accompanied by a female elephant (அடிகுழ்க்கு படாகை கடக்கிறக or in Sanskrit karintohramana). In lines 128-145, we are told that the residents of the district who had also received a royal order to co-operate with the above said officers in walking round the hamlets accompanied by the female elephant, in planting boundary stones and milk-bush and in drawing up the gift deed, met together, went in advance to receive the royal order (@ gapaii) placed it on their heads and making due obeisance to it, walked round the hamlets of Palaiyantr. A short eulogy of the king in Tamil is here inserted in lines 131 to 142. The king is stated to have conquered with his great war-like army Idaitturai-nadu, Vanavasi of extensive forests, Kollippakkai and Mannaikkadakkam, to have captured the crowns of the king and queen of Ilam (Ceylon), the beautiful crown and other jewels which the Pandya king had deposited with the king of Ilam (Ceylon), the whole island of Ilamandalam, the crown and the garland of the Kêrala king and many 'ancient islands' in the sea. Idaitturai - nadu which was for a long time identified with the country comprising the small taluk of Yedatore in Mysore, has now been satisfactorily proved by Dr. Fleet to be the Raichur doab. Kollippakkai has been identified by Mr. Lewis Rice with Kulpak in the Nizam's Dominions.3 It is not unlikely also that Mannaikkadakkam grouped with the two above names, may have to be identified with Manyakheta (Malkhed) in the Nizam's Dominions though hitherto it has been taken to be Manne in the Mysore State. Rajendra-Chola's seizure of the crowns of the Pandya, Ceylon and Kêrala kings must have earned for him the title Mudigonda Chôla which title he appears to have commemorated by founding the town called Mudigondachôlapuram.

Perhaps before it had become a brahmsdiya of the assembly of Singalantaka-chaturredimangalam.

^{*} Brigraphia Indica, Vol. XII, p. 296.

^{*} Indian Antiquary, Vol. XLIV, p. 213 f.

^{*} Mudicondassian was the name of one of the halls in the royal palace at Gangaikondacholapuram; see above, Vol. II, p. 109.

The circumambulation of the village by the officers and the district people, accompanied by the female elephant is detailed in the point-to-point description of the boundary line, which commences with l. 145. The eastern boundary touched the villages, Perumur, Kulapadi, Naraipadi, Mangalam and Manaivil, all of which are stated to have been hamlets of Singalantaka-chaturvedimangalam. The southern boundary similarly touched the villages Mannalaiyamangalam and Tolugar which were also hamlets of Singalantaka-chaturvedimangalam and Kattukkumundar which was a hamlet of Nittavinôda-chaturvêdimangalam3. Incidentally in the description of this boundary line, reference is made to the high road leading from Tiruppåsur to Merppadi alias Rajasrayapuram which is of much interest, if by high-road (Quantal) is meant, as at present, a broad and metalled avenue road used by men and wheeled traffic. The western boundary touched the villages of Kirainallar, Śakkaranallūr, Karaippakkam, Midugūr - all hamlets of Śingalantaka-chaturvêdimangalam and Ânaippâk kam and Mullaivâ vil, hamlets of Nittavinôdachat urvêdimangalam. The northern boundary touched the villages of Uppur, Ganganerippattu, Polipakkame and Kayarpakkam which were also hamlets of Singalantaka - chaturvedimangalam.

The inscription closes with a list of privileges (parihara) which, being a royal prerogative, were transferred from the king to the temple of Tiruvâlangâdu, on the village Palaiyan fir being converted into a devadana. The list consisted of several fees, taxes and tolls such as nadatchi, uratchi, vattinan, pidanali, vannara-parai, kannalakkanam, kusakkanam, idaipattam, tari-irai, taragu (or taragu-pattam), tattar-pattam, manru-padu, māvirai, ttyeri, virpidi, vālamanjādi, nallāvu, nallerudu, nādukāval, ūdupākku, ilaikkūlam ntrkali, ulgu and odakkali. As I have stated elsewhere it is doubtful if all these terms have to be taken as referring to regular sources of revenue to the State or are to be considered mostly as obligatory services which the king alone could enforce on the people for his personal enjoyment. The list is not exhaustive. The Kâśâkudi plates mention under parihâras a larger number of items. There also it is stated that the palace resigned them in favour of the donee. The Leyden plates repeat almost all these terms under parihdras but mention tarippudavai instead of tari-irai and add the new term attukkirai. The Vêlûrpâlaiyam and the Tandandôttam plates published above add the terms puravu-pon, tirumukkânam, tattukkâyam, tlampûtchi, idaippûtchi (perhaps same as idaippâttam), kûlam (perhaps same as ilaikkûlam), pûraikkûnam* pattinaseri, ulaviyakkûli, ûrettu, angâdikkûli. kadaiyadaikkay and uppu-korchchaigai. A set of vyavasthas (i.e., conditions of grant) were also imposed on the donee. Here again the exact import of these conditions has not been properly understood. Some have taken it to be only permissive rights just like the privileges mentioned above, granted to the donee; but it would look apparently to be different when we see that permission to build houses of bricks, to dig wells, to plant coconut trees in rows, or to plant sweet-scented verbina, may not generally have required a license. Still such are the conditions (vyavastha) mentioned

¹ This village is mentioned in Nos. 467 and 477 of the Modras Epigraphical Collection for 1905.

Mentioned in No. 485 of 1905.

^{*} Mentioned in No. 486 of 1905.

Mentioned in No. 478 of 1905.

^{*} Perhaps same as Miduvûr which occurs in No. 456 of 1905.

^{*} Mentioned in No. 455 of 1905.

¹ Above, Vol. II, p. 353, 1. 181.

This has been translated as tax on quarries. Possibly this term has to be connected with ransfra-persistance which cours elsewhere. In this case it might mean only the fee levied on washermen's stones.

^{*} See p. 222, above.

vis., that mansions and large edifices shall be built of burnt bricks; wells and reservoirs shall be dag; coconut trees shall be planted in groves; maruvu, damanagam, iruvēli, šenbagam, red-lilies, mango, jack, coconut, areca and such other trees shall be put in and planted; large oil-presses shall be set up and that toddydrawers shall not climb the coconut and palmyra trees within the boundaries of the granted village. One or two other vyavasthas regarding the irrigation of lands also deserve to be noted. Usually the distribution of water for irrigation in each village appears to have been fixed by some common understanding. This allotted quantity of water, the grant states, shall be utilised by digging canals. Cultivators to whom the canal is not intended shall not cut open branch channels from it, nor bund up the water, nor raise it by small piccotas, nor bale it out by baskets; and those who have the right shall make the most economical use of the water without wasting it.1 Canals flowing across other villages to irrigate the lands of this village and vice versa shall be permitted to flow over the boundary line and to cast up silt.2 Besides, the embankments of tanks shall be allowed to be raised within their limits, so that they may hold the maximum quantity of water.

The grant thus set forth was given effect to by the district people (nattom) of Palaiyanür, an officer of the department of taxes and two others, one of whom according to 1.120 was an executive officer of the king. The same was also done by the assembly of Singalantaka-chaturvêdimangalam, represented by the Karanattan of that village; by the villagers (arom) of Palaiyanür and the assembly of Nittavin ô da-e haturvêdimangalam.

The grant was entered in the accounts in the 7th year and the 155th day of the king's reign, there being present on the occasion the officers already mentioned, together with some others. Four Sanskrit verses with which the inscription ends supply the names of the four sculptors of Kañchîpura who belonged to the Hôvya or Ôvî family, vis., Ârâvamurta (i.e., Tamil Ārâvamudu) his two brothers Ranga and Dâmôdara and his son Purushôttama.

There are three dates given in the Tamil portion of the inscription. The first which occurs in line 6 was the eighty-eighth day of the sixth year when perhaps the king orally ordered the release of Palaiyanûr from being a brahmadêya of Singalân-taka-chaturvêdimangalam, its inclusion as a vellân-vagai and a dêvadâna, and its permanent settlement. The second date, vis., the ninetieth day of the sixth year which occurs in line 62, was actually the day on which the written order was issued under the signature of the several officers of the king and was perhaps also entered in the books of the issuing office. The third date which occurs in line 517 and is one year and 65 days later than the second date was evidently the date on which the grant was executed and the necessary entries made in the account books of the villages concerned. The long delay in the execution of the king's order must have been due either to the complicated system of administration or to the details of procedure adopted in separating Palaiyanûr from Singalântaka-chaturvêdimangalam.

^{&#}x27;The phrase சென்னிரப் பொதுவின செய்யாததாகவும் அன்னிசடைத்தப் பாச்சப் பெறவதாகவும் has to be explained in the sense in which the same phrase occurs in a different form at p. 46 of South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. III. Here, வெட்டி corresponds to பொதுவின் of our inscription and புத்திர்விட்டு பாச்சிக்கொள்வதாகவும் to அன்னிர் அடைத்தப்பாச்சப்பெறவதாகவும்.

^{*} Company from is a phrase which generally occurs in the description of the boundary line of a village when this cuts across a channel, the waste weir of a tank or a stream. Evidently it means that the boundary line which passes through the water is no probibition for the water from flowing over the line to irrigate other lands. The same is to be understood in the case of the casting up of silt.

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I.—SANSKRIT TEXT.1

Plate Ia.

- 1 स्वस्ति श्रीकण्डकण्ठामरणमुजगराटमृद्धिं माणिक्यमच्ये हृष्टा-
- 2 स्मीयां सलजा प्रतिकृतिमपरामंगनां शंकमाना [।] आक्षेषाला-
- 3 लिचत्तं कृतचरणनितप्रात्थेनम् वो भवानी दिश्यात् पश्यन्त्यधी-
- 4 रिक्वजपतिमनिशं सेर्ष्यमर्देक्षणेन ॥ [१^क] वीरश्रीराजहंसीविह[र*]-
- 5 जसरसी विद्रदम्भोजभानुईष्टादछात्र्यमार्गेद्रयपथिकम-
- 6 हालोकसार्थैकनाथः [।*] सर्व्वक्षत्राधिनाथस्सकलगुण-
- 7 मणिश्रेणिजन्मामुबुराशीर्विश्वक्रेशापहारी³ चिरम-
- 8 बतु महीष[ण्ड]लब्बोळवंशः ॥ [२*] पञ्चाशदेव लिपयः प-
- 9 रिवृत्तसंख्यासंख्यामतीत्य रविवंशगुणा 'पिमान्ति [1*] एतै-
- 10 रहं कथममूं कथयामि महाम्मातस्तरस्वति लिपीरपरा ⁶पिथे-
- 11 याः ॥ [३ *] आसीत् त्रिलोकीनयनम् विवस्तान् "सर्व्विक्षितिशांकुरजन्मभूमिः [। *]
- 12 **आद्यो** नृपाणाम्मनुराविरासीदन्बरर्थनामा मननादमुष्मान्⁸ ॥[१*] इक्वा-
- 18 कुस्समजनि तस्य स्नुरुवैध्वित्रस्तत्रिदशरिपुर्म्महाहवेषु [।"] म-
- 14 ब्रापि स्फुटममले बशःपयोधौ बस्यागादतिमहतीं मुदन्त्री9-
- 15 लोकी ॥ (५*) सक्लजलिबीचीमेखलालंकतायाः पतिरविगयुवत्वा-

Plate Ib.

- 16 स्तचनूओ विकुक्षिः [I*] नमदिखलनृपेन्द्रवातमीलिप्रमाभिर्वितरिचे 10-
- 17 तचरणाञ्जो वीर्य्यवानाविससीत् ॥[६*] तस्याजनि प्रयितविक्रमशीर्य्य-
- 18 राशिकामा पुरञ्जय इति क्षितिपस्तनूजः [।*] यस्याखिळजगदवाप्य य-
- 19 ज्ञोविकासश्चेतातपत्रमतिरिक्तममृदलण्डम् ॥[७*] खपमद्भपघरस्य हरेरसौ
- 20 कक्दि यत् स्थितवान्निधिरोजसाम् [।*] युधि जघान सुरेतरसैनिकानज-
- 21 नि तेन 11ककुस्थसमाइयः ॥[८*] तत्पुत्रम् विमलसितानपत्रचन्द्रच्छा-
- 22 12 बास्तक्षतितलतापमामनन्ति [।*] कक्षीवत्क्षितिपतिमक्षत-
- 23 प्रभावं गन्धव्वेंस्पुरसद्नेषु गीतकीर्तिम् ॥[९*] अर्थ्यमा निजभुजा-
- 24 ¹⁸चलमन्धश्रोभितारजलघेईतलहमीः [1*] तस्य सनुरजनि-
- 25 ष्ट विशिष्टस्त्यमानमहिमा जगदीशः ॥[१०*] 14अजिनिष्ट चापगुणसृष्टभुजद्र-15
- 26 मजप्रतापदइनास्तरिपु: [1*] अनलप्रताप इति तस्य कुले नृपितः प्रतीत-
- 27 महिमा जगति ॥ (११) तस्यान्ववायामुब्धिपूर्णचन्द्रो बभूव वेनः क्षितिपाग्र-
- 28 गण्य: [1*] तस्यात्मजः 16पारशीवसारथेनाथः पृथुः पृथुश्रीरभवन्नरेन्द्रः ॥[१२*] वेन-
- 29 स्य 17दक्षिणमुजात्मथीतात्मुनिन्द्रैर्यः प्रादुरासं कवची धृतरत्रमौळि[:] [1*]

Plate IIa

30 सज्यन्धनुः सञ्चरमप्रतिञ्चक्ति विश्रत् देही पराक्रम इवाकमनाशनाय(:) [॥१३ *]

¹ From the originals and from ink-impressions prepared by this office.

^{&#}x27; Read 'भूजगराण्मुप्रिं.

[े] Read "जन्माम्बुराश्चावंश्व".

^{*} Read विमान्ति. *

^{&#}x27; Read कथममून्कथयामि.

^{&#}x27; Bead विधेया:.

^{&#}x27;Read सर्विक्षतीशां°.

^{*} Read दम्ब्मात्.

^{&#}x27;Read मुदानेत्र'.

[&]quot; Read 'विवहचित'.

[&]quot;Read ककुत्स्य".

[&]quot;Read 'भितितल'.

[&]quot; Read "all Hank".

¹⁴ Read अजनिष्ट.

[&]quot; Read "97".

[&]quot; Read uffua".

[&]quot; Read "मुजानमधितानमुनीन्द्रै"

- 31 अतिबलमसुरनिहत्य धुन्धुं समजनि यो भुवि धुन्धुमारनामा [1*] नरपतिरय-
- 32 मप्यमुख्य वंशे क्षितिमस्त्रिलामश्चिषद्गुणैकथाम[1⁺](:) ॥[१४^e] समजनि युवनाश्च-
- 33 स्तत्क्ले भूमिपालस्तपिस यशासि सत्ये सद्गुणे चाहितीयः [1*] सक
- 34 लभुवनरक्षावप्रमस्य प्रतापं 'समनुत सततोर्थे² सर्वन
- 35 लोकस्समन्तात् ॥ [१५*] पुत्रस्तस्य प्रथितमहस्रो माननीयस्य मान्यैन्मी-
- 36 न्धातामुद्धतिमतिरतिश्रीसरस्वत्यधीशः [1º] लोकालोकक्षितिभृद-
- 37 विष दमान्दयाजनमभूमी रक्षाशक्तिस्स्वयमिव चिरम्मूर्तिमत्यभ्यर-
- 38 क्षत् ॥[१६ को अन्दामासुरसैन्यरुन्धदिविसत्सेनानिवेशावनव्यापाराहित-
- 89 जागरस्पुरपतिशीत्याप्तनिद्रापरः [1 तत्सूनुर्म्भुचुकृन्द इत्यजनि यस्सबस्सको-
- 40 पोन्मि[ष] चक्का [ई] स्थविदम्बकालयवनानन्दन्मुकन्दो नृपः ॥ (१७) सायकाग्निशल-
- 41 मीकृतशत्रुर्यश्रकार वळमीमलघुश्रीः [18] सोप्यमृत् महितविकमराशीस्तत्कुः
- 42 के बळम इत्युदितारूयः ॥[१८°] तस्याविरासीन् प्रयुक्ताक्षनामा सुरासुरीधी र मि
- 48 बाच्यमानः । पीयुवसिद्धौ प्रथमन्दराद्रिम् पर्यानिधौ यो अ[मया"]-

Plate 11b.

- 44 अकार ॥[१९+] अभवत् पार्रियवच्डामणिरिति तस्यात्मजः प्रभावनिधिः [।+] पायां य*]-
- 45 ति यो मुकुन्दे देवानमृतग्मम[ई] दैत्यवलम् ॥ २० दी गर्घ वाहरथ चक[व]-
- 46 र्चमृत् तत्क्लाभरणमुत्त(I)माग्रणीः [1*] यत्मतापदहनं सताम्मनस्ताप-
- 47 हारिणम्म्शन्ति स्रयः ॥[२१ *] गुरुदारहरिशशाकरं सुराविद्रोवित्रलय दुर्ज-
- 48 यम् [1*] जितवानभवत् स चन्द्रजिहिजयश्रीकुछमन्दिरत्रृपः ॥[२२*] सांकृतिः कृतयुग-
- 49 स्य विरामे चक्रवर्स्यभवदस्य तनूजः [18] यो यशक्शशिमरीचिमि-
- 50 रुचैरन्वरञ्जयदिळामिति चित्रम् ॥ [२३"] जितपवशरा वपुर्ग्णी-
- 51 विवजिय पश्चप इत्युदिशितः [1] अधिपश्च दिवो 'विळम्वयन् सम-
- 52 भूत तत्कुलभूषणत्रुपः ॥[२४°] सत्यव्रतस्तस्य बभूव वंशे पित्रा-
- 58 नुशिष्टो इयमेधस्प्रम् 📳 रक्षंस्तुरंगजितवान बलेन स वारणा-
- 54 सीपतिकाशिराजम् ॥ २४ । वापनीर्ध्यदितरेतरवाणवातघट्टनसमुद्धतव-
- 55 हो [1] आहवे विजितरुद्रमव[1*]दीदुद्रजित्वमिति यं सुरसंघः ॥[२६*] इयेनत्र-
- 56 स्तकपोतरक्षणघणात्यक्तारमदेहस्पृहः श्रीमत्तत्कुळभ्षणं
- 57 शिबिरभृदौशीनरो भूपतिः [14] "तत्वंशाभरणम् बभू[व] भुवने ख्यातो

Plate IIIa.

- 58 महत्तो नृपो यद्यागावहितावशेषितधनैर्या[ज्ञ]ः कृतः पाण्डवै : "] ॥[२७*]
- 59 ¹¹दुष्यन्तमस्य कुलभ्षणमामनन्ति ¹²दौष्यन्तिरस्य भरतस्सममत्तन्तः [1⁸]
- 60 चोळाइयस्समजनिष्ट तदीयधनुर्येझामतः प्रथितमक्केकुलम् पृथिव्याम् ॥ २८*]
- 61 13चोळराष्ट्रविविधोज्वलसम्पन्यक्ठतस्वपुरसम्पद्मिनद्रम् 📘 यं वदन्त्य-

Read स्वमनृत.

^{*} Read सततीत्वं.

^{&#}x27;Rend उद्दामा' and रुद्धदिविपत् .

[·] Read मोध्यम्-महितविक्रमगाञ्च . · Read हारिणम्झन्ति.

^{&#}x27;Read चित्रजयी.

Read विस्त्यम्.

^{*} Read चापनिर्य

^{&#}x27;Read इंद्रजिस्विमिति.

[ै] Read तद

[&]quot;Read दुषान्त".

[&]quot; Read दींध्यन्ति"

[&]quot;Read चोळगष्टविविधोजनसमपद्र्य"

- 62 मरनाथमवन्यां सुरयस्समप¹तीर्णमुदारम् ॥ [१९*] ²नलरोद्दलीतारातिकुक्तरः
- 68 पञ्जरं श्रि[य]: [1*] राजकेसरिवर्म्म[1*]सीत् तनयश्चोळवर्मणः ॥ [३०*]
- 64 राजकेसरिणः पुत्रो मूपतिः परकेसरी [1"] अभवधस्य
- 65 कोपांभिगृहस्तमासीद्विषत्बलम् ॥ [३१°] ततः प्रमृति चोळ[1°]ना-
- 66 मभिषककमादिमे [1[®]] नामनी परिवर्त्तेते राज्ञामाज्ञाभिधायिनी ॥ [३२[®]] 'अमूत्चि-
- 67 त्ररबे[ा] राजा परकेसारिसम्भवः [।*] चित्राश्वस्तत्सुतस्तस्य चित्रधन्वा
- 68 महीपतिः ॥ [३३°] संरुवंदिग्रन्यस्समानीताः पार्त्थिवैर(1)त्थराश्चयः [1°] तस्याग्रतो
- 69 व्यक्तीर्यन्त तेनापि सहसार्थनाम् ॥ [३ 8°] सुरसरिदवतारितेति मस्वा तपसि र-
- 70 तेन भगीरतेन" राज्ञा [।*] नरपतिरवतारयन्यशोर्थी निजमुवि ताम् स कवेर-
- 71 कन्य(1)काख्याम् ॥ [३५*] सुरगुरुरभवत् तदीयवंशे कुलभवनम् विजयेन्दिरायु-

Plate IIIb.

- 72 बत्या[:] [1*] निजमहिमाजितान्तकस्स्वराज्ये नरपातराप स मृत्युजित्समाख्या-
- 78 म् ॥ [३६ *] व्याव्रकेतुरिति चित्ररथे। मृत् व्याव्रवद्भुजपटः क्षितिनायः [1 *] तत्कु-
- 74 ले प्रथितविक्रमराशिद्धांतकीकुसुमभूषितमौलिः॥ [३७*] त्रेतायुगे गतवित
- 75 क्षयमस्य राज्ञः पुत्रो नरेन्द्रपतिरित्यमव[ल]रेन्द्रः [1°] यत्पादपीठळुठ-
- 76 ⁷नात्मक्टान्यम्बन्नाज्ञां सदा शिथिलबन्धगळत्मणीनि ॥ [३८*] उपरिचर इति स्फु-
- 77 "टाटिधानस्मुरपतिदत्तविमानकामचारी [।"] वमुरमुरविनाशहेतुरुचै-
- 78 हिनकरवंशशिखामाणिस्ततोमृत् ॥ [३९*] द्वापरस्य विरामेस्य राज-
- 79 बुडामणेः कुले [1º] विश्वजिज्ञाम विश्वेषाञ्चेतासीदरिभ्मृता-
- 80 म् ॥ [४० ैं] सकलावनिपालमीलिभिम्मीणिपालाकलितैस्समिबतः [। ै] [क]-
- 81 मलानिलयः कलाकरः पेरुनत्किळिरभूतदन्वये ॥ [४१*] कालस्वात् करिणां 10
- 82 कलेश्र सकलक्षोणीभृतान्नायकम् यम् पाहुः कलिकालमुन्नातिः
- 83 मतामग्रेसरं सद्गुर्णः [1*] काबी यश्च नवीचकार कनकैस्सोभू-
- 84 दम्प्यान्वये कावेरीतटबन्धनप्रकटितस्कीतास्मकीर्तिनृपः ॥ [४२°]
- 85 कोचेंकणान्¹¹ कुवलयदलस्यामलालोळहिष्टस्यम्मोर्भ-¹²

Plate IVa.

- 86 क्तचा त्रिपुरजयिनो खनखतांगबन्धः [।*] लोकालोकसितिभृदबिध
- 87 क्माम् मुजेनाद्धानो वंशे तस्य प्रथितमहसश्चकवर्ती बमूब(:) ॥ [४३*]
- 88 समजाने विजयाल[य*]स्तदीये महति कुले ¹³महिनियविक्रमश्रीः [।*] अहमह-
- 89 मिकया ¹⁴प्रणामच अक्षितिपतिमौलिविघडितांत्रिपीठः ॥ [४४^{*}] सहिब-¹⁸
- 90 त्रामळकाभिरामाम् व्याप्ताम्बरामात्मवधूमिवासौ [1"] तथापुरी सीध-
- 91 सुधांगरागां जब्राह 16[र]न्तु रविवंशदीपः ॥ [४५*] अथ प्रथिष्ठाप्य 17निसुम्भसूद-
- 92 नी[म्*] सुरासुरैराचितपादपंकजाम् [।*] चतुस्समुद्राम्बरशो-
 - 1 Read "मवतीण्णं".
- · Read नलराइलिताराति ·
- ' Read कोपामित्रस्तमास-दिषद्वलम्.

" Read सर्दिचित्रामलका".

- ' Read अभृचित्र'.
- · Read भगीरधेन.
- · Read "मूमाघ".

- ' Read 'नान्मकटा'.
- Trough Malifa.is
- ' Read 'ZIFH'.

'Read 'चम'.

- Read 41-Haci. . Tread
- "The anusedra is engraved at the beginning of the next line.
- " The metre requires the name to be spelt with a double penultimate ज as को चेंकण्यान.
- 18 Read 'इयामलालोल'.
- " Read महनीय".
- ²⁴ Read रन्तं. " Read निशुम्भ"

- 98 मिनीम् अवस् बभार मालामिव तत्मसादतः ॥ [४६*] आदित्यवस्मी नृपतिस्त-
- 94 नूजो नुषाश्रय(:) [स*]सन्धिषणस्तरस्वी [1*] दोषापनीतौ स-
- 95 वतम् प्रवत्तरसन्मार्गवर्ती क्षितिमन्बरक्षत् ॥ [४७*] तस्यैकथबळच्छ-
- 96 त्रच्छायामाश्रित्य मेदिनी [1°] अशर्मधर्मजन्मार्जीक्षाभ्यजानात्कदाचन ॥ [४८*] अ-
- 97 पराजितमध्यसौ रणे जितवान् पह्नवमूह्मसत्वलम् [1*] द्यितामपि त-
- 98 स्य मेदिनीं 'स्ववंशीकृत्य [त] बाष्यमृत् कृती ॥ [४९°] आनन्दसन्दोह इव प्रजानान्त-
- 99 दीयस्नुस्तनुमान् वभूव [1*]परान्तको नाम यथारर्थनामा पुरान्तकांत्रि-
- 100 ⁸ह्मयन्मर्भुगः ॥ [५० ⁸] यस्य प्रतायदहनेन परीयमाणस्त(त)ना[प]ज्ञान्ति-

- 101 मिव कर्जुमनास्तवेगः [I*] सद्यस्तमुद्रमवीशत्रजराजलदमीं पृथ्वीं कुल-
- 102 कमगताथ विहाय पाण्डच[:] ॥ [५१ *] यस्य कीपदहनी दहन्द्रिषदशान्तिमाप न स-
- 108 मुद्रवारिणि [1*] शस्त्रकत्तहतसिंहळांगनानेत्रवारिणे विभागाम व ॥ [५२*]
- 104 रजतिगरिजुवः पुरा पुरारेरकत स दश्रसमाभिधानमोकः [1°] कनकमय-
- 105 म्दारसमृद्या यस्सचिवममुष्य च लज्जितं धनेशम् ॥ [५३°] राजादित्यस्तत् भुत[:]
- 106 कुष्णराजाक्षित्वा युद्धे स्वर्गा[म"]ध्यारुरोह [1"] 'तत्त्रातामूत्गण्डरादित्यनामा
- 167 राजा मुमुन्मौिलमालार्चितांत्रिः ॥ [९४[®]] अरिन्दमस्सार्थकमेव नाम
- 108 विश्रत वस्त क्षितिपालवर्यः [1"] यत्कोपतः प्र(ा)द्रवता-
- 109 सपाणां बंनानि तीब्राणि प्रांण्यभवन् ॥ [५९*] नरपतिर-
- 110 भुद्रकाचिजः प्रतापि गभीरतामपि जलनिधस्तत्वाधाराद्ध-
- 111 रेरातिशूरताम् [1*] वप्रनुपमम् काम[1*]द्विध्णा[:*] श्रियं शशिनो वृतिल्ल(1)यनसु-
- 112 भगामादायास्मात् परान्तक इत्यसौ ॥ [५६] कलेबेलात् प्रस्तवितं स्वशा-
- 118 स्त्रं पुनव्व्यवस्थापयितुम् पृथिव्याम् [1] प्राप्तम्मन् यम्मनुते जनीष[:] प्र-
- 114 ° हर्त्तचारित्ररतिनृपेन्द्रम् ॥ [५७°] तिसमन्त्रवित भ्चक्रवक्रवर्त्तीनि धन्दरे [।*] हारादिषु
- 115 पदेप्वेव हाशब्द[:*] श्रृयते जनैः ॥ [५८*] कुवल[व*]ममलोपलप्रकाशात्

Plate Va.

- 116 कनकमयाद्वलयादपि प्रकामम् [।*] भुजभुजगयुगस्य भूषणं य-
- 117 स्समकलयत् कलिकालकालकल्पः ॥ [५९*] तस्य हेमभिरुद्दामदानकोला-
- 118 हरूच्यतैः [1*] तुरंगमखुरक्षणैः । पांसुला द्वारममयः [६०*] अ-
- 119 जाने भुजयुगेन प्रासदीवेंण दीप्तश्रियमखिलशारीराकेषि णी]मा-
- 120 द्वानः [1*] अधिकरम[य] रेखारूपिणौ शंखचकौ द्वदरु-
- 121 क्मो अवस्मी तस्य सूनुर्मुरारिः ॥ [६१*] उभयपक्षविशुद्धम-
- 122 हीजसि प्रधितमण्डलघारिणि सर्वेदा [1*] तनुभृतात्रयना-
- 123 नि चिराय 1ºतत्वपुरपूर्व्वाहमयुति रेगिरे ॥ [६२*] भत्र्विमूभरम-
- 124 सौ विनेष्यित प्रायशो न इति नागयोषितः [1*] कुर्व-
- 125 ते सम परिनर्त्तनन्ददा13 जन्म लब्बवित चक्रवर्तिनी14 ॥ [६३ *] रक्षित्रम् क्षितिप-

¹ Read भूतसद्वलम. ¹ Read स्ववशोकृत्य.

Bead 'पदामंग: ' Read 'मविशामिज'.

^{*} Read शम°.

^{*} The reading #: would be more appropriate. 1 Read तद्भाताभद्भवद्गादिल

[·] Read विश्रद्वभूव.

[•] Read वृत्तचारित्ररतिवृपेन्द्रम्. " Read वितिन. " Read अण्णै:.

[&]quot; Read day".

[&]quot; Read नर्शनन्तदा.

[&]quot; Read चक्रवारतानि

- 126 तिस्प्ररलोकन्दैत्यदानवबलैरुपरुद्धम् [।*] प्रार्थितस्पुरगणे-
- 127 रतिश्ररः प्राप्तवान् सपदि सुन्दरचोळः ॥ [६४*] वदेवस्त्राभिरलोभि-
- 128 तो भवति मे यावत पतिस्युन्दरस्तावत् गन्तुमहम् प्रवृत्तमति
- 129 रित्याख्यातबत्यादरात् [1*] असार्द्ध तेन गता 'दिणमिव त्यक्ता ⁶स्स्व(य)-

Plate Vb.

- 130 कीयञ्जनम् देवी तस्य पतित्रता गुणगणैस्सा[क्षा]दरुन्धत्यसौ ॥ [६९*]
- 181 श्रीवानवन्महादेवी तेनासी ⁶तृदिवं गता [1^{*}] अप्सरोग्रहभी-
- 132 त्येव तत्राप्यासन्नवत्तिनी ॥ [६६*] तदनन्तरमेतदात्मजः क्षितिमादित्यसमा-
- 133 ह्रयोन्वशात् [1*] निजकान्तिविनिर्जितान्मभूः ⁸समरे पाण्ड्यनृपञ्ज-
- 184 घान सः ॥ [६७] पाण्ड्यराजशिरस्तुंगजयस्तम्भं स्वके पुरे [1] निधाय ग-
- 135 त(j)वानस्तमादित्यस्त्व[न्ह]हक्षया⁹ ॥ [६८*] प्रवलकलिवलान्ध[द्धा]-
- 136 न्तविद्धंसहेतोस्स्वयमरूण्मो ध्वम्मी प्रार्थ्यमानः
- 137 प्रजाभिः । अचकमत न राज्यं स्वे पितृब्ये स्वदेशपण-
- 138 यिनि मनसापि क्षत्रधम्मीत्येवेदी ॥ [६९] त्रिजगद्वनदक्षमम्ब-
- 139 जाक्षं स्वयमवतीर्णममुन्निरूप्य चिहै: [1*] अरुण्मो अमहिषिच्य 10 यो-11
- 140 ब(I)राज्ये 12धरणिधुरतमधुरान्तको बभार ॥ [७० क] मनदशव्वे कुव्वन्धनम-
- 141 पि तदभ्यर्श्वनविधो 13 तदावासारम्भे परिजनमशेषं स नृ-
- 142 पतिः [1*] जगत् सर्वन्तस्योत्सवविधिषु कोपं रिपुवधे श्रि- .
- 143 यं सिंहित्रेष क्षितिमपि मुजे मूयसि द्धे ॥ [७१] प्रकटपटहघ-

Plate Vla.

- 144 1 0टाकाहळश्रेणिभेरीमुरवतुमुलशंखध्वानगद्यत्दिगन्तः [1] क-
- 145 लिमलम्थ हर्नु स्वांगतायैर्द्धरायास्स्वयमरुण्मो 🔑 वर्म्मा रा-
- 146 ज्यभारेभ्यंषचि ॥ [७२] श्रियमस्य मुजान्तरस्थितां 16स्वसुतान्दृष्ट्यमिवाभ्यूपे-
- 147 16 इवान [1] धवळातपवारणात्मना गगने मण्डलितः पयोनिधिः ॥ [७३ *]
- 148 नूनं 17यशासि स्फुरदिंदुकान्तिकान्तीनि वालव्यजनानि कत्वा [1*] दिगंगना दिग्वि-
- 149 जये गृहीतास्से(1)वामकुर्व्वन् 18जीयनोम्य राज्ञः ॥ [७४] तुलि-
- 150 तोपि तुलाभारे तुलया ¹⁹हेमहिर्नुपः [1*] सोतुलोभूदविज्ञे-
- 151 यो महिमा महतामतः ॥ [७९*] अनुपमविभवप्रभावविद्याभुज-
- 152 बलविकमशौर्यवैर्यराशिः [1"] अजयदवनिपश्चिशंक-
- 153 काष्ट्राप्रभृति यथाक्रममाक्रमन्दिशस्तः ॥ [७६*] स्वकीयवंशप्र-
- 154 भवस्य पाण्ड्यराजस्य रक्षामिव कर्त्तमिन्दुः [1*] श्वेतातपत्रं समभूद-
- 155 ह्य राजेतिमत्वास्य दिशञ्जिगीषो[:"] ॥ [७७"] अमरभुजंगमहणादा-
- 156 ज्ञभुजंगास्ततोतिभितिधयः 20 [1*] 21निभृतकुटिलभोगाः 22कवापि निले-
- 1 Read देवस्त्रीभि°.
- * Read "वद्रन्त".
- Read साद.

s Read स्व .

- 4 The missing syllables
 - may perhaps be निशा;
 - read दिनमिव.
- 6 Read त्रिदिव.
- ! Read वितिनी.
- ! Read ज्मभस्समरे.
- P Read 'स्स्विहिटक्षया.
- 10 Read मिमापेच्य.
- 11 Read यावराज्ये.
- 12 Read "ЧТРНЧ".
- 18 Read "मकुर्वज्ञविनोस्य.

11 Read 'विभी.

हिगन्त:.

15 Read "dirag".

16 Read 'यिवान.

17 Rend यशांसि.

14 Read HIT and TITE-

- 19 Read हमिन".
- 20 Read भीतिध्यः.
- 21 Perhaps we have to read निभृत कुटिला° to suit the metre.
- 22 Read Kill.

```
157 तुं समभ्यलषन् ॥ [७८°] जलनिधिपरिधम्! विक्रिन्द्रमुचै[:*] स्फुरदुरुवप्र-
```

158 मभेद्यमन्ययोधैः² [।*] रविकुलतिलकस्य दण्डनाथो विजयर-

Plate VIb.

159 माकुलमन्दिरक्षिगाय ॥ [७९*] बद्धा ^३जेतुञ्जलिभिजले राघवेन्द्रः कपी-

160 न्द्रैः ' लंकानाथं कथमपि शरीस्तीव्पशृंगैर्ज्ञघान [।*] नौभिस्तीर्त्वा-

161 जलनिधिमसौ यस्य दण्डः प्रचण्डो लंकानाथम् निरदह[द*]तस्ते-

162 न रामोभिम्तः ॥ [<o*] सत्याश्रयो ⁶यत्वलसिन्धुरोधात् कष्टम् परित्य-

163 ज्य पलायितोपि [I*] कष्टाश्रयश्चित्रमिद्व⁶ चित्रन्तैलप्रमा-

164 बद्रवणं यदस्य ॥ [८१*] दण्डेन भीमेन युधि प्रवीणा यद्राजरा-

165 जो निहतो मदाख्यः [I*] तद्भीमनामानमरन्ध्रमन्ध्र⁷ हन्मीति दण्डे-

166 न जधान तं सः ॥ [८२] सर्व्वक्षत्रवधव्रतप्रणयिना रामेण

167 यित्रिमितम् राष्ट्रं [शि]ष्टजनाभिराम[म^{*}]तुलन्दुर्गगर्भादीन्त्राक्षेवैः [।^{*}] जित्वा तत् स-

168 कलावनीन्द्रमकुटश्रेणीलसत्°शासनस्सोमृत् सर्व्वधनुमृतां¹⁰ क्षिाति-

169 भृतामानन्दसन्दोभवत्¹¹ ॥ [८३ [®]] जित्वा गंगकर्लिंगवंगमगधारहोहसौर[[*]ष्ट्रका-

170 न्¹²चाळुक्यानपरानिप क्षितिभुजो युद्धे स ¹³नैरार्चितः [।*] ¹⁴विद्वत्वर्ग्ग-

171 मुसारविन्दनिचयप्रोन्योतनोन्यद्रविः¹⁵ पृथ्वी सर्वसमुद्रवारिर-

172 शनाम् श्रीराजराजोन्वशात् ॥ [८४*] समजनि मधुरान्तकस्समस्तक्षितिप-

Plate VIIa.

173 16तीलक्षणलिताकितांगः [1] [अ]पहतहरहुंकितिम्मेनोभूरपर इवास्य

174 नरेश्वरस्य स्नुः ॥ [८५"] यत्र रक्षति महीमिमाश्विरम्मार्गविर्तिनि सताम्महौज-

175 सि [I[®]] तत्कळत्रनयनान्यहो श्रुतेम्मीर्मालंघनमकुव्व[त[®]] स्फुटम् ॥ [८६[®]] तीव्रप्रता-

176 पतपनो मधुरान्तकस्य व्याप्य स्थितस्सकलदिग्वलयान्तराळन्दूरस्थि-¹⁷

177 तानपि दहन् सकलावनीन्द्रानासञ्चसव्वनृपतापह-

178 रोपि¹⁸ चित्रम् ॥ [८७°] ¹⁹सद्भवारिधिजलेस्तमुपेतम् राजम-

179 ण्डलमुदेति न तस्य [i*] चित्रमेतदिदमप्यतिचित्रम् स्वस्थमेव-

180 यदभूल्लसदंशु(:) ॥ [८८"] निजमुजविजितेन पुण्यजातम् धननिच-

181 येन ²⁰चिकीर्पुर्य्यशस्त्री [1^{*}] प्रबलबलसमन्वितो नरेन्द्रो धिय-

182 मथ दिग्विजये न्यघत्त धिरः ।। [८९*] प्रथममथ दिशन्त्रिशंकुचिह्नान्त्रिरगमदुत्त-

183 मचोळभूमिपालः [1[®]] ²²पिहितनिजपुरावनः स पाण्ड्य(ः)क्षितिपतिमन्न-

184 तिमो विजेतुकाम: ॥ [९० *] रविक्लतिलकस्य दण्डनाथः प्रवलवलनिजधा-23

185 न ²⁴पाण्ड्यराजम्मलयगिरिमगस्त्यधाम भीतश्शरणमगात²⁵स्वभुवं विहाय पा-

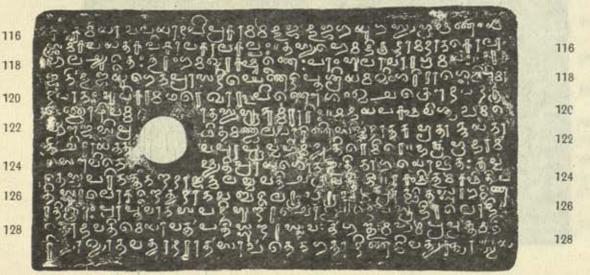
186 ण्ड्यः ॥ [९१*] पाण्ड्यराजयशशां²⁶ विम्लानाम् बीजताविव²⁷ गतानि स्सन्ति [1*] रा-

1 Head °परिलम्.	10 Read धनुर्भृतां.	¹⁶ Read 'तिलक्षणलक्षिता-	m n 100 h
a Read चोचे:.			22 Read विहितनिजपुरावनस्स
	11 Probably the reading	सिलांग:.	23 Read "बलिज".
³ Read सेतृत्रलानिधि°.	must be °मानन्दसन्दो-	17 Read दिग्वलयान्तराळम् ।	🎎 Read पाण्ड्यराजम् । मलय
* Read ैन्द्रेलेंका .	हस्त.	ξτ°.	25 Read °मगात्स्वभुव.
5 Read 423°.	12 Read रहोइसौराष्ट्रकांबा-	18 °तापहरोतिचित्रम् will be	26 Read °यशसां.
6 Read fमदल.	लक्या°.	a better reading.	
¹ Read °सन्त्रं.	is Read atient.		27 Read onilua.
		19 Rend खड़°.	
 Read व्युर्गम्महीध्राणिवै:. 	14 Read विद्वद्रुगाँ°.	20 Read चिकारियुर्धशस्त्री.	
9 Read Ornerares	Is Don't miles bearing.	at D. A. S.	

१००१ की तित्र रेस्ट्र का का क्षेत्र के का का कि ମିଞ୍ଚନା୧୬୬ । ହିଲା ନ ଜନ୍ୟ କୁ ଅନୁଧୀ ନିଞ୍ଚ ଓଟ୍ୟ କୁ ଧୁନ୍ନ ମୁନ୍ତ ହିଲ୍ଲ



va.







rib

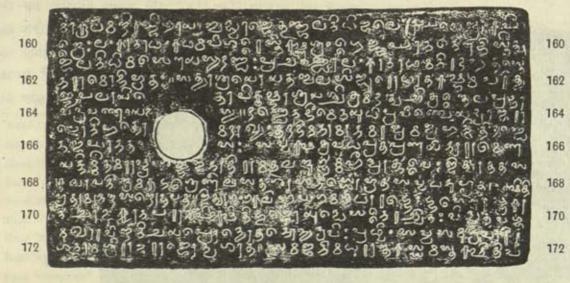


Plate VIIb.

- 187 जराजतनयो नयवेदि¹ मौक्तिकानि जगृहे विमलानि ॥ [९२*] तत्र प्र[ति*]-
- 188 ष्ठाप्य तदीयराष्ट्रसार्थमात्मीय[त*]नूजमेनम् [1*] श्रीचोळपाण्ड्यं र-
- 189 विवंशदीपो जेतुम् ³प्रतीचीन्दरामुचगाम ॥ [९३*] परिभवम्वकण्ण्यं
- 190 'शोभिमानी घरणिभृतां युवि भारगेवादवाप्तम् [1#] मुवि तमनुपलभ्य भूमि-
- 191 पालस्तदुपहिताञ्जगतीञ्जिगीपुरासीत् ॥ [९४*] भृगुकुलतिलकप्रभावगु-
- 192 सामनुपहतामरिभिस्तदादि पृथ्वीम् [1*] कथमपि मनसा विचारयेत् क-
- 193 ×परिभवितुम् परमेश्वरादितोन्यः ॥ [९५[®]] अतिलंघ्य(ति) ⁶सक्षमप-
- 194 नीतभयो मधुरान्तकस्सपदि केरळेश्वरम् [1*] सबलं रुरोध तद-
- 195 नु क्षितिपक्षयकारि युद्धमभवत् भयंकरम् ॥ [९६ *] जित्वा केरळभूप-
- 196 तिं भृगुपतेदिछत्वा तपोरक्षिताम् प्रथ्वीम् पार्तिथवनन्द्नो
- 197 निजपुरम् प्रायात् स धाम श्रियः [I*] नृत्यन्तीमिव ¹चश्ळेर्द्धजपटीहस्तै-
- 198 स्समुखासिभिर्ज्जल्पन्तीमिव [म] अळैश्रळदशां काशीगुणैस्स्वागतम् ॥ [९७*] अ-
- 199 थ[[*]गमत् वैश्रवणस्य काष्ठाञ्जेतुनुपेन्द्रिशिववंशदीपः [1*] यस्यास्त्रि-
- 200 पुण्डूं रजतादिरासीत् कैलाससंसेवितशंकरायाः ॥ [९८"] श्रीचोळपाण्ड्यं
- 201 स्वसुतं विधाय प[1*]श्चात्यभूमेरभिरक्षणाय(:) [1*] कार्वी स कार्वीमिव भूमि-

Plate VIIIa.

- 202 देव्यास्समाविशत् तैलकुलैककालः ॥ [९९*] चाळ्[क्य*]नाथअयसिंहराजं स्व-
- 203 यं कलेराश्रयमाकलैर्घ्य [1*] 11पूर्वत्रमेवाभिजगाम जेतुं राजेन्द्रचो-
- 204 ळः कलिकालकालः ॥ [१००*] तैलस्य सन्तितमवाप्य तदीयकोपवाहिस्सम्जव-12
- 205 लितवानिति नैव चित्रम् । चित्रम्त्विदम् अवित सर्व्वसमुद्रवारीण्युछ्ध्या य-
- 206 त्रिरदहद्विषदिन्धनानि ॥ [१०१] तस्मिन् समुन्यागवि कितीशे जेतुं
- 207 सकोपे जयसिंहराजं [1*] रट्टांगनानाम् नयनाम्बुसिक्तइशोका-
- 208 16 मिरासि[ज्ब] लितोतिचित्रम् ॥ [१०२ *] तचण्डदण्डपरिखण्डितरहरा-
- 209 जनारीपयोधरतटान्यविभूषणानि [1[#]] तम्नेत्रवारिकणिकोज्व-17
- 210 लमौक्तिकानि तत्कान्तिमन्ति 18विलसन्ति 19महान्यभूवन् ॥ [१०३*] चो-
- 211 20 ळेन्द्रसिंहजयसंहबलान्यकुर्व्वन्युद्धम् प्रवृद्धमितरेतरमिद्धरोषम् [1*] उत्तुंग-
- 212 मत्तगजदन्तविषट्टनोन्यत्विहृद्जानि²¹ सकलानि ददाह यत्र ॥ [१०४*] कुल-
- 213 घनमखिलं यशब²² मुक्ता भयमबलम्ब्य पलायन्थकार [1[®]] रविकुलनिलक-
- 214 प्रकोपवहे[:*] परिहरणाय स रहराष्ट्रनाथः ॥ [१०५*] अरिवलमवशिष्टमि[ष्टि]-²³
- 215 कीर्तेव्वळमकुलाभरणस्य कोपभीतः24 [1°] द्व(त)तमभजत काननानि सेनारज इव
- 216 तस्य गुहाश्च मूधराणाम् ॥ [१०६*] अविरळशरवृष्टिच्छादिताशान्तराळा रवि[कु]
- 1 Read वदी.
- * Read प्रतीचीन्दिशमृज्जगाम.
- * Read "मुपकण्ण्यं.

nal.

- · Read सोभिमाना. A letter has been scored
- out after H in the origi-
- * Read प्रभवद्भयंकरम्. " Read चित्रन्तिदम्.

ा Read चवले.

" Read भाकतथ्य.

n Read पर्व्यन्तमेवा .

- - " Read ° व्यहंस्य यत्रिरदहारुष".
 - " Read सम्ग्रो°.
- · Read महलैथलदशां. " Read 'गमद्रै".
 - " Head रासीज्विलतो".
 - " Read alma".
 - 18 A letter has been scored 14 Read कीपभीतं.
- = Read यश्व. Read THY

18 Read महान्त्यभवन्.

" Read "नोयद्वहिर्द्वजानि.

™ Read जयसिंह°.

- 11 Read CHH 554°. out after fa.

Plate VIIIb.

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217 लतिलकस्य क्षोमिता सैन्यवीरैः [1#] प्रवलपवनवेगोद्धयमाने-
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- 218 व मेघावलिरभजति¹ भंगम् रदृराजस्य सेना ॥ [१०७°] रहराजमवजित्य स-
- 219 सैन्यं राजराजतनयो नयवेदि² [1*] धैर्य्यशौर्य्यविजयान्यखिलै[:*]³ स्वैस्से-
- 220 वितो गुणगणैः पुरमाप ॥ [१०८] तपःप्रभावादवतीर्णगंगम् भगीरथ[म्] व[1]-
- 221 हुबलाइसन् सः [1*] गंगाजलैः पाविषतुं स्वकीयाम्येष' पृथ्वी र-
- 222 विवंशदीप: II [१०९^{*}] तदीयतीरस्थितभूमिबालान्⁶ विरोधिनो जेतुम-
- 228 थादिशे [1"] दण्डाधिनाथम् ⁷बलवत्व्लीघम् शौर्याप्सद-⁸
- 224 [बी]तिमद्रयगण्यम् ॥ [११०] चलबहळतुरंगमोर्मि गंगाजलिव
- 225 हैमबतात्तटा[मु]द्रयम् [।*] कळकळमुखरीकृताखिलाशन्निरगमदस्य
- 226 · 10 घुरोतिभूरि सैन्यम् ॥ [१११ *] करिनिकरिनवन्धसेतुमार्गेवलमन्रत् 1 [स]रितस्त-
- 227 दीयमध्यम् [1*] करितुरगनरोपयोगशुप्यम्जलनिवहाश्ररणैश्र्वा सैन्य-
- 228 मन्यत् ॥ [११२*] द्विरदाश्ववदातिमण्डल[श्च]भितै रेणुभिराप्तिदिग्मुखाः [1*] सहसा रिपु-
- 229 राजमण्डलान्यवि[श्र]न् विक्रमचोळसैनिकाः ॥ [११३ "] प्रवलवलगजाश्वपत्रिसं-14
- 230 वैरभिमुखमिन्द्ररथिबगाय पूर्वम् [1*] रविकुलतिलकस्य सैन्यनाथः¹⁵ शशिकु[ल]-
- 281 मृषणम् िमग्रहीत् सः ॥ [१९४ *] निशितशरनिकृत्तदण्डमुरतं 16 युधि धवळातपवार[णं]

Plate IXa.

- 232 पपात [1*] शशिकुलति[ल]कस्य तस्य राजः 17 परिभवसिन्न[तये]व च[न्द्र]बि[म्ब]म् ॥ [११५*]
- 233 अपहृतरणशूरसमृपदुचैरय निविवेश स ध[म्मी]पालपृथ्वी[म्] [1*] [त]-
- 234 मपि विजितवान् 1 धुरसृवन्तिगगमदसौ शिबिराजदण्डनाथः ॥ [११६*] विजि-
- 280 19 तैस्तदीयतटभूमिनायकैसलिलन्तदीयमथ पावनम् परम् [1*] निजनायका[य]
- 236 मधुरान्तकाय तत् समनीनयत् सपदि दण्डनायकः ॥ [१९७*] गोदावरीमम्य-
- 287 सरत्स्रवर्न्ती राजेन्द्रचोळो विजिगीषयासौ [1*] स्वांगाः20 गरा-
- 288 गैर्ज्जळकेळिकायां सरित्पतेस्तामकरोच शंक्याम् ॥ [११८*] जि-
- 239 त्वा ²¹महिपालमपुष्य हत्वा यशांसि रत्नानि महांसि चे।चै[: 1*]
- 240 दण्ड: *] प्रचण्डस्सलिलं स्वकीयनाथाय गांगं समनीनयत्सः ॥ [११९*]
- 241 कलिराजनियोगकारिणं सबलं सानुजमोट्टमाहवे²² [1[®]] स नृ-
- 242 पो विनिहत्य वीर्य्यवानय मचेभपरिग्रह वकार ॥ [१२०*] तत्र मत्तगजं किवत् अ-23
- 243 भिषावन्तमृत्मुखम्²⁴ । अधातयत् स्वयन्देवः ²⁶स्वारूथेनैव [ह*]स्तिना ॥ [१२१*] नग-
- 244 रीमविश्राज्ञितैर्भृपैः कुलजैरिचतपादपंगजः26 [18] विभवैरघरीकृताखि[ल]-
- 245 त्रिदशावासगुणान्निजामसी ॥ [१२२ "] अवजित्य कटाहमुन्नतैर्निजदण्डैर-
- 246 भिळंबिताण्णेवैः [1*] सकलामवनीन्नताखिलक्षितियो रक्षि[त]वानयश्वरम् ॥ [१२३*] चो-
- 247 ²⁷ळंगगंमिति रूयात्या प्रथितन्निजमण्डले [1*] गंगाजलमयन्देवो जयस्तमुभं व्यथत्त स[:] ॥ [१२४*]

¹ Read °रभजत.	* Read everyind.	" Read नायइश्रांश".	" Read "मोइमाहवे.
· Read नयवेदी.	* Read °दुइन्नम्.	" Read "इण्डमस्तं.	Bead कांचद°.
* Read विजयाद्यांसलै:.	" Read पूरो".	1 ² Read राज:.	" Read "मृत्मूखम्.
· Read स्वकीयामियेष.	" Read 'नियद्धसेत्मार्गे'.	" Read सुरसवन्ती".	* Read स्वारुटेनैव.
' Read ^o पालान्.	" Read "मुख्यजाल".	" Read "नायकैस्सिटिल".	भ Read °एकज:
• Read °थादिदेश.	a Read दिहम्खा:.	" Rend स्वांगांगरागैर्जांड".	न Head चोळगङ्गमिति.
¹ Read °बलबद्द°.	" Read पात which gives a better sense.	अ Read महीपाल.	



viiia.

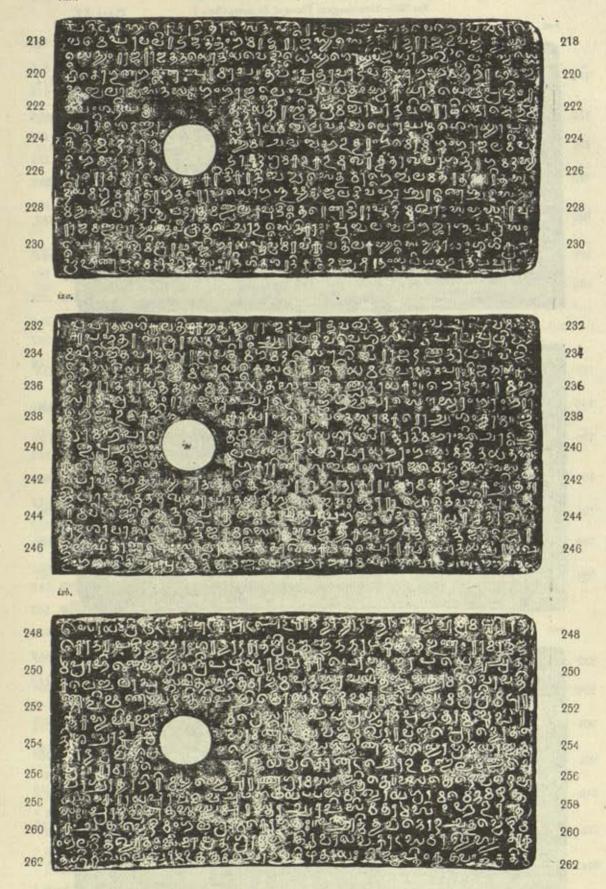


Plate IXb.

248 सोयं श्रीए क् कि क्लं ८ (कि क्लं ८) चोळपुरिमत्याख्यान्द्धत्याम् पुरि स्थित्वा श्रीमधुरान्त-

249 को ^¹नरपतीष्षष्ठयां शरद्यादरात् [।*] श्रीमन्तञ्जननाथमुत्नतगुणं² रामात्मजः

250 म् प्राहिणोत् ग्रामं श्रीप्रश्यूरमन्धकरिपोस्त्वन्दापयेत्युचितः ॥ [१२५*]

251 कलेबेलाव्यस्विलतं स्वनीतिमार्गाम् पुन[:*] स्थापयितुज्जगत्याम् [।*] दिबोवती-

252 र्णिन्धिष्णम् वदन्ति विपश्चितो यम् विदुषामधीशम् ॥ [१२६°] मन्त्रि⁵ श्रीमषुरा-

253 न्तकस्य विदुषामग्रेसरस्सत्पथप्रस्थानप्रहितात्मबुद्धिर-

254 निश्चाळुक्य[चू]डामणिः [।*] वि[हृह]र्मामुखारविन्द[निवह*]प्रोद्योत⁶-

255 नोद्यद्रविरशक्तस्येव व्यह्रस्पतिर्भुणनिधिय्भेमृह्याजन्म-

256 मू: ॥ [१२७*] रामात्मजो "जयकं किवलंग-चोळमण्डलमण्डने [1*]

257 पाश्चात्य(ा)गिरिमध्यस्थे पुराणग्रामसंज्ञिते ॥ [१२८*] वसते देवदेवा-

258 य शंकराय पुरद्विषे [1*] அம்மையப்பसमाख्याय प्राममेनमदत्त

259 सः ॥ [१२९*] प्राग्दक्षिणतस्तस्य पुरस्ताचापि सीमताम् [।*] सिंहळान्त-

260 °कचतुर्वेदिमंगलग्रामको गतः ॥ [१३० *] 10पश्चात्रित्यविनोदचतुर्वेदिमं-

261 गल[मि]ति ख्यात: [I*] सीमाभृत् । प्रामस्य क्रिल्ला अक्रकाटं समाख्यस्य [II १३१*] अक्र-

262 त श्रीम्खलेखाम् 12 उत्तमचोळ, கமிழகாய: [। १३२*] विज्ञर्सि कृतवानत्र இரு-

Plate Xa.

- 263 कंडा का कं कि छ कं कस 18 [1 १३३*] मायानस्य सुतः श्रीमान् धीमान कि का की: स्वयम् [1*]
- 264 जननाथनियोगेन करिणीअमणादिकम् ॥ [१३४°] कृत्य[म्म] कंडलका अंत
- 265 समाख्यग्रामांम्बुधेरसमस्तश्चशी [1*] कृतवानुभवविशुद्धचतुत्र्यान्व-
- 266 यसमुद्भूतः ॥ [१३५*] शंकरस्य धुतेनेदम् मक्तेन मुरविद्विषः [1*] नारायणे-
- 267 न कविना शासनं कृतिना कृतम् ॥ [१३६+] त्रैलोक्याण्डातिरितिस्वगुणम-14
- 268 णिगणो विकमश्रीविलासापर्याप्तारिक्षितीश्वस्सकलगु-
- 269 णमणिश्रेणिजन्माम्बुराशिः [I*] प्रज्ञापर्याप्तशास्त्र-
- 270 स्समधिकधनदः प्रार्त्थितार्त्थिपपशो¹⁶ जीयाद्राजेन्द्रचो-
- 271 ळस्सकलवसुमतीमिन्दिराजन्मभूमिः ॥ [१३७*] बः। ब

! Read त्युच्छित:. .

¹ Read नरपति .

Bend भन्नतगणं.

^{. *} Read प्राहिणोद्वामं.

[·] Read 'मन्त्री.

[·] Read "प्रोइपात".

[·] Read बृहस्पति°.

^{*} Rend "Qareer."

^{*} The letter T makes the metre faulty by one additional matra.

¹⁰ Read पश्चात्रित्य. The metre would be correct if the letter दि of °चतुर्वेदि° is long and मिनित instead of मिति in 1. 261.

п Read °मूत्रामस्य. п Read °मृत्तम°. This verse consists only of one half of an Arys.

¹⁸ Perhaps we have to read °Δ*εε: or it may stand for °Δ*εε[:*] Η:. This verse also consists of one half of an Anushtubh.

¹⁴ Read "faitth".

¹⁹ The reading प्रात्यितोत्यिप्रपद्मेजीया may be suggested tentativaly.

II .- THE DETACHED TAMIL INSCRIPTION.

Plate Xa-(contd.).

1 கொனெரிஇக்மைகொண்டான் முடிகொண்ட-

2 சாழபுரத்த சனிமண்டபத்த கமக்கு யாண்டு ஆ.

3 மூவது கான் நூற்றிருபதிலை இருக்க ஐயக்கொண்ட-

4 சொழமண்டலத்த மணவிற்கொட்டத்தப் பழைய-

5 ஜார்காட்டுப் பழையதார் உடையார் திருவாலங்காடு-

6 உடையார் கொடிவில் அம்மைஞச்சியாற்கு தெவத-

Plate Xb.

7 எனம் இடவெணுமெச்சு மஹாவெபடாரக்

8 கமக்கு சொக்னமையில் ஈக்காட்டுக்கொட்டத்து-

9 க் கிழ்க்கற்கியூர்காட்டு அம்மைசெரி கன்செ பு-

10 ன்செ கத்தம் உட்பட கிலம் பதிகாவரையும் செட்டம.

11 க்கலம் கத்தமும் ஆற்றப்படுகை புன்செ உட்ப.

12 ட கிலம் பதிகொன்றம் ஆக கிலம் இருபத்தைஞ்ச-

13 சை வெகியும் அம்மைகாச்சியார்க்கு இக்காள்-

14 முதல் முக்புடையாரையும் பழம்பெரையு-

15 ம் தவிர்த்த திருகாமக்காணி இறையிலி தெவக-

16 எனமாக இட்டொம் [*] இப்படிக்கு வரிலி அமிட்டுச்-

17 செம்பே அம் இட்டு மிரையெகையும் பண்ணிக்-

18 கொள்ளச் சொக்கொம் []. •] சொல்ல கம் ஒவே எழு-

19 தம் உய்யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டு இருவழு-

20 க்கூர்காட்டு தனாருடையாக் கற்றவியான

21 உத்தமசொழத்தமிழத்சையின் * எழுத்து |-

III .- TAMIL TEXT.1

Plate Ia.

1 வலி புரி கொகர்இன்மைகொண்டான் ஐயங்கொண்டசொழமண்டல-

2 த்த மெல்மலேப் பழையனர்குட்டு காட்டார்க்கும் வரஊ.

3 செயக்கிழவர்க்கும் செவ்சானப் பள்ளிச்சக்தக் கணிமு- 8

4 ந்தாட்டு வெட்டிப்பெற்ற [ப்] பழவநச்சாலாபொகமுள்ளிட்-

5 ட ஊர்களிலார்க்கும் ககான்களிலா[ர் *]க்கும் கமக்கு யா-

6 ண்டு ஆருவது கான் எண்பத்தெட்டினுல் கா[ம் *]முடி-

7 காண்டசொழபுசத்த கம் வீட்டி ஹன்னாவக் கருமாளிகை ம-

8 அசாக்கதேவனில் தெற்கில் மறைவிடத்த இருக்கு கடு-

9 வில்மலேப் பெருமுர்டைடுச் சிங்களாக்ககச்சருப்பெ இம-

10 க்கலத்தச் சலையார்க்கு வரவேசெயமாய் வருகின்ற மெ-

Plate Ib.

11 வ்மியபழையனூர்காட்டுப் பழையனூரின் தியமாறு இச்செங்க-

12 காக்தகச்சருப்பெ இமங்கலத் தச் சகையார்க்கு ஊர் குடிப்பதா-

13 க இப்பழையனார் யாண்டு ஆருவதமுகல் வெறமுகலாய்

14 இவ்வூரால் செங்களாக்ககச்சருப்பெ கிமங்கலத்தொடுக்கு.

15 ட இறைகட்டின பொன் ஐஞ் ஹாற்றத் தொண்ணுற்றெண்க-

16 ழஞ்செ குன் தியும் இச்சிங்களாக்ககச்சருப்பே இ-

17 மங்கலத்தில் யாண்டு ஆருவதமுதல் சருக்கி இவ்வூர்

18 வரக்கெயமாய் வருகின் நபடி யாண்டு ஆருவ த முதல் தவிர்-

19 க்கு வெள்ளான்வகையாய் வரஹிடியம் இறங்கி வெள்ளான்-

20 வகையால் ஊர்கள் இறை கட்டும்படி இவ்வூர் இறை கட்டாதெ தவி-

21 க்கு இவ்வூர் மூன் இறத்தபடியும் பள்ளியும் உட்பட கெல்ல

22 முவாகிசத்திருதூற்றெண்பத்தெண் கவனெ எழுகு அணி

Plate IIa.

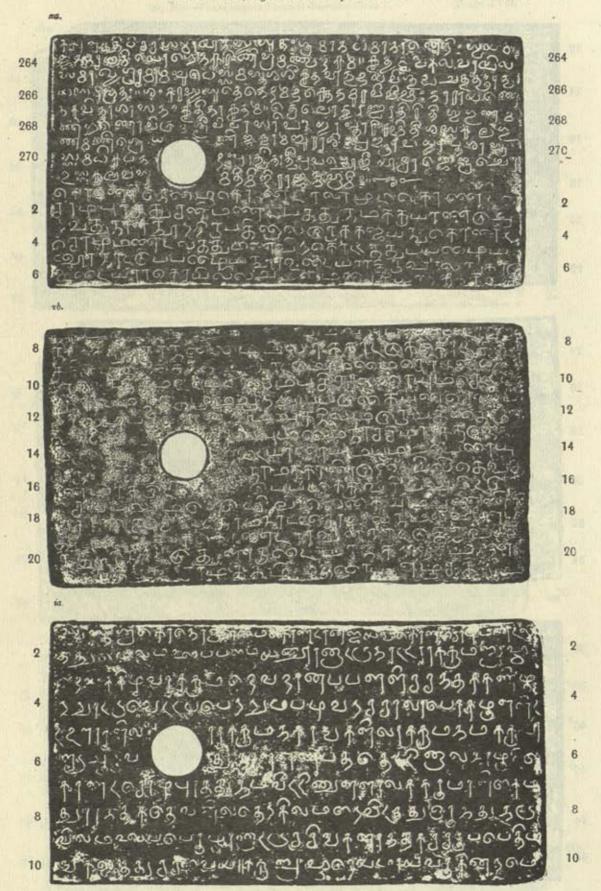
23 ஐஞ்ஞாழியும் பொன் தூற்றுத்தொண்ணாற்று முக்கழஞ்செய் ம-

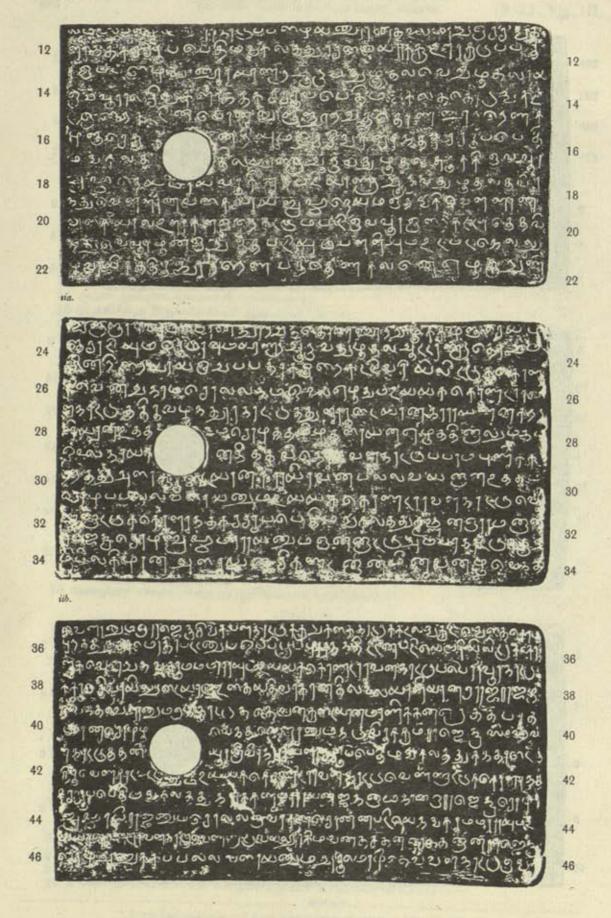
24 ஞசாடியும் ஒருமாவும் யாண்டு ஆருவதமுதல் ஆட்டாண்டுதொகும்

25 கீன் திறையாய் இருப்பதாக இறை கட்டி வரியிவிட்டுக்கொள்-

26 க வென்ற காம் சொல்ல கம் ஒவே எழுதம் உய்யக்கொண்டார்வ-

¹ From the originals and from ink-impressions prepared by this office.





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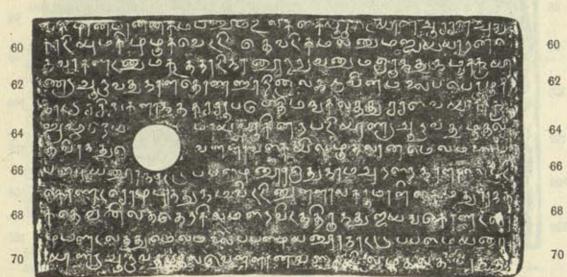
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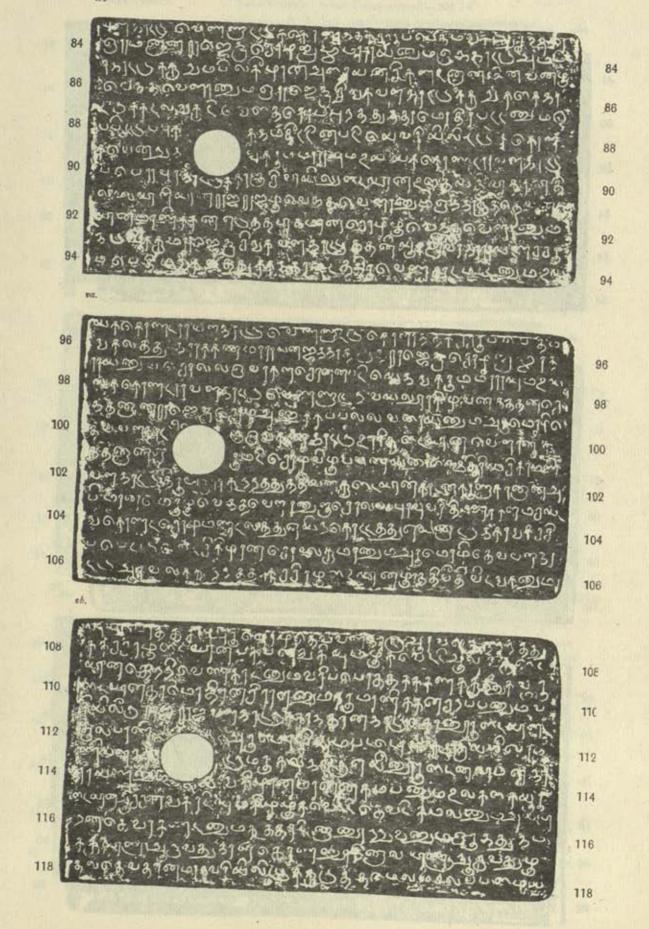
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- 27 வகாட்டுத் திருவழுக்கூர்காட்டுத் துளாருடையான் காசாயணன் கற்ற.
- 28 ளியான உத்தமசொழத்தமிழதரையன் எழுத்தினுலும் கம்
- 29 ஒவேகாயகன் கித்தவிகொதவளகாட்டுப் பாம்புணிக்கு-
- 30 ந்தத்த அனரசூருடையான் ஈராபிரவன் பல்லவயனை உத்தம்-
- 31 சொழப்பல்லவசையனும் உய்யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டு வெ-
- 32 ண்ணுட்டுக் கௌாக்ககச்சருப்பெடுமங்கலத்த குடின் இசாமனுன
- 33 சாஜெகுரசொழஸருமையாசாயனும் இன்னுட்டு அம்பர்காட்டுக்குறு-
- 34 ம்பில்கிழான் அரையன் சேண்டனை மீனவன்முவெக்க -

- 35 வெளாலும் இராஜெந்திங்கவனாட்டுக் குறுக்கைகாட்டுக் கடவக்குடி ஜெதைகொம-
- 36 புறக்குக் தாமொதிரபட்டனும் ஒப்பட்டுப் புக்க கக் தீட்டின் படியெ வரிபிவீட்டுக்கொ-
- 37 ன்க வென்ற கள் கருமமாசாயும் உய்யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டுப் பெசாலூர்காட்டு-
- 38 க் காஞ்சுவாபி அடையான் உதைய இவாகான் இவ்வேபாளியான இராஜரா ஜமு-
- 39 வெக்தவெளானும் இக்காட்டுத் தெவன்குடையான மாணிக்கன் எடுத்தபாத-
- 40 மான சொழமுவெக்கவேனானும் கவெிருக்கும் ராஜெடிரவிணைவ-
- 41 வகாட்டுத் தனியூர் ஸ்ரீவீசகாசாயணச்சருப்பெறிமங்கலத்து கக்தாடை
- 42 திருவெண்காடபட்டனும் உய்யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டு வெண்ணுட்டுக் கொளாக்க-
- 43 கச்சருப்பெ இமங்கலத்து கராக்கண்மாசாயன் ஜகனுங்கான இராஜெகு சொழு-
- 44 வரஓடாலிராஜனம் சொல்ல இவர்கள் சொன்னபடியெ கங் கருமமாராயும் உ-
- 45 ய்யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டு வெண்ணட்டு வயலூர் கிழவன் தத்தன் செக்கனை ராஜெ-
- 46 சொழ அணுக்கப்பல்லவரையனும் அருமொழிகெவவளகாட்டு இங்க-

Plate IIIa.

- 47 ணட்டு ஊ[சி]குடையான் வெளான் கூத்தனை இருமடிசொழவிழுப்பரையலும் கூதிர-
- 48 யசிகாமணிவளகாட்டுத் திருவாருர்க்கூற்றத்துத் தியன்குடையான் காடன் கருணுக-
- 49 சகான அபிமானமெருமுவெதுவெளானும் சொல்லப் புரவுவரி கணேக்கள்-
- 50 ம் சயங்கொண்டசொழமண்டலத்து எபிற்கொட்டத்து எபினுட்டு ககரம் க-
- 51 ச்சிப்பெட்டு வெட்சிர்ழான் சொவேகு மானும் அருமொழிதெவவளகாட்டு
- 52 ஆர்வலக்கூற்றத்தக் கச்சிரமுடையான் மு[ர்*]த்திவீதிவிடங்கனும் வ-53 ரிப்பொத்தகம் அருமொழிதெவலளகாட்டு ஆரவலக்கூற்றத்து-
- 54 க் கச்சிசமுடையான் பகவன் அங்கியும் முகவெட்டி ஆவக்குடையான் தெற்றி 🔾 -
- 55 வண்காட அம் வரிப்பொத்தகக்கணக்குத் அகவூருடையான் தாமொகிசன் சோ-
- E6 அதும் கருமாணிக்கன் சற்பனும் வரிகிலீடு இராஜஇராஜவனகாட்டுக் கா தான**-**
- 57 காட்டுக்கொனூருடையான் சூலபாணி அருமொழியும் பட்டொலே கூற கிரபகிகாம.
- 58 ணிவளகாட்டு மருகல்காட்டு எபி னூருடையான் வாமனகாராயண னும் வல்வ-

Plate IIIb.

- 59 ங்கிழான் மானன் கம்பனும் உலக்கையூருடையான் ஆச்சன் அங்-
- 60 காடியும் கீழ்முகவெட்டி தெவடி கமலனும் ஐப்பாறன் டெ
- 61 தவர்கண்டனும் கூத்தாடி கானூற்றவனும் இருக்கு கமக்கு யா-
- 62 ண்டு ஆறுவத் காள் தொண்ணு நினுல் கடுவின்மவேப்பெருமுர்-
- 63 காட்டுச் சிங்களாக்தகச்சருப்பெ இமங்கலத் தச் சலையார்க்கு
- 64. வருடைசெயமாப் வருகின் நபடி யாண்டு ஆருவ தாடிகல்
- 65 தவீர்க்கு வெள்ளான்வகையில் முதலான மெல்மவேப்-
- 66 பழைய ஹார்காட்டுப் பழை[ய*] ஜார் இது காம் அற்றைகானாலெ முடி-67 கொண்டசொழபுரத்து கம் வீட்டி ஹன்னால் கருமாளிகை மதராக்த-
- 68 கதெவனில்த்தெற்கில் மறைவிடச்திருக்கு ஜயங்கொண்டசொ-
- 69 முமண்டலத்த மெல்மலேப்பழையனூர்காட்டுப் பழையனூர்
- 70 யாண்டு ஆறுவதமுகள் வெள்ளான்வகைபில் முதல் தவிர்க்கு

Plate IVa.

- 71 இவ்வூர் பள்ளி உட்பட இறை கட்டின கெவ்று முவாபிரத்திரு தூற்று
- 72 எண்பத்தெண் கலகெய் எழுகு அணி ஐஞ்ஞாழியும் பொ
- 73 ன் தூற்றத்கொண்ணூற்ற முக்கழஞ்செ மஞ்சாடியும் ஒருமா-
- 74 வும் இப்பழையனூர்த் திருவாலங்காடுடைய மாதெவர்க்கு வெ-
- 75 ண்டும் கிவக்தங்களுக்கு யாண்டு ஆருவது முதல் ஆட்டாண்டுதொ-
- 76 அம் சின் திறையாய் இதுப்பதாக தெவதானமாக வரி-
- 77 பிகிட்டுக்குடுக்கவென்ற காம் சொல்ல கம் ஒலே எ-
- 78 முதம் உய்யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டுத் திருவழுக்கூர்காட்டுத் துனா-

- 79 குடையான் காசாயணன் கற்றளியான உத்தமசொழத்தமிழதரை-
- 80 யன் எழுத்தினுலும் கம் ஒனேகாயகன் கீத்தவிகொதலளகாட்டு-
- 81 ப் பாம்புணிக்கூற்றத்து அரைசூருடையான் ஈசாபிசவன் பல்லவ-
- 82 யனை உத்தமசொழப்பல்லவரையனும் உய்பக்கொண்டார்-

Plate IVb.

- 83 வளகாட்டு வெண்ணுட்டுக் கொளாக்ககச்சருப்பெ கிமங்க வ 🏲 🏕 கூஷன்
- 84 இசாமனை காஜேதுசொழவுத்துமாராயனம் இக்காட்டு அம்ப-
- 85 ர்காட்டுக்கு அம்பில் கிழான் அசையன் சேண்டனை மினவன் மு-
- 86 வெக்கவெளானும் இசாஜெகு சிங்கவளகாட்டுக் குறுக்கைகா-
- 87 ட்டுக்கடவங்குடி தெகைகொமபுரத்துக் தாமொதிரபட்டனும் ஒ-
- 88 ப்பட்டுப் புக்க கம் இட்டின்படியெ வரியிவிட்டுக்கொள்-
- 89 கவென்று கங் கருமமாசாயும் உய்யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டு-
- 90 ப் பொதுர்காட்டுக் கான்கிவாயி அடையான் உதைய கிவாகான் இ.
- 91 ல்லேயாளியான ராஜராஜமுவெக்கவெனானும் இக்காட்டுக் தெவன்குடை
- 92 டயான் மாணிக்கன் எடுத்தபாதமான சொழமுவெக்தவேளானும்
- 93 கடுகிருக்கும் சாஜெநு சிங்கவளகாட்டுக் தனியூர் புரீகிசகாசாயணச்சரு-
- 94 ப்பெறிமங்கலத்துக் கக்தாடைத் திருவெண்காடபட்டனும் உய்-

Plate Va.

- 95 யக்கொண்டார்வள சாட்டு வெண்ணுட்டு கொளாந்தகச்சருப்பெ இம-
- 96 ங்கலத்த கராக்கண்மாராயன் ஐககாககை ராஜெரு சொழவரஹாத-
- 97 சாயனும் சொல்ல இவர்கள் சொன்னபடியெ கங் கருமுமாராயும் உய்-
- 98 யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டு வெண்ணுட்டு வயலூர் கிழவன் தத்தன் செ-
- 99 க்தனை ராஜெகுடுசொழ அணக்கப்பல்லவகையனும் அருமொழிடு-
- 100 தவவளகாட்டு இங்கண்காட்டு ஊரிகுடையான் வெளான் கூ-
- 101 த்தனை இருமடிசோழவிழுப்பரையனும் கூடிரியரிகாமணி-
- 102 வளகாட்டு இருவாருர்க்கூற்றத்தத் தியன்குடையான் காடன் கருணுகானன அ-
- 10% பமானமெருமுவெக்கவேனானுள் சொல்லப் புரவுவரி கிணேக்களம் சய-
- 104 க்கொண்டசொழமண்டலத்து எபிற்கொட்டத்து எபிடைடு ககாங் கச்சு-
- 105 ப்பெட்டு வெட்சிகிழான் சொலேகுமானும் அருமொழிகெவவளகா-
- 106 ட்டு ஆர்வலக்கூற்றத்துக் கச்சிரமுடையான மூர்த்தி விதிவிடங்கனும்

Plate Vb.

- 107 வரிப்பொத்தகம் அருமொழிதெவவளகாட்டு ஆர்வலக்கூற்றத்து-
- 108 க் கச்சிரமுடையான் பகவனக்கியும் முகவெட்டி ஆலக்குடை-
- 109 யான் தெற்றிவெண்காடனும் வரிப்பொத்தகக்கணக்குத் அகலூரு-
- 110 டையான் தாமொதிரன் சோளலும் கருமாணிக்கன் சற்ப்பலும் வ-
- 111 கிகீடு ராஜராஜவனகாட்டுக் காக்தானகாட்டுக் கொணுருடையான
- 112 சூவபாணி அருமொழியும் பட்டொவே கூத கிரயமிவாம-
- 113 ணிவளகாட்டு மருகல்காட்டு எரினுருடை[யா*]ன் வாமனகா-
- 114 சாயண அம் வல்லங்கிழான் மானன் கம்பனும் உலக்கையூரு-
- 115 டையான் ஆச்சனங்காடியும் கீழ்முகவெட்டி தெவடி கமவனும் அய்யா-
- 116 நன் தெவர்கண்டனும் கூத்தாடி னூர்றவனும் இருக்கு கம-
- 117 க்கு யாண்டு ஆருவது காள் தொண்ணூறிலுல் யாண்டு ஆருவது மு-
- 118 தல் தெவதானமாக வரியிவிட்டுக் குடுத்த மெல்மணேப்பழைய-

- 119 ஹார்காட்டுப் பழையனார் பிடி சூழ்க்கு பிடாகை கடப்பிக்கக் கண்-
- 120 காணி ஜயங்கொண்டசொழமண்டவத்த கங்கருமமாசாயும்
- 121 சொழமண்டவத்த அருமொழிதெவவளகாட்டு வண்டாழை-
- 122 வளர்க்கூற்றத்தச் செற்றுமுருடையான் பெருமான் அம்பலத்தா-
- 123 டியான உதயமாத்தாண்டமுவெக்கவெளானேயும் புரவுவரி இண்-
- 124 க்களம் ஜயக்கொண்டசொழமண்டலத்தப் புகியூர்-
- 125 க்கொட்டத்த மாங்காகொட்டு மழிசைகாட்டு மழிசையு-
- 126 மான் மானன் அ[ரி]யெற்றையும் பட்டன்' ஐயங்கொண்டசொழமண்-
- 127 டலத்தத் தகியூர் மாஜமாஜவுக-வெடும் வக்கைத்து கிறகான-
- 128 தூர்ச் செக்தபோன்படடனேயும் பெர் தக்தொம் தாங்களும் இ-
- 129 வர்களொடும் கீன்று எல்லே தெரித்தக் காட்டிப் முடி சூழ்க்கு
- 130 படாகை கடக்கு கலலும் கள்ளியும் காட்டி அறவொலேசெய்-

Plate VIb.

- 131 அபொத்தகவென்றும் வாசகத்தால் திருமன்னி வளச இருகிலம்-
- 132 டக்கையும் பொர்ச்சயப்பாவையும் சிர்த்தனிச்செல்வியுக் த-
- 133 க் பெருக்கெயியாகி இன்புற கெடி கியலூறியுள் இடை அறை-
- 134 காடுக் துடர்வனவெகிப்படர் வனவாசியுஞ் சுள்ளிச்சூழ்மதிட்-
- 135 கொள்ளிப்பாக்கையு கண்ணற்கருமுரண் மண்ணேக்கடக்கமும் பொரு-
- 186 கடலிழத்தசைசர்தமுடியும் ஆங்கவர் தெனியசொக்கெ-
- 137 நில் முடியும் முன்னவர் பக்கல் தென்னவர் வைத்த கக்-
- 138 தசமுடியும் இக்கொரைமும் தெண்டிசை கிழமண்டவ முழுவது ம்] எ-
- 139 கிபடைக் கொளன் முமைமையிற் குடுக் குடிதனமாகிய பலர்பு-
- 140 கழ்முடியுள் செக்கதிர்மாவேயுள் சங்கதிர்வெவேத்தொல்பெரு-141 க்காவல் பல பழக்திவும் மாப்பொரு தண்டாற்கொண்ட கொப்பாகே-
- 142 சரிவதாரன பூரிராஜேக் சொழகெவற்கு யாண்டு ஆறுவது காட் கேழ்-

Plate VIIa.

- 143 காட்டொழுக்குத் இருமுகம் வா காட்டொழுக்கிருமுகங் கண்டெ திரெழு-
- 144 க்க சென்ற தொழுது வாங்கித் தவேமெல் வைத்த பிடிருழ்-
- 145 க்கு படாகை கடக்த பழையனார்க்குக் கிழ்பார்க்கெ-
- 146 ல்லே கடுவின்மலேபெருமூர்காட்டுச் சிங்களாக்ககச்சருப்பெ-
- 147 இமக்கைத்தப் படாகை பெருமுர்காட்டு பெருமூர் மெலெ-
- 148 ல்வேயும் மெற்ப்படி பூர்ப் படாகை இன்காட்டுக் கூள-
- 149 பாடித் தென்னெவ்வேயும் உற்ற விடத்தப் பழையனூர்
- 150 வட்கிற்முவேயில் கடம்பொடு கின்ற தட்டுவ தடங்கி இதனே இ-
- 151 டத்திட்டு இப்பெருமுர் மெலெல்லே தா ஐன்னவாறை தெற்க்கு.
- 152 கொக்கிச்சென்ற மெற்ப்படியூர்ப் படாகை இன்காட்டு கா-
- 153 கைபாடி வடமெவேருவேயில் கின்ற வன்னிமாமே யுற்று
- 154 மெற்கின்றும் இகணே இடத்திட்டு காரைபாடி மெலெல்வே

Plate VIIb.

- 155 தானுள்ளவாறே தெற்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று காசைபாடி மெலெல்லேயும்
- 156 மெற்படியூர்ப் படாகை பழையனூர்காட்டு மங்கலத்த வடகிழ்மூலேயுமு-
- 157 ந்தனிடத்தக் குழியின் மெல்கரை கின்ற உகாயெ யுற்ற மெற்கின் அம் இ-
- 158 தண் இடத்திட்டு இம்மங்கலத்த வடவெல்வே தானுள்ளவாறே வடமெற்-
- 159 கு கொக்கியும் மெற்கு கொக்கியும் சென்று இவ்வெலவேயில் பழை-
- 160 யனார்க்கும் பெருமூர்க்கும் மங்கலத்துக்கும் பாயும் குறுக்குறை
- 161 என்னு மடுவெ யுற்று வடக்கின்னும் இம்மடு மெல்கடைகிர் பாய-
- 162 ப்பெறுவதாக இதனே வலத்திட்டு இம்மடுளின் கீழ்கரையெ தென்மெற்கு
- 163 கொக்கியும் தெற்கு கொக்கியும் சென்ற இம்மகென் கிழ்கரை சின்ற புற்றெ 164 யுற்று மெற்க்கின் அம் இதனே வலத்திட்டு இதன் கிழ்கரையே தெற்கு கொ-
- 165 க்கியும் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற இதன் கிழ்கரை கீன்ற கடம்பெய்
- 166 உற்று மெற்கின்னும் இதனே வலத்திட்டுத் தெற்கு கொக்கியும் கிழக்கு கொ-

Plate VIIIa.

- 167 க்கியும் வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென் உ இம்மடுவின் சிழ்கரை வெம்பொடு இ.
- 168 ன்ற புற்றெ யுற்று மெற்சின்னும் தெற்கின்னும் இதனே வலத்கிட்டு இத-
- 169 ன் கிழ்கரையெ கிழக்கு கொக்கியும் தெறகு கொக்கியும் தென்மெ-
- 170 ற்கு கொக்கியும் சென்ற இதன் கிழ்கரை கின்ற போயெ யுற்றுத் தெ.
- 171 ந்கின் அம் மெற்கின் அம் இப்பிசாயை வலத்திட்டு இதன் கிழ்கரைடு-
- 172 ய இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெ கிழக்கு கொக்கியும் தெற்கு
- 173 கொக்கியும் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியும் தெற்கு கொக்கியு-
- 174 ம் கிழக்கு கொக்கியும் சென்ற மங்கலத்து மெலெல்வேடில் உகா-
- 175 பொடு கீன்ற புற்றெ யுற்றுத் தெற்கின்னும் மெற்கின்னும் இத-
- 176 கோ வலத்தட்டு இம்மடுவின் கிழ்கரையே இவ்வெல்லே தானு-
- 177 ள்ளவாறெ தெற்கு கொக்கியும் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியும் சென்று
- 178 மங்கலத்தத் தென்மேலே முவேயும் மெற்படியூர்ப் படாகை ம-

Plate VIIIb.

- 179 ஊகில்காட்டு மண்கில் வடவெல்லேயுள் கூடின கிடமெ யுற்-
- 180 அ மெற்கின்றும் இதன் கிழ்கரையே இம்மணேகில் வடவெ-181 ல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெ தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியும் தெற்கு கொ-

- 182 க்கியும் தென்மேற்கு கொக்கியும் தெற்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்-
- 183 அ இம்மடுகின் கீழ்கரை உகாயொடு கின்ற புற்றெ யுற்று மெ-
- 184 ந்தின் அம்[||*] தென்பாற்கெல்வே இப்புற்றை வலக்கிட்-
- 185 இ மணே பில் வடவெலகே தாறுள்ளவாறே தெற்கு
- 186 கொக்கியும் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியுன் சென்ற மணேசில்கின்-
- 187 அம் பழையனூர்க்குப் பொன வழியெ யுற்று மெற்கின்னும்
- 188 வடக்கின் ஹம் இவ்வழியை யூடறத்த இவ்வெல்லே தானு-
- 189 ள்ளவாறெ தென்மேற்கு கொக்கியும் தெற்கு கொக்கியுள், சென்-
- 190 அ இவ்வெள்வேயில் கின்ற வெளுக்கும்கமெ யுற்ற வடக்கின்னு-

Plate IXa.

- 191 ம் மெற்கின் அம் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்கே தாலுள்ளவாடு ந
- 192 தென்மெற்கு கொக்கிச்சௌ அ மணேகில் வடமெல்முலேயு-
- 193 ம் மெற்படியூர் படாகை மணேயில்காட்டு மண்ணுவேயமங்க-
- 194 லத்த வடகேணழமுலேயும் கூடின் வீடமெ புற்று வடக்கின்னும் இம்ம-
- 195 ண்ணுவேயமங்கவத்த வடவெல்லே தாதுக்கவாறே மெற்கு
- 196 கொக்கியும் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியுன் சென்ற இவ்டெ
- 197 வல்வேசில் கின்ற வினாவெ புற்று வடக்கின்னும் இத-
- 198 கோ பிடத்தட்டு இவ்வெல்கேயில் (த்)திருப்பாசூர்கீன் அமேற்பா-
- 199 டியான ராஜாமரயபுரத்தக்குப் பொன பெருவழியே யுற்ற இவ்-
- 200 வெல்வே தானுள்ளவாறை இப்பெருவழியை மெற்கு கொக்கி-
- 201 யும் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியும் மெற்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்ற இ-
- 202 வ்வெல்வேகில் கடம்பங்குழி பென்னம் குழியெ யுற்று வ-

Plate IXb.

- 203 டக்கின்னம் இக்குழியை வலத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே கானு-
- 204 ள்ளவாறெ தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியும் மெற்கு கொக்கியு-
- 205 ம் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேயில்
- 206 தொழுக்கட்டையொடு கின்ற புற்றெ யுற்று வடக்கின்று.
- 207 ம் இதனே வலத்திட்டு இவ்வெவ்வே தானுள்ளவாறே இப்.
- 208 பெருவழியே தென்மெற்கு கொக்-
- 209 இச் சென்ற மண்ணுவயமங்கவத்
- 210 வடமெவேமுவேயும் மெற்படியூர்ப் படாகை பழையனு-
- 211 ர்காட்டுக் தொழுகர் வடகிழைமுலேயும் கடின விடத்த
- 212 கின்ற ஆக்கிமாமெ யுற்று வடக்கின் அம் இகளே இடக்-
- 213 இட்டுக் தொழுகர் வடவெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெ இப்பெ-
- 214 ருவழியே தென்மெற்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற இவ்வெவ்-

Plate Xa.

- 215 வேபில் கீன்ற கருவெலை புற்ற வடக்கின்றும் இதனே
- 216 இடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே மெற்கு கொ-
- 217 க்கிச் சென்ற பழையணர் ஐகாமைப்புக்கெரிப் புற-
- 218 வாய்க்கரை வெள்ளம் பொகாமெ யட்டின வெள்ளக்-
- 219 கான்கரையெ யுற்று வடக்கின் அம் இக்கரையை ஊட-
- 220 அத்தெறி இவ்வெஸ்வே தானுள்ளவாறே இ-
- 221 ப்பெருவழியே மெற்கு கொக்கியும் தென்டு-
- 222 மந்கு கொக்கியும் சென்று இவ்வெல்வேயில் கின்ற
- 223 வெம்பெ யுற்று வடக்கின்றும் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு
- 224 இவ்வெல்லே தாறுள்ளவாறெ இப்பெருவழியே டு-
- 225 மற்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேயில் இடவெ பு-
- 226 ந்து வடக்கின்னம் இதனே இடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தா-

Plate Xb.

- 227 ன் உள்ளவாறெ மெற்கு கொக்கியும் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியுஞ்
- 228 சென்ற தொழுகர் வடவெல்வேயில் கின்ற கிருவாவங்காடு.
- 229 னன்னம் வெம்பெ புற்று வடக்கின்னம் இதனே இடத்திட்டு
- 200 இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே இப்பெருவழியே தென்மேற்கு கொக்க
- 231 கச் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேயில் வட்டக்குழியை யுற்று வடக்கின்று-
- 232 ம் இக்குழியை இடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்கே தானுள்ளவா-
- 233 தெ மெற்கு கொக்கியும் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியன் சென்-

- 234 அ தொழுகர் வடமென்முல்யும் மெல்மலேமெ அரர்காட்டு கித்.
- 235 தவிகொத்துக-ஜெட்டிமங்கலத்தப் படாகைக் கொ*ிட்டுக்குமுண்-
- 236 இர் க்கிழெல்லேயும் உடின விடத்த கின்ற வெம்பெ யுற்ற வட-
- 237 க்கின் அம்[|*] மெல்பாற்கெல்ல காட்டுக்கு முண்டுர்க்கிறெல்-
- 238 வே தானுள்ளவாறே வடக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று இவ்வெல்வேபி-

Plate XIa.

- 239 ல் உகாயொடு கின்ற புற்றே யுற்றுக் கிழக்கின் அம் இதனே வலத்திட்டு
- 240 இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாதெ வடக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற காட்டு-
- 241 க்குமுண்டுர்கின் அம் பழையணர் எரிக்குப் பாய்க குறக்குறை
- 242 என்றும் வாய்க்காலே யுற்று கிழக்கின்றும் இக்காவே ஊடறத்த
- 243 இவ்வெல்லே தாலுள்ள வாறெ வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியும் வடக்கு
- 244 கொக்கியுள் சென்ற காட்டுக்குமுண்டுர் வடகீழைமுக்க-
- 245 யும் கடுகில்மவேபெருமூர்காட்டுச் செல்கனாக்கக-
- 246 ஆக-வெடியங்கலத் தப்படாகை பழையனார்காட்டு-
- 247 க்கீரைகல் அரச்த் தென்மெலே முலேயும் உற்ற விடத்தக்கற்குழி
- 248 என்றும் குழியெ யுற்றுக் கிழக்கின்னும் இக்குழியை வலத் இ-
- 249 ட்டு இக்கீரைகல் வூர்த்தென்னெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே வடகிழக்கு
- 250 கொக்கியுள் கிழக்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்று கீரைகல்லூர் த்தென்னே...
- 251 ஸ்ஸேகில் இரட்டைக்கயல் பொறித்.கக் கிடக்த கற்பாறையெ யுற்று-

Plate XIb.

- 252 க்கிழக்கின் ஹக் தெற்கின் ஹம் இகினே விடத்த! இவ்வெல்லே தானு-
- 258 ன்னவாறே கிழக்கு கொக்கியும் வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியுன் சென்று இ.
- 254 கைகல் அார்த் தென்கிழைமுலேயில் எவ்வேக்கவ்வின் மெவருகு கி-
- 255 ன்ற உகாயெ புற்றுத் தெற்கின் அம் கிழக்கின் அம் இதனே பிட
- 258 த்தட்டு இக்கேவாகவ் அரர்க் இழெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே கிழக்கு கொ-
- 257 க்கியும் வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்று கீரைகல்லூர் வ-
- 258 டகிழைமுகேயும் மெற்படியூர்ப் படாகை சக்காகல் ஹார்த் டெ
- 259 தன்கிழைமுல்யும் கூடின விடமெ யுற்றத் தெற்கின்னு-
- 260 ம் கிழக்கின் அம் இச்சக்கரகல் அரர்க் கேழுவ்வே தானன்னவாடு.
- 261 ந வடகிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேயில் கின்ற எல்லே.
- 262 க்கல்லெ யுற்றுக் கிழக்கின்றும் இதனே மிடத் திட்டு இவ்வெவ்-
- 263 வே தாதுள்ளவாறே வடமெற்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வே.
- 264 கில் உசாயொடு கின்ற குழியெ யுற்றக் கிழக்கின்றும் இக்கு-

Plate XIIa.

- 265 மியை பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே வடமெற்கு கொக்கியும்
- 266 வடக்கு கொக்கியும் வடமெற்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வே-
- 267 பில் ஆக்கியோட்டைக் குழியெ யுற்றுக் கிழக்கின்னும் இக்குழிடை
- 268 ய இடத்தட்டு இவ்வெல்வே தானுள்ளவாறை வடமெற்கு கொக்கி-
- 269 ச் சென்ற இவ்வெவ்வேயில் வெள்ளேக்குழியென்றும் குழி-
- 270 பெ யுற்றுக் கிழக்கின் ஹம் இதனே மிடத்திட்டு இவ்-
- 271 வல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெ வடமெற்கு கொக்கியும் உடக்கு
- 272 கொக்கியும் வடமெற்கு கொக்கியும் சென்ற இவ்வெல்-
- 273 வேடில் வெம்பொடு கின்ற கற்பாறைபெ யுற்றக் கிழக்கின் அம்
- 274 இதனே பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்வே தானுள்ளவாறே வடிமேற்கு
- 275 கொக்கி ச்சென்ற சக்காகல் நூர் வடவெல்லேயும் மெற்படியூ-
- 276 ர்ப் படாகை காரைப்பாக்கத்தத் தென்கேழ்மூஃயும் உற்ற கிட-
- 277 த்து கீன்ற உசிவேயென்னும் மாமெ யுற்று க்கியுக்கின்னும்

Plate XIIo.

- 278 இதனே வலத்திட்டு இக்காரைப்பாக்கத்தக் கீழெல்வே தானுள்ள-
- 279 வாறெ வடமெற்கு கொக்கியும் வடக்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற இவ்-
- 280 வெல்லேயில் சின்ற வெம்பெ புற்றுக் கிழக்கின்றும் இதனே வ.
- 281 வத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானன்னவாறெ வடக்கு கொக்கியும் வட-
- 282 மெற்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேயில் கின்ற புளியெயுற்று.
- 283 க் கிழக்கின் அம் இதனே வலத்திட்டுக் காரைப்பாக்கத் த

284 வடவெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறை மெற்கு கொக்கி(யு)ச் சென்று 285 காரைப்பாக்கத்து வடமெல்முஃவயும் மெற்படியூர் ப்படாகை

286 பழையனார்காட்டு மி.ககர் வடகிழை முவேயுமுற்ற விடக்கு கின்ற

287 வெளுங்கும் மொமெயுற்ற வடக்கின் ஐம் இகணே இடக்கிட்டு இம்மி-

288 ஆகூர் வடவெல்கே தானுள்ளவாறெ வடமெற்கு கொக்கிச்சென்று 289 இவ்வெல்வேடில் சின்ற வெளுங்குமாமெ யுற்று வடக்கின்னும் இ-

290 தனே இடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்வே தாணுள்ளவாறெ மெற்கு கொக்கியு-

Plate XIIIa.

291 க் தென்மெற்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்று மி.கை.ர் வடவெல்வே முவேயும் கித்த-

232 கிகொத்து கூடுவூக்டும் கைவுக்கு ப்பிடாகை முல்லவாயில் வடகேமு-

293 முவேயும் மெற்படியூர்ப் படாகை ஆணேப்பாக்கத்தை தென்கேமை மு-294 வேயுமுற்ற விடத்த இரட்டைக்கயல் பொறித்த தின்ற எல்லேக்கல்-

295 வெயுற்று வடக்கின்னும் இகனே பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வானப்பாக்கத்து-

296 க்கீழெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெ வடக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று 297 இவ்வெல்லேலில் கின்ற வன்மரை பென்னு மாமெ யு-

298 ந்துக் கிழக்கின் அம் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தா-

299 அள்ளவாறெ வடக்கு கொக்கியும் வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற இவ்-

300 வெல்வேடில் கின்ற வெள்வெலெ யுற்றுக் கிழக்கின்றும் இதனே வல-

301 த்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாடும் வடக்கு கொக்கியும் வடகிழக்-302 கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற இவ்வெல்லேயிற் செம்மணிச்சையொடு கி-

303 ன்ற புற்றெ யுற்றுக் குழக்கின் ஹம் இகனோ பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்வே

Plate XIIIb.

304 தானுள்ளவாறே வடக்கு கொக்கியும் வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்று

305 இவ்வெல்வேயில் கின்ற புற்றெ யுற்றுக் கழக்கினனும் இதனோ வ-

306 லக்கிட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாடுற வடக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று

307 இ[ெ*]வல்வேகில் கின்ற கருங்காலி மாமெ யுற்றுக் கிழக்கின்னும் [||*] வடபா-

308 ந்கெல்வே இக்கருங்காகிமாத்தையிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்வே தானுள்ள-

309 வாறெ கிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று ஆவேப்பாக்கத்து வடகிடை

310 முழுவேயும் கடுவில்மவேப் பெருமுர்காட்டுச் சிங்களா-311 க்தகலுகு-ஜெடிவேங்கலத்துப்படாகை பெருமுர்காட்டு உப்-

312 பூர்த் தென்மேட்டிமுல்வயு[மு] ந்ற விடத்த இவர்கைமாத்தொடு கின்ற

313 புற்றெ புற்றத் தெற்கின்னும் இப்புற்றை வவக்கிட்டு உப்பூர்க் தென்னே-

314 வ்வே தானுள்ளவாறெ தென்கிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று இவ்வெல்வேடு.

315 ல் கின்ற வெளுங்குமாமெயுற்றத் தெற்கின் கும் இதனே விடத்திட்டு இவ் -

316 வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியும் வடக்கு கொக்கியுன்!-

Plate XIVa.

317 சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேயில் கின்ற வன்கணேபென்னு மாமே புற்றுத் தெற்கின்-

318 அந் கிழக்கின் அம் இதனே வலத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தாறுள்ளவாறெ கிழ-

319 க்கு கொக்கியுக் தென்கிழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென் அ இவ்வெல்வேலில்

320 கின்ற புளியெ யுற்றத் தெற்கின்றும் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்.

321 வே தானுள்ளவாறெ தெற்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று இவ்வெல்லேயிற்கா.

322 கையொடு கின்ற புற்றெ யுற்று மெற்கின்னும் இதனே வ-323 லத்திட்டு இவவெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெ தெற்கு கொக்கியு-

324 க் தென்கிழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்று உப்பூர்த் தென்னெல்லே-

325 யும் மெற்படியூர்ப் படாகை குக்களெரிப்பட்டில் வடமெலேமுலேயுமு-

326 ந்த விடத்த கீன்ற செம்மணிச்சை யென்னு மசமெ யுற்ற மெற்கின்-

327 தூக் தெற்கின் தும் இதனே பிடத்திட்டுக் கங்கனெரிப்பட்டில்? மெடுவ-

328 ல்வே தானுள்ளவாறெ தெற்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற இவ்வெல்லேயி-

329 ல் கின்ற புற்றெ யுற்று மெற்கின்றும் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்-

Plate XIVb.

- 330 வே தானுள்ளவாறெ தெற்கு கொக்கியுக் தென்கிழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ்-
- 331 சென்ற இவ்வெல்ஃம்பில் கின்ற வெளுங்குமாமெ யுற்ற மெற்கி-
- 332 ன்னுக் தெற்கின் அம் இதனோ இடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ள-333 வாறெ கிழக்கு கொக்கியுக் தென்கிழக்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்றை இ-

A letter Ge at the end of the line seems to have been erased.

Perhaps we have to read with eir; see l. 340 below.

- 334 வவெல்வேலில் உசாயெசடு கின்ற கற்பாறையெ யுற்றுத் தெற்-
- 335 கின்னும் இதனேசிடத்திட்டு இவவெல்லே தானுள்ள-
- 336 வாறெ தெற்கு கொக்கியுக் தென்கிழக்கு கொக்கியுள் செ.
- 337 ன்ற இவ்வெல்வேசிற் கற்பாறையொடி கீன்ற பு-
- 338 ஊியெயுற்றை மெற்கின் னுக் தெற்கின் ஹும் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு
- 339 இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெ தெற்கு கொக்கியுக் கென்கிழக்-
- 340 கு கொக்கியுன் சென்று கங்கணெரிப்பட்டின் தென்னெல்லேபி-
- 341 ற் செஞ்சியார்தெற்றியென்னுர் தெத்றியெ யுற்று மெற்கின்னு-
- 342 க் தெற்கின்னும் கங்கனெரிப்பட்டின் தென்னெல்லே தானு-

Plate XVa.

- 343 ன்னவாறை கிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று கங்கனேரிப்பட்டின் தண்ணிசெ-
- 344 ரியெ யுற்றுத் தெற்கின்னும் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானு-
- 345 ள்ளவாறே கிழக்கு கொக்கியும் வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்ற இ-
- 346 வெல்வேடில் கின்ற வினாவே யுற்றுத் தெற்கின்றும் இதனே பிடத்-
- 347 கிட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெ கிழக்கு கொக்கியுக் தென்கிழக்-
- 348 கு கொக்கியுள் சென்ற கங்கணெரிப்பட்டிற்றென்கிழைமுமே-
- 349 யும் மெற்படியூர் ப்படாகை பழையனூர்காட்டுப் பொளிபா-
- 350 க்கத்தை வடமெலேமுவேயு முற்ற விடத்து நின்ற ஆத்திமா-351 மெயுற்றத் தெறகின் இம் இதனே வலத் கிட்டு இப்பொளிபாக்கத்-
- 352 அ மெவெல்லே நானுள்ளவாறே கிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற கங்க-
- 353 கௌரியென்னும் எரிபீன் கரையெ யுற்றத் தெற்கின்னும் இவ்வெ-
- 354 ரி மெனடைகீர்பாயப்பெறுவதாக இக்கரையை ஊடறுத்தெறி தெ-
- 355 ன்கிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று கங்கனெரித்தாம்பினின்றும் பழைய-

Plate XVb.

- 356 னூர்க்கும் பொளிப்பாக்கத் தக்குக் கலற்பாக்கத் தக்கும் பாயும் பழவா-
- 357 யக்காலெ யுற்றுத் தெற்கின்னும் இக்கால் மெனடைகீர்பாயப்பெ-
- 358 அவதாக இதனோ பூடமத்த இவ்வெல்வே தானுள்ளவாறெ தென்கி-
- 359 ழக்கு கொக்கிச்சென்ற கங்கணெரிகின்றம் பாய்க அமன்கவாய்க்-
- 360 காலெ புற்றுத் தெற்கின் அம் இதனே பூட அத்தப் பொளிபாக்கத்-
- 361 க மெலெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே தெற்கு கொக்கியும் கி-
- 362 ழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேகிற் புல்லா-
- 363 க்கியொடு கின்ற புற்றெ யுற்று மெற்கின்னுக் தெற்கின்-
- 364 அம் இதனே வலத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே கிழக்கு -
- 365 காக்கிச் சென்று பழையனார்க்கும் பொளிபாக்கத்துக்கும் பாயும்
- 366 பழவாய்க்காலே யுற்றுத் தெற்கின்னும் இக்கால் மௌடைகீர்பா-
- 367 யப்பெறுவதாக இகணே பூடறுத்து இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாடு-
- 368 ற தெற்கு கொக்கிச் சென்று இவ்வெல்வேசில் வெம்பொடு கின்ற புற்-

Plate XVIa.

- 369 தெயுற்ற மெற்கின்னும் இதனே வலத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தா-
- 370 அள்ளவாறெ தெற்கு இெக்கிச் சென்று கங்கணெரித்தா-
- 371 ம்பினின் அம் பாய்க்க மெட்டுவாய்க்காலெ யுற்று மெற்கின் துமி-
- 372 க்கால் மெனடைனீர் பாயப்பெறுவதாக இதனே பூடறுத்து
- 373 இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறெ தென்மெற்கு கெடுக் கிச் செ-
- 374 ன்று இவ்வெல்வேயில் னின்ற வெம்பெயுற்று வட-
- 375 க்கின்னும் இதனே இடத்திட்டு இவ்வெவ்வே தானுள்-
- 376 னவாறே தெற்கு தென்கிச்சென்று கங்கன் எரினி-
- 377 ன்றும் பழைபனூர்க்குப் பொன வழியெயுற்று மெற்கின்று-
- 378 ம் இவ்வழியே இவ்வெலிஸ் தானுள்ளவாறெ தென்கிழக்கு-
- 379 தெக்கிச் சென்ற பொளிபாக்கத்தத் தென்னெல்வேயில் கி-
- 380 ன்ற குமான்புளியென்னும் புளியெ யுற்று தெற்கின்னும
- 381 இதனே வலத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்ல தானுள்ளவாறே இவ்வழி-

Plate XVIb.

- 382 பெ தென்கிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற திரிக்கு வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ்
- 383 சென்ற தெற்கின்னும் இவ்வழியை பூடறுத்த இவ்வெல்வே தா-
- 384 அன்னவாறெ வடக்கு கொக்கிச் சென அடுவ்வெல்வேயில் கூளிவா-
- 385 ணியன் எரி பென்னும் எரியெ புற்றுக் கிழக்கின் னும் இவ்வெரி-

386 பை வலத்திட்டுப் பொளிபாக்கத்தக் கிழெல்லே தானுள்ளவாதெ வட

387 க்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற பொளிபாக்கத்து ஹோடிவர் கொ-

388 வின்முன்பேற் திருமஞ்சனக்குளத்திற் கீழ்கரையெ யுற்று-

389 க் கிழக்கின் அம் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்மே தா-390 அன்னவாறெ வடக்கு கொக்கிச் சென் அடுவ்வெல்வேபி-

391 ல் மொட்டைக்கிணநென்றும் கிணற்றின் மெல்கரையெ யுற்றுக் கிழ-392 க்கின்றும் இக்கிணற்றை வலத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்வே தானுள்ளவாறெ

393 வடக்கு கொக்கிச்சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேடில் கீன்ற வெம்பெ யுற்றுக் இ-

394 ழக்கின் அம் இதனே மிடத்திட்டு இல்வெல்லே தாதுச்சுவாறே இழக்-

895 கு கொக்கியும் வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேயில்

Plate XVIIa.

396 கொச்சுக்கமுவலென்றுஞ் செய்பின் கிழ்வசம்பில் கின்ற புற்றெ யுற்று-

397 த் தெற்கின் அம் இதனே கிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தாறுள்ளவாறே கிழ-

398 க்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற கயற்பாக்கத்துத் தென்மெல்முலே கின்ற புற்-

399 தெ புற்றத் தெற்கின்னும் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு இக்கமற்பாக்கத்துத் தென்னெல்-

400 வே தானுள்ளவாறெ பிழக்கு கொக்கியும் வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியும் கிழக்கு கொக்கி-

401 புஞ் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேயில் கின்ற வெளுக்குமாமே யுற்-402 அத் தெற்கின்றும் இதனே பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்வே தானுள்-

408 எவாறே கிழக்கு கொக்கிச் சென்ற இவவெல்வேயில் கின்-

404 ந புற்றே புற்றுத் தெற்கின்றும் இதனே வலத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தானு.

406 ன்னவாறெ வடக்கு கொக்கியுக் கிழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற இவ்வெல்-

406 வேயில் கின்ற தொள்வெம்பெ யுற்றக் கிழக்கின்றுக் தெற்கின்றும் இவ்-

407 வெம்பை பிடத்திட்டு இவ்வெல்வே தாலுள்ளவாறெ தெற்கு கொக்கி-

408 யுக் கிழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேயில் வெம்பொடு கின-

Plate XVIIb.

109 ந இடவெ யுற்று மெற்கின் ஹம் தெற்கின் ஹம் இத்திடவே வல-

410 த்தட்டு இவ்வெல்லே தாதுன்னவாறே வடக்கு கொக்கியும் கிழ-

411 க்கு கொக்கியுன் சென்ற கயற்பாக்கத்துக் தென்கிழைமுடு.

412 யும் மெற்படியூர் ப்படாகை பெருமுர்காட்டுக் கனபாடிக் தென்டு.

413 மலேமுலேயுமுற்ற விடத்த அமண்பட்டிக்கிணறென்றும் கிணறே-

414 யுற்றுக் கிழக்கின் தும் தெற்கின் தும் இக்கிணற்றை வ-

415 வத்திட்டு இக்கூனபாடித் தென்னெல்லே தாதுன்னவா-

416 ஹெவடகிழக்கு கொக்கியும் கிழக்கு கொக்கியுஞ் சென்ற 417 குறுக்குறை மடுவென்றும் மடுவெ யுற்றுத் தெற்கின்னும்

417 குறாகத்தை மங்கள்ள இய மக்கள் புறதுக் தொள்ள இப் 418 இது மெக்கைக்ரபாயப்பெறுவதாக இதனே ஊடதத்-

419 தமி இவ்வெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே வடகிழக்கு கொக்கியும் கிழ-

420 க்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேடிலுகாயொடு கின்ற

421 புற்றெயுற்றத் தெற்கின் தும் இப்புற்றை வலத்திட்டுக்

Plate XVIIIa.

492 களபாடித் தென்னெல்லே தானுள்ளவாறே வடகிழக்கு கொக்-

423 கியும் கிழக்கு கொக்கியுள் சென்ற இவ்வெல்வேடு அகாயொ-

424 இ தின்ற புற்றை யுற்றுத் தெற்கின்றும் மிதனே வலத்திட்டு-

425 க் குனபாடித் தென்னெல்லே தானன்னவாறை கிழக்கு கொக்-

426 கேச் சென்ற முன்றடங்கள் விடமெ கூடி[ற்று *] ஆக இவ்விசைத்க பெ-

427 குகான்கெல்பேயுள்ளும் அகப்பட்ட கோகிலனும் பு-

428 ன்செய்யும் ஊரும் ஊரிருக்கையும் மனேயும் மனே-

429 படப்பையும் மன்றுக் கன்றுமெய்பாழுக் குளமுக்-

430 கொட்டகரும் புற்றுக் தெற்றியும் காடும் பிடிகிகையும் களரு முவ-

431 ரும் தடையும் உடைப்பும் ஆறம் ஆறிடுபடுகையும் மீன்படு-432 க் பள்ளமும் தென்பகில் பொதும்பும் மெனெக்கிய மா-

433 முக் இதேதுக்கிய கணதும் கடங்குக் கெணியும் எரியும் எரி-484 இர்கொப்பும் உள்ளிட்டு இர்பூசி செடும்பரம்பெறிக்கு-

Plate XVIIIb.

485 மெபொடி யாமை தவழ்க்க தெவ்வகைப்பட்டத முண்ணிவ மொழிகி-

436 ன் தித் தெவதானமாகப் பெற்றதற்குப் பெற்ற வளிஹாரம் காடாட்டுயும்

¹ Other inscriptions where such terms occur have Gastingson.

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460	क शुंखातार मेरिक म	460

- 437 ஊராட்சியும் வடடிகாழியும் புதர்காழியும் வண்ணரப்பாறையுள் கண்-
- 438 ணுலக்காணமுக் குசக்காணமும் இடைப்பாட்டமுக் தகிக்கையுள்ளுக் தட்டா-
- 439 சப்பாட்டமு மன்றபாடும் மர்கிறையுக் இபெரியும் விற்கேயும் வாவமஞ்-
- 440 சாடியுக் கல்லாவுக் கவ்லெருதுக் காகொவலம் ஊடுபொ-
- 441 க்கும் இவேக்கவமு கீர்க்கவியும் உலகும் ஓடக்கவியுமுட்பட்டுக்
- 442 கொத்தொட்டுண்ணற்பாவதெவ்வகைப்பட்டதுக் கொக்கொள்ளாதே
- 443 இத்தெவசெ கொள்ளப்பெறுவதாகவும் இப்படி பெற்றதற்குப் பெற்ற வூவடுவே
- 444 இவ்வூர்க்கு கீர்க்கிக்கவாறு வாய்க்கால் குத்தி கீர் பாச்சப்பெறுவதாகவும் அ-
- 445 வ்வாய்க்கால் அன்னியர் குறங்கறுத்துக் குத்தவும் விலங்கடைக்கவும் கு-
- 446 ந்தேறத்தம் பண்ணவுக் கூடைகிரிறைக்கவும் பெருததாகவும் சென்னிர்ப் பொ**துவின**
- 447 செய்யாததாகவும் அன்னிசடைத்தப் பாச்சப்பெறுவதாகவும் புறவூர்கிவ-

Plate XIXa.

- 448 த்தாடுபொக்கு இவ்வூர்க்கு கீர்பாயும் வாய்க்காவ்களும் குமுழிகளும் மெனடைசீர்பா-
- 449 யவும் வாசவும் பெறுவதாகவும் இவ்வூர் கிலத்தூடுபொய் ப்புறவூர்க்கு கீர்பாயு-
- 450 ம் வாய்க்கால்களும் குமிழிகளும் மெனடை சீர்பாயவும் வாரவும் பெறுவதா-
- 451 [க*]வும் சுட்டொட்டால் மாடமானிகை எடுக்கப்பெறுவதாகவும் தரவுகிண அடஇழ்ச்சப்-
- 452 பெறவதாகவும் காவுதெங்கிடப் பெறவதாகவும் மருவுக் தமனகமும் இருடே
- 453 வகியுன் செண்பகமுன் செங்கழுகிரும் மாவும் பலாவுக் தெங்கு-
- 454 க் கழுகுழுள்ளிட்ட பல்துருகிற் பயன்மசம் இடவுக் கடவும் பெறு-
- 455 வதாகவும் பெறஞ்செக்கிடப்பெறுவதாகவும் இவ்வூர் எல்லே வட்ட-
- 456 த்தள்ள தெக்கும் பணேயும் ஈழவசெறப்பெருத்தாகவும் இவ்வூசெரி கீ-
- 457 செற்குமனவும் எற்றுக் கொக்குமனவுக் கொக்கத் தன்னெல்வேடுற் கசை-
- 458 யட்டிக்கொள்ளப்பெறுவதாகவும் இப்படிப்பட்ட வு [வ*]வெயும் உளின்சாமும்
- 459 பெற த்திருவாலங்காடுடைய 8ஹாடிஉவர்க்கு யாண்டு ஆருவது முதல் தெ-
- 460 வதானமாகப் பிடி சூழ்க்க படாகை கடக்கு கல்லங் கள்ளியு காட்டி அறவேச-

Plate XIXb.

- 461 வே செய்த குடுத்தெரம் மெல்மவேப்பழையனார்காட்டுப் புழையனூர்காட்டோ-
- 462 ம் காட்டாசொடும் உடனின்ற படிசூழ்க்கு அறவொலே செய்த குடுத்தென் புர-
- 463 வுவரி இணக்களம் ஜயக்கொண்டசொழமண்டவத்தப் புகியூர்க்கே-
- 464 ரட்டத்த மாக்காகொட்டு மழிசாட்டு 1 மழிசைகியூள்ள மானனரியெற்றென் இடைய
- 465 என்னெழுத்தென்றும் இப்பரிசு பிடிசூழ்வித்து அறவொலே செய்வித்கென் அ-
- 466 ருமொழிதெவவளகாட்டு வண்டாழைவெளூர்க்கூற்றத்தச் சிற்று முருடை
- 467 டயான் பெருமானம்பலத்தாடியான உதையமாத்தாண்டமுவெக்கு-
- 468 வளானென் இவை என்னெழுத்தென்றம் இப்பரிசு பிடிகடப்பித்த
- 469 அறவொலே செய்வித்தென் மாஜமாஜவகுவிலுக்குமக்க ஸ்ரீ அருமொ-
- 470 நிதெவச்செரி சிறகான அார் மாரமு எலி காசாயணன் செக்கபோன்மட்டு.
- 471 னன் இவை என்னெழுத்கென்றம் இப்பரிசு எல்வே தெரித்துக்காட்டித் தெவ-
- 472 தானமாகப் பிடிசூழ்க்கு கல்லங்கள்ளியு காட்டி அறவொலே செய்து குடுத்தொ
- 478 ம் கடுவில்மமேப்பெருமுர்காட்டுச் சிங்களாக்கக்று கூடுவ-வெடிமேங்கவத்த வட

Plate XXa.

- 474 ஹெயொம் இவ்வூர்க்காணத்தான் 8ஓ, வூன் ஆபிரவனரங்ககான செங்களாக்கக
- 475 த்தன்மப்பிரியனென் இவை என்னெழுத்தென்றும் இப்பரிசு எல்லே தெரித்து-
- 476 ககாட்டித் தெவதானமாகப் பிடிசூழ்க்கு கல்லுங்கள்ளியு காட்டி அறவொலே செ-
- 477 ய்த குடுத்தொம் மென்மவேப்பழையனார்காட்டுப் பழையனூர் ஊரொ-
- 478 ம் ஊரார் சொல்ல எழுகினென் இவ்லூர்க் கரணத்தான் கிவவராவணன் காமு)-
- 479 பன் பூதிதிருவொற்றியூரடிகளென் இவை என்னெழுத்தென்றம்
- 480 இப்பரிசு எல்லே தெரித்தக்காட்டித் தெவதானமாகப் பிடிசூழ்க்து க-
- 431 ல்லுங்கள்ளியு காட்டி அறவொலேசெய்து குடுத்தொம் மெனமலே-
- 482 மெலார்காட்டு கித்தனிகொடி ஐக-வெ-ிடிமங்கலத்த வாணெய்யாம் இவ்லூர் க்-
- 483 கசணத்தான் ஃப்புவுன் ஆயிரவணேப்யன் பெருமாளை மூருதுஷன் உத்தம-
- 484 ப்பிரியனென் இவை என்னெழுத்தென்றம் புகுந்தபடியெ வரிவிவிட்டுக்-
- 485 கொள்க வென்ற உய்யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டு வெண்ணுட்டுக் கொளாக்கக-
- 486 ஆகு-வெ-ிடிமங்கலத்து கராக்கணமாசாயன ஐககாமுகாசாக ராஜெகுட்சொ-

Plate XXb.

487	ழவுதுகாயிராஜரும் அதிகாரிகள் உய்யக்கொண்டார்வளகாட்டு வெண்ணட்டு
488	வயதூர் கிழவன் தத்தன் செக்தரையன ராஜெடிகோழ அணுக்கப்பல்லவ-
489	சையரும் உய்யக்கொண்டார்வனகாட்டுப் பொழுர்காட்டுக் காஞ்சுவாயி-
490	அடையான் உதையடிவாகான்(த்) தில்வேயாளியாசான ராஜராஜமுவெக்க-
491	வெளாரும் நாஜெகு நின்கவனகாட்டுத் இருவிக்தனூர்காட்டுப் பசகெசரிகல் லூரு-
	டையார் மாணிக்கள் எடுத்தபாத(தா)ரான சொழமுவெக்கவெளாரும்
	பாண்டிகுவாசனிவளகாட்டு எரியூர்காட்டு இடைக்குடையார் வெண்ணு-
494	பில் கூத்தனும் எவப் புரவுவரி இணக்களத் தக் கண்காணி ஐயங்-
495	கொண்டசொழுமண்டவத்து மணேயிற்கொட்டத்துப் புரிசைகாட்டுப்பிச்சிபா-
	க்கமுடையான் காளி எகாம்பரனும் புரவுவரி இணக்களம் அருமொழிதெவவ-
497	காகாட்டு ஆர்வலக்கூற்றத்துக் சுச்சிரமுடையான் மு[ர்*]த்திவி திவிடங்கனும் பாண்-
498	டிகுவாசனிவளகாட்டு மிசெங்கினியூர்காட்டுக் கொட்டையூர்க்கிழவன் கூவாணே
499	சோள அம் இன்டைபெ புறக்கினியூர்காட்டுக் காமதமங்கலமுடையான் காஞ்சன்

Plate XXIa.

500	் கொண்டயனும் ஐயங்கொண்டசொழமண்டலத்தப் பண் பூர்காட்டுச் சின் ஜிய[ன்]-		
	பாக்கமுடையான் குணம் தரைச்சனும் வரிப்பொத்தகம் அருமொழிதெவ்வளகாட்டு		
502	ஆர்வலக்கூற்றத்தக் கைச்சிரமுடையான் பகவனக்கியும் பாண்டிகுவாசனிவளகாட்டு		
503	இடையாற்றுகாட்டுக் காரிகுடையான் ¹ குடுதான்கியாவணேயானும் முகவெட்டி எரது -		
504	ளகாட்டுக் கானாகாட்டுக் கொனூருடையான் சூலபாணியருமொழியும் ஐயக்கொ-		
	ண்டசொழமண்டலத்த ஆமுர்க்கொட்டத்தச் சிறகுன் நகாட்டுச் செம்பாக்கிழா-		
506	்ன் கெங்கன் அரவணேயானும் புவியூர்க்கொட்டத்தப் புவியூர்காட்டு தங்க-		
	7 ம்பாக்கத் தரும்பாக்கிழான் வைய்குக்தன் காடாடியும் ஊற்றுக்காட்டுக்கொ-		
	படத் தூற்றுக்காட்டுக்கட்டு கற்றுமகல் வூர் அரையமான சங்கன் (ப்) சேங்கனும் வரிப்பொட		
509	த்தகக்கணக்கு ஈதார்க்கொட்டத்தச் சாரகாட்டு உலக்கையூருடையான் ஆச்சன.		
	ங்காடியும் வரியிலிடு பங்களை உட்டுத் தெற்கில்வகைத் தைச்ச _{இரார்காட்} டு		
	தைப்பாடியான் முவியுதையடிவாகாதும் ஊற்றக்காட்டுக்கொட்ட-		
512	த்து ஊற்றுக்காட்டுகாட்டுக் கறவூருடையான் மாணிக்கன் துசக்தா-		
PERSONAL PROPERTY.			

Plate XXIb.

513 அம் ஆகிரயம்காமணிவளகாட்டுக் இருவாளுர்க்கூற்றத்த முக்கிற்குடையான் இ[த]-

515 அம் பட்டன்	ந் மேற்முகவெட்டி ஐய்யாறன் தெவர்கண்டனும் சொமராசர் தெவ- - சிக்காவியும் வெளான் பெருமானும் செட்டி திருவடிகளும் ஊரனெற- டி கானூற்றுவனும் இருதூற்றைம்பதின்மன் அரட்டுறையும் இ[ரு]-
	எழாவது கான் தூற்றைம்பத்தைஞ்சினுல் வரியிவிட்டத உ ही-
518	व्यान्ववायतिलका[ः] कावीपुरसमुत् भवा[ः] पशस्तिमेनामलिखत् च-
519	[*] तुज्ञामेचित्रकारिणः ॥ योचतस्यानुजावास्ताम्
520	रंगदामोदराह्यौ[।*] अकृष्णचरितः कृष्णस्मम्म-
521	वोपि महामतिः । वाराव@नतपुत्रश्च विख्यातः पुरुषोक्तम[:]
522	"पुरुषोक्तमपादाम्बुजन्मद्वन्द्वमधुवृतः" ॥ अमी्मिरुचा[व]-
523	⁸ विक्पगोविदैरुदारकाबीपुरलक्धजन्मभिः[1°] सुधी॰
524	भिरोवीकुळजन्मशालिभिस्तदेनद्व्यग्रमलेलि श्रासन[स] [॥•]

¹ Bead spanie.

Reac मुद्रवा:

^{*} Read मालेखन.

^{&#}x27; Read त्वाराधन'.

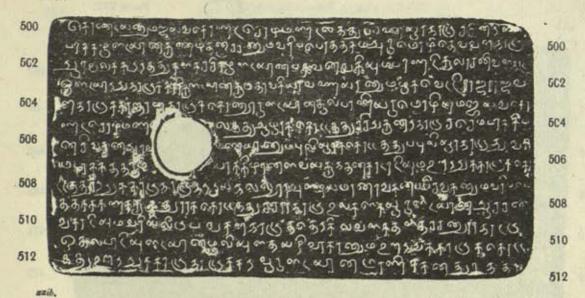
[·] Read कृष्णसंभ°.

^{&#}x27; Read पुरुधोत्तम.

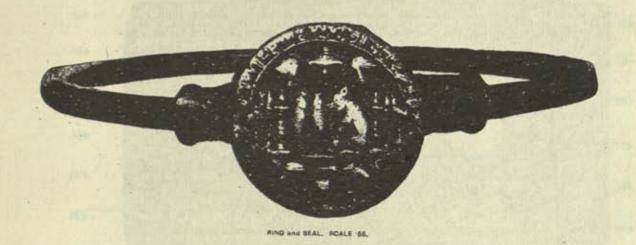
⁷ Read ज्तः.

^{*} Read शिल्पकोविदे .

462 462 क्षा भी में ने ने हैं के में बहुत में की की में कि में हैं हैं की में की में की में की में की में की में की मे कुर्विति कुर्ते भी भी भी भी पूर्वा कर में 464 464 3 mm maring & Clarker 03) - 21 > onle 1210 5 m (1400 12) 1 486 466 for alynde 468 Journal of 468 470 470 1230800 कारण ८ में के कार अन्य कर में अने हिंद 472 472 TEG. نافع ها مرح ك مرود لا عال شيم ما ها و ها هم ها عام هم الم الما عال في هما المرفع الما عالم الما عالم الما عالم 474 474 到 BCBORIng name of show to mon list cho now to mon list all 476 476 بالع المرس من المرس المرس المرس من المرس ا 478 478 234 Stodal Bandalow Asced निक्रोंकेना ए ३०१३ च ३१ ना ०१ १ ००१ १ १ ३७१ 480 Sand July 480 (3) De sa de la Joseph Co de al resu alan 17 4 delen 2/10/3/2 0 0 2/2 3/2 3/2 0 3/2 432 482 3 2 Jul 8 3 Was Horton to Jan or si a rato le estre न्तर्धा अधिक का । अधिक मिश्रह अया जात ने मिश्र के तह ए ला का ने ला ला हि 484 484 I to will as son of both al Bod as al Quaniel with 40 the 486 03 2603 0 9 9114 + my 6717 00 07 933960 486 mah. 488 488 490 winder of supplied by the service on a million 115 118 6 4 or 20 490 De milion 000 3 345 9310 333 3 3 31390 00 100 492 مر د من ١١٥١ *1/20111001149 103005 1196 492 (D) 494 494 عالي علام الم الم المالية 496 496 498 498



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TRANSLATION OF THE SANSKRIT TEXT.

- (Verse 1.) May bashful Bhavan'i (Parvati) who, seeing her (own) form (reflected) in the gem on the hood of the king of serpents (which forms) the necklace of Srikantha (Siva), (and) (suspecting) it (to be) another woman, looks askance, excited and jealous, at her husband who, with a heart all-desirous of (her) embrace, prays (for it) bowing at (her) feet, grant you uninterrupted prosperity!
- (V. 2.) May that pond in which the royal swan of heroism sports; the sun (which delights) the lotuses (viz.,) the learned; the sole caravan-leader of the vast crowd of travellers on the two routes (viz.,) (the temporal), where the results (of actions) are seen, and (the transcendental), where the results are not seen; the supreme ruler of all royal races; the ocean where the multitude of gems (viz.,) all virtues, has its birth;—the Chôla family—rule for ever the circle of the earth, redressing the grievances of all!
- (V. 3.) The letters (of the alphabet) limited in number are only fifty; (whereas) the virtues of (the kings of) the Solar race are resplendent beyond number. How can I describe these (virtues) with those (letters)? Oh! Mother Sarasvati! secure for me (the help of) other letters (lipi) (also).
- (V. 4.) The eye of the three worlds was the Sun² from whom sprang the sprouts of all (families of) kings. From him (i.e., the Sun) was born by concentration (manana), Manu, the first of kings whose name became (thus) conformable to (its) meaning.
- (V. 5.) Great I k s h v â k u * was born (as) his son; of him, in great battles the enemies of gods (i.e., the dânavas) were greatly afraid. The three worlds, though completely immersed in the ocean of his spotless fame, (still) enjoyed extreme delight.⁵
- (V. 6.) (Then) came forth his son, the heroic Vikuksh i, who was the husband of the youthful Earth adorned by the girdle (viz.,) the waves of all (surrounding) oceans, (and) whose lotus feet were resplendent by the lustre (proceeding from) the diadems of many crowds of bowing kings.
- (V. 7.) To him was born as son the king named Puranjaya, whose abundant prowess and heroism were well known and the expansive white parssol of whose blooming fame, having spread over the whole surface of the entire universe, was (still found to be) in excess.

¹ The other letters (lipi) which the poet wants to be disclosed to him may possibly here refer to some copper-plate inscriptions of Chôlas which would give information about their early history.

^{*} The Kalingattu-Parani introduces the Sun differently. First it mentions Vishuu from whose navel sprang Brahrua; from Brahma came Marichi; from him Kasyapa and Kasyapa's son was the Sun.

^{*} The Kalingattu-Parani refers to the story of the calf that was run over by the car of Mann's son and to the spirit of public justice displayed by Manu by condemning his son to death on that account.

According to the Maleya-Puréna, this king had a set of 114 sons who were roling the country south of Mêru and another set of 114 sons who were ruling the country north of that mountain; see H. H. Wilson'e Vishnu-Puréna, p. 359, note 8.

^{*} The Viridhabhasa brought out in this verse deserves to be noted,

[•] Vikukshi is also called Śaśada, "the hare-eater", in the Puranes. The Kalingattu-Parans omits this name and makes Puramjaya, a son of Ikshvaku.

- (V. 8.) This mine of prowess, because (he) sat upon the hump of Hari (i.e., Indra) who had assumed the form of a bull, (and) killed in battle the warriors of the enemies of gods, bore on this account the name Kakutstha¹ (i.e., one who sits on the hump).
- (V. 9.) (People) say that his son Kakshîvat was a king of unopposed power, whose fame was sung by the celestial singers (gandharva) in the houses of gods; and the light of the moon (viz.,) the reflection of his spotless white parasol, extinguished the fatigue (of the people) on the surface of (this) earth.
- (V. 10.) His son was Aryyamâ, the lord of the earth, who obtained the Lakshmî (of victory) by stirring the ocean of his enemy (forces) with the churning rod of his mountain (-like) arm; (and) whose greatness was pre-eminently extolled.
- (V. 11.) In his family was born the king (named) Analapratâpa, whose magnanimity was well known in the world, and the fire of whose prowess sprang forth from his tree (-like) shoulders rubbing against the bow-string, and destroyed (his) enemies.
- (V. 12.) The full-moon (in swelling) the ocean of his (i.e., Analapratapa's) family was Vêna, the foremost of kings. His son was king Prithu, whose prosperity was great, who was the chief of rulers, (and) who, like heroism incarnate for putting down injustice (in this world), came forth (clad) in mail, wearing a diadem of gems and holding a bow of matchless strength with the string (drawn) and the arrow (set) from Vêna's right arm which was churned (for that purpose) by chiefs of ascetics.
- (V. 14.) In this family was born a king who, having killed the demon Dhundhu of enormous strength, (bore) on earth the name Dhundhumara. This king also (having become) the sole resort of virtues, ruled the whole earth.
- (V. 15.) In that family was born king Yuvanâśva° who had no second (to him) in austerity, celebrity, truth and (other) good qualities; all people well understood his prowess to be a rampart-wall in protecting the whole world, ever increasing on all sides.
- (V. 16.) The son of that (king), whose greatness was widespread (and) who was respected by (those) who were (themselves) deserving of respect, was Mandhatri, the master of courage, wisdom, love, prosperity and learning. (He), the birth-place of mercy, ruled for a long time the earth as far as the Lôkalôka mountain as (if he were) the embodiment of the protective power itself.

The same story is narrated in the Vishnu-Purana. In the Tritd-age there was a war between the Dirac and the Asuras. The former being vanquished at first sought the help of Puramjaya who completely annihilated the Asuras. The relationship given here from Sun to Kakutstha is in agreement with the Vishnu-Purana.

^{*} Ls., the people who were his subjects had no anxieties or, in other words, were enjoying perfect peace.

^{*} Trees produce fire by rubbing against one another.

^{*} According to the Vishnu-Purana, Prithu held the powerful bow of Mahadeva called Ajagava.

^{*} According to the Vishnu-Purana, Dhundhumara was the title of Kuvalsyasva, who at the head of his 21,000 sons fought with the demon Dhundhu and defeated him.

According to the Vishau-Purdas, he was the 8th in descent from Dhundhumara and the second of that name in that family, the first being the great-grand-father of Kuvalayasva Dhundhumara.

^{*} As here, the Vishes-Furdua also makes him the son of Yuvanâsva. It states that he was born from the right side of his father who had drunk of water endowed with prolific efficacy, that he was nursed by Indra and that he ruled over the seven continental zones.

^{*} This is the name of the mountain which is supposed to be beyond the ocean of fresh water and beyond which again is the shell of the mundane egg; see H. H. Wilson's Viehnu-Purdna, p. 202 and note 6.

- (V. 17.) Begotten (of him) was his son (known as) king Muchukunda, who kept (himself) awake in the duty of protecting the camp of the army of gods which was attacked by the forces of powerful demons; who was engrossed in the sleep obtained (as boon) through the grace of the lord of gods (i.e., Indra) and whose eyes, opening in anger, immediately consumed the crafty demon Kalayavana and (thus) pleased Mukunda (Vishnu).
- (V. 18.) In that family was also born he of immense prosperity who was a store-house of celebrated heroism, whose name was known (to the world) as Valabha, who effered up (his) enemies as moths to the flames of (his) arrows and founded (the city of) Valabhi.
- (V. 19.) To him was born (the king) named Prithulaksha, who, at the request of crowds of gods and demons, set whirling in the ocean the huge mountain Mandara for (the purpose of) securing nectar.
- (V. 20.) To him was born a son (known as) Parthivachadamani, who was a mine of power and who, while Mukunda (Vishnu) was giving the gods a drink of nectar, destroyed the army of the demons (who were disturbing).
- (V. 21.) Dîrghabâhu, the foremost of the virtuous and a jewel of that race, then became the paramount sovereign. Learned men say that the fire of his prowess quenched the grievances of the virtuous.
- (V. 22.) He, king Chandrajit, the parental home of the goddess of victory, conquered the unconquerable army of the enemies of gods and (also) the Moon who had carried away the wife of his teacher (Brihaspati).
- (V. 23.) His son Sâmkriti became the emperor at the close of the Krita age. That he highly reddened (i.e., pleased) the earth with the (white) rays of the moon of (his) fame is (indeed) strange.
- (V. 24.) A jewel in that family was the king known as Pañchapa the victorious, who, by the excellence of his body, surpassed the five-arrowed (Cupid) and vied (in prosperity) with the lord of the heaven (i.e., Indra).
- (V. 25.) In his family was (born) Satyavrata who, being ordered by (his) father to protect the horse which was let loose for the horse-sacrifice, conquered, by (virtue of his superior) strength, Kâśirâja, the king of Vâranâśî (i.e., Benares).
- (V. 26.) (Seeing that he) conquered Rudra in a battle where a multitude of arrows proceeding from the bows of opposite parties struck (one another) and produced flames, the assemblage of gods proclaimed "thou art Rudrajit (the conqueror of Rudra)."

¹ The Kalingattu-Parani mentions Muchukunda in the words "பொருத்தைத்தில புருந்த முக்குந்தனி மையோர் புரமடங்களுமோகாண்மை செய்தயர்ந்த புதழும்." According to the Puranas, Purukutsa, Ambarisha and Muchukunda were the three sons of Mandhatri born to his wife Bindumati, the daughter of Śaśabindu. Muchukunda's long sleep and his burning of Kalayavana on waking up are mentioned in Vidan-Purana, p. 566f.

² The *Vickew-Purdea* mentions a prince Prithulåksha who was eighth in descent from Bali in the line of Anga.

^{*} Here the words 'fire' and 'quenched' printed in italies are intended to produce the alamkars known as wirdshabhas.

⁴ There was a Satyavrata in the Solar race who had married a Kêkaya princess, a descendant of Ufinara.

- (V. 27.) The jewel of that prosperous family was king Sibi, the son of Usinara, who, out of compassion in protecting the pigeon which was threatened (to be killed) by a falcon, gave up attachment for his own body. An ornament in his family was king Marutta, who was famous in (this) world. With the riches that were used and left over (as balance, after the performance) of his sacrifice, the Pândavas performed (their) sacrifice.
- (V. 28.) (People) say that Dushyanta was an ornament of the race of this (king). His son was Daushyanti (i.e., born of Dushyanta) Bharata. To him was born a son named Chôla after whom the Solar race on this earth became illustrious.
- (V. 29.) Him (i.e., the king C b ô la), learned men describe as the generous lord of gods (i.e., Indra) who incarnated on earth (on seeing that) the glory of his town (i.e., Amarâvatî) was humbled by the varied and lustrous riches of the C h ô la country.
- (V. 30.) Chôlavarman's son was Râjakêsarivarman ('the lion among kings') who split asunder with (his) nails (vis., crooked knives) the elephants (vis., his enemies) and (was) the cage (wherein resided the goddess) of prosperity.
- (V. 31.) Rajakê sarîn's son was king Parakê sarîn by whose fire-like anger the enemies' forces were consumed.
- (V. 32.) Thenceforward these two names indicative of (their) suzerainty were alternately borne by the Chôla (kings) in the order of their coronation.
- (V. 33.) Parakésarin's son was king Chitraratha; his son (was) Chitrasva; to him (was born) king Chitradhanvan.
- (V. 34.) Heaps of wealth brought by kings from all quarters (of the world) were poured out in front of him and by him in turn (they were scattered) instantaneously (before) supplicants.
- (V. 35.) Having come to know that king Bhagiratha engrossed in penance brought down (from heaven) the river of gods (i.e., Gangâ) (to earth), this king (also) desirous

^{*} Marutta was a king of the Solar race, a son of Avikahit who had carried off the daughter of Viáâla, king of Vidiáa (Markandèya-Purana). In favour of Marutta his father is said to have abdicated the throne, being stung by the shame of his action. The Aitarêya and Satapatha-Brâhmanas state that Marutta performed splendid Edjassiya and Ascamédha sacrifices using golden utansils and pleased Indra and the Brâhmanas, the former with the libations of Sôma juice and the latter with magnificent donations. Marutta, after crowning his son went to the forest where he was slain by Vapuahmat. The murder was avenged by Marutta's son Narishyanta, who in his torn killed Vapuahmat. The story of the performance of a grand sacrifice by Marutta is related in the Mahdèhârata (Âśvamēdhikaparvan, Ch. 10). Here also it is stated that Yudhishthira was advised by Vyâsa to perform his Aśvamēdhikaparvan, with the help of the gold left behind as balance by Marutta.

^{*} Dushyanta and his son Bharata are the lineal descendants of Pûru and well-known kings of the Lunar race. Dushyanta married Śakuntalâ and the fourth in descent from his son Bharata was Sâmkriti, whom our plates place so far high up in the list.

^{*} The Kalingattu-Parani refers to two Râjakêsarins, not a Râjakêsarin and a Parakêsarin as here and in the Leydon plates.

of fame brought her (i.e., Ganga) to his dominions under the name Kaverakan yaka (i.e., Kavera).1

- (V. 36.) In that family was (born) Suraguru² who was the hereditary abode of the maiden, the Lakshmî of victory. This king having conquered by his glory the god of Death in his own territory³ acquired the name Mrityujit.
- (V. 37.) In his race was born king Chitrartha called Vyaghraketu* from his banner-cloth bearing (the figure of) a tiger, who was a store of great heroism and who were as an ornament on his head the flowers of the dhâtaki (Grislea Tomentosa).
- (V. 38.) The Trêta-age having come to a close, a son of this king known as Narêndrapati became the ruler. The diadems of (subordinate) kings dropped down their gems; (because their) fastenings had become locsened by the constant rolling at his footstool.
- (V. 39.) From him was produced the head-jewel of the powerful Solar race, (king) Vasu, who was the cause of the destruction of the demons (and) who (known) by the significant surname of Uparichara⁵ moved in any direction he liked in a celestial car which was presented (to him) by the lord of gods (i.e., Indra).
- (V. 40.) At the end of the Dvapara (-age) was born in the family of this headjewel of kings a conqueror of all hostile kings named Visvajit.
- (V. 41.) In his race was born Perunatkilli, who was the receptacle of all sciences, the abode of (the goddess of) Prosperity, who was worshipped by the diadems of all the rulers of the earth which were set with rows of precious gems.
- (V. 42.) In this (king's) family was born he, the leader of all the lords of the earth, the foremost of the great on account of his virtues, the king who renovated (the town

¹ There is no finite verb in this verse. Either the usual बमन has to be understood or अवतार्यन् must be changed into अनातार्यन् which would offend against the metre.

³ The Tamil poem Kalingattu-Parani evidently refers to Saragura and Mrityujit as two different kings: Suragura is first mentioned under the name Saradhiraja in the words " சச்சுக்கு முதல் முதல் கோழமண்டல மமைத்த பிறகு and then it seems to introduce Mrityujit in the words 'காலனுக்கே வழக்கொ அதைத்தவல்லும்.

^{*} Evidently there was no premature death in his kingdom.

^{&#}x27; The Kalingattu-Parani refers to him thus: புல்பெயுக்கொடியிலிந்திரின் வைத்தவலனும் and mentions him not immediately after Mrityujit but after a king who is stated to have conquered all the worl is (perhaps Visrajit: புவனியில் மேலினத் தவரு மிவ்வகில2லாகமுமெயாம் வென்று கொண்டவனு) and himself to have succeeded the king who brought the river Kaveri (காவிகிப்புகும் கொணர்த்தவலனும், i.e., Chitradhanvan).

^{*} This king, also called Uparichara-Vasu, was a member of the Lunar race and a descendant of Puru. His story is given in the Mahabharata (Adiparvan, Ch. 64), where it is specifically stated that he was presented by Indra with an aerial car made of crystal. The Tamil poem Kalingattu-Parani evidently refers to this same king in the passage கடர் மணித்திசன் விமாகம் த வான்மிசையுயர்த்தவை அம்.

^{*} See note above. According to the Puranas there was a Visvajit in the line of Pura, the fifth in descent from Ajamidha.

^{&#}x27; The Kalingattu-Parani refers to him thus: தனவழிக்குகையினில் பொழியிலத்தின் வழியே தனிநடந் தக்கர்தல்கள் மணி கொண்டவலனும். The order in which this king and the two others that follow are mantioned, is different in the Leyden grant and the Tamil poem; see South-Indian Incorrections, Vol. II., p. 377, and note 5.

- of) Kâñchî with gold, who had established his glorious fame_by constructing embankments of the Kâvêrî¹ (river) and whom (people) called Kalikâla² because (he) was (the god of) Death to the elephants (kari) (of his enemies) as also to the Kali (-age).
- (V. 43.) In the family of that (king) of extensive glory was born the emperor Kôchchengaṇṇâṇ who bore on his arm the earth (extending) as far as the Lôkâlôka mountain, whose tremulous eyes were as blue as the petal of the blue lily (and) the bondage of (whose) spider-body was cut off by (his) devotion to Sambhu (i.e., Siva) the conqueror of (the demon) Tripura.
- (V. 44.) In the illustrious family of that (king) was born Vijayalaya of praiseworthy prowess, whose footstool was battered by the diadems in the rush for precedence (ahamahamika) of kings desirous of prostrating.
- (V. 45.) He, the light of the Solar race, took possession of (the town)⁵ Tañchâpurî (i.e., Tanjore) which was picturesque to the sight, was as beautiful as Alakâ (the chief town of Kubêra), had reached the sky (by its high turrets) and the white-wash of (whose) mansions (appeared like) the scented cosmetic (applied to the body), just as he would seize (by the hand) his own wife who has beautiful eyes, graceful curls, a cloth covering (her body), and sandal paste as (white as) lime, in order to sport with her.
- (V. 46.) Having next consecrated (there) (the image of) Niśumbhasûdanî° whose lotus-feet are worshipped by gods and demons, (he) by the grace of that (goddess) bore just (as easily) as a garland (the weight of) the (whole) earth resplendent with (her) garment of the four oceans.
- (V. 47.) (After him), (his) son king Âdityavarman, the asylum of the wise, a Dhishana (Brihaspati) (in learning), energetic, always bent upon removing evil and adhering (himself) to the path of the righteous, protected the earth.
- (V. 48.) The earth having sought refuge under the shadow of his matchless white parasol did not experience on any occasion, the pain caused by the heat (of misery).*

If the author of the Tiruvalangadu plates meant the construction of the dam or anicut across the Kaveri, he would not have used the word tata.

^{*}In the Leyden grant and the Kalingottu-Farani the form Kalikâla does not occur. In the latter he is described as the king who bestowed on the author of Pattinappelai 1,600,000 gold pieces as a reward for that composition. He is also stated to have defeated the Valudi (i.e., Pândya) and the Uthiya (Chêra) kings, to have destroyed Mukari in the course of his constructing the banks of the Kâvêri and to have conquered Kurumi.

^{*} See above, p. 414, note 8.

^{*} This is a reference to the story of Köchchengannan related in the Periyapuranam. The latter in the form of a spider is said to have woven cobwehs over the Śiva-linga at Jambukêśvaram (Tiruvanaikkaval).

^{*} The form Tanchapuri (in which Tancha stands for Tanja) appears to have continued down to the Vijayanagara times and we find in the introductory prajasti of the kings of that dynasty that king Narasa, the father of Krishnarays, conquered the Tamcha-rajya, i.e., the Tanja (Tanjore) country; Epigraphia Indica, Vol. IX, p. 340.

^{*}This temple of the goddess Nisumbhasûdanî does not exist now at Tanjore. But there is a famous shrine of Kâli at the western gate of the fort, which is popularly known as Pachchaikkâli and Pavalakkâli. The annual festivities of the goddess in her double-colored form are celebrated with great devotion, the palace contributing a substantial amount for the conducting of these festivities.

^{&#}x27;It may be noted that the name Adityavarman is also here intended to convey the sense of the sun. In this case, for the double entendre the latter has to be understood as a supporter of the gods, quick in movements, removing darkness (dôsha) and remaining in the sky which is the path of the stars.

^{*}This word has to be taken metaphorically here to mean misery. .The heat of the sun is not felt in the shade of an umbrella.

- (V. 49.) Having conquered in battle the Pallava (king) Aparâjita who possessed a brilliant army though (he was in name) aparâjita (i.e., the unconquered) he (i.e., Âditya) took possession of his (i.e., Aparâjita's) beloved country and thus fulfilled the object (of his desire).
- (V. 50.) His son was Parantaka (i.e., the destroyer of (his) enemies, whose name was full of meaning, who was a bee at the two lotus-feet of Purantaka (i.e., Siva) and who was as (it were) the embodiment of the boundless joy of (his) subjects.
- (V. 51.) Encircled by the fire of whose prowess the Pandya king at once entered the sea, as if intent upon quenching that affliction in haste, abandoning (his) royal glory and (his) hereditary dominion.
- (V. 52.) The fire of whose anger after burning (his) enemies quenched not in the waters of the sea (but) subsided (only) by the tears of the wives of the Simhala (king) who was cut to pieces and killed by (his) weapons.
- (V. 53.) He built for Purâri (Śiva), who was before (this) on the silver mountain (Kailâsa), a golden house called Dabhra-Sabhâ and (thus) put to shaine his (i.e., Śiva's) friend, the lord of wealth (Kubêra) by (his) immense riches.
- (V. 54.) His son Rajaditya defeated Krishnaraja in battle and went to heaven. His brother named Gandaraditya, whose feet were worshipped by the rows of diadems (worn on the heads) of the rulers of the earth, became king.
- (V. 55.) Arindama (i.e., the destroyer of enemies) bearing indeed a name which was full of meaning, became the best of kings; and dense forests became the abode of kings, who fled from his anger.
- (V. 56.) From him was born the king known as Parântaka who received glowing prowess from the sun, profoundness from the ocean, great heroism from Hari (Vishnu) the abode of strength, an incomparable body from Kâma (Cupid), prosperity from Vishnu and from the moon a splendour pleasant to the eye.
- (V. 57.) The mass of people believe this king to be Manu, who, out of love for the (good) conduct which was set forth by himself, has come to the earth once again to establish his law which had become lax under the influence of the Kali (age).
- (V. 58.) While that emperor Sundara was ruling the circle of the earth, the syllable ha (indicative of sorrow) was heard by people only in words like hara.
- (V. 59.) This (king), who was almost (the god of) Death to the Kali (age), considered the circle of the earth to be a more becoming jewel to (his) two serpent-(like) shoulders than golden armlets brilliant with flawless stones (gems).
- (V. 60.) The courtyard about the portals (of his palace) was covered with the dust of gold-pieces which (having) dropped down during the great confusion (ensuing on the occasion) of (the giving away of) unlimited charities, were crushed to powder by the hoofs of horses.

^{&#}x27;The Viredhabhasa-alamkara is also hinted here; the viredha appears in his considering himself kritt (virtuous) even after taking into his possession the enemy's wife (dayita).

Arindama's relation to Gandaraditya is not mentioned in the verse. But the Leyden grant clearly states that Rajaditya, Gandaraditya and Arinjaya (or Arindama) were the three sons of Parantaha.

^{*} I.s., the people had no occasion to experience sorrow.

- (V. 61.) His son Arunmolivarmâ was born (like another) Murâri (Vishnu) supporting on his two arms, long like the prâsa (weapon), the glorious (goddess) Śrî (Lakshmî) who closely embraced the whole of (his) body, and bearing on the palms (of his hands), the śankha and chakra in the form of auspicious marks.
- (V. 62.) The eyes of people fully delighted in the extraordinary moon (viz., his body) (which maintained) great pure lustre in both the fortnights (paksha) [or was of pure descent on both sides (maternally and paternally)] and presented a very big (i.e., complete), orb (always) [or had an extensive kingdom to rule].
- (V. 63.) The Nâga-women danced on the occasion of the birth of this emperor saying "this (king) in all probability shall relieve our husband (i.e., Â diśêsha) of the weight of the earth on his head."
- (V. 64.) King Sundara-Chôla of great prowess went to heaven, requested (as it were) by the assemblage of gods to protect (it) immediately from the attack of the armies of demons and demi-gods.
- (V. 65.) "I am determined to follow my lord Sundara (i-e., the beautiful) before (he) is coveted by the celestial damsels," so saying zealously, his devoted queen the glorious Vânavanmahâdêvî, a very Arundhatî in (her) manifold good qualities, abandoned her own people and followed him as [night] the day to heaven, afraid as it were of the allurement (of her husband) by celestial nymphs and (desirous consequently of) being near (him) even there.
- (V. 67.) After him, his son named ditya ruled the earth. He, who excelled the mind-born (Cupid) in his (superior) beauty, killed the Pandya king in battle.
- (V. 68.) Having deposited in his (capital) town the lofty pillar of victory (viz.,) the head of the Pâṇḍya king, Âditya disappeared (from this world) with a desire to see heaven.
- (V. 69.) (Though) requested by the subjects (to occupy the Chola throne), in order to destroy the persistently blinding darkness of the powerful Kali (age), Arunmolivarman who understood the essence of royal conduct, desired not the kingdom for himself even in (his) mind, while his paternal uncle coveted his (i.e., Arunmolivarman's) dominions.
- (V. 70.) Having ascertained by the marks (on his body) that Arunmoli was the lotus-eyed (Vishnu) himself, the able protector of the three worlds that had incarnated (on earth), Madhurântaka installed him in the office of heir-apparent, and (himself) bore the burden of (ruing) the earth.
- (V. 71.) Applying (his) mind to (the devotion of) Sarva (Siva), utilising (his) wealth in the act of performing His worship, (employing) all (his) retinue in the construction of houses (i.e., temples) for Him, and directing (his) subjects to (regularly) perform His festive processions, (showing his) wrath (only) in the killing of enemies and (distributing his) riches among virtuous Brâhmanas, that king (Madhurântaka) bore on (his) broad shoulder, the (weight of the) earth.

The form Aranmolivarma, though correctly used, has to be read as Aramolivarma in order to suit the metre. The literal meaning of Aranmoli (Aralmoli) is the 'benevolent-torgued.'

^{*}Here is a clear reference to Sati performed by a Chôla queen. The special mention of the phrase abandoning her own people ' in this verse agrees with one of the well-known rules of this ceremony in which the Sati is requested by her people not to enter the fire which, however, she refuses; see Epigraphia India, Vol. VI., p. 218, v. 16f.

- (V. 72.) Arunmolivarman was himself then installed in the administration of the kingdom (as if) to wash away the stain of the earth caused by the Kali (-aye) of his body (bathed by the water during the ceremony of installation); and the ends of the quarters heavily roared with the tumultuous sounds of the war-drums, rows of bells and bugles, kettle drums, tambourines and conches.
- (V. 73.) (Surely) the milky ocean formed itself into a circle in the shape of (his) white parasol in the sky and came to see his (own) daughter Śrî (Lakshmî) resting on the chest of this (king).
- (V. 74.) Indeed! the ladies of (the lords of) the quarters, who were taken captives during the digvijaya (i.e., the conquest of the quarters), rendered (their) service to this victorious monarch with chowries (made) of (his) fame, lustrous as the shining moon-beams.
- (V. 75.) Although, in the tulâbhâra (ceremony), the king was weighed against gold-pieces in the scales (tulâ), he was still (found) a-tula (i.e., unequalled). (Hence), it is difficult to comprehend the greatness of the great.
- (V. 76.) This king—a pile of matchless prosperity, majesty, learning, strength of arm, prowess, heroism and courage—invaded and conquered in order, (all) the quarters commencing with the direction of Triśańku (i.e., the south).
- (V. 77.) The moon as if to afford protection to the Pândya king born in his own family, and thinking (unto himself) "I am also a râja (king)," became the white parasol of this (king) who was intent upon conquering that (southern) quarter.
- (V. 78.) (*Ring*) Amarabhujanga being seized, (other) dissolute kings, whose rule was secretly mischievous, being much afraid of him at heart, wished to hide (themselves) somewhere (just like serpents with sliding crooked bodies).
- (V. 79.) The commandant of (this) ornament of the Solar race, the hereditary home of (the goddess of) victory, captured (the town of) Vilinda whose most was the sea, whose extensive ramparts were glorious and high (and) which was impregnable to the enemy warriors.
- (V. 80.) The lord of the Râghavas (i.e., Râma) constructing a bridge across the water of the ocean with (the assistance of) able monkeys, killed with great difficulty the king of Lankâ (i.e., Râvana) with sharp-edged arrows; (but), this terrible General of that (king Arunmolivarman) crossed the ocean by ships and burnt the Lord of Lankâ (Ceylon). Hence Râma is (surely) surpassed by this (Chôla General).
- (V. 81.) This is strange that though Satyâśraya fled to avoid misery from the attack of his (i.e., Arunmolivarman's) ocean-like army (still) misery found a (permanent) abode in him. But this is not strange, that his flight is due to (i.e., is the result of his) birth from Taila.²
- (V. 82.) "Since Râjarâja, an expert in war, of the (same) name as myself, has been killed by a powerful club, I shall, therefore, kill that Andhra (king) called Bhîma though (he may be) faultless." So saying he (Arunmolivarman) killed him (i.e., Bhîma) with a mace-

Perhaps we have to understand that Arunmolivarman was installed after the death of Madhurântaka, though this is not specifically stated in the verse.

^{*} Taila also means oil and it is natural for a liquid to flow or run. Here the word NHI which suits the metre, appears to be used in the sense of NHI.

- (V. 83.) Having conquered the country,—the creation of Râma (i.e., Paraśurâma) whose beloved vow was to annihilate the whole of the Kshatra (race),—(the country) which was adorned with pious people, was matchless and inaccessible on account of the mountains and the ocean, he caused abundant joy to all kings that held a bow (in their hands), (and made) his commands shine on the rows of the diadems of all rulers of the earth.
- (V. 84.) Having subdued in battle the Ganga, Kalinga, Vanga, Magadha, Âraṭṭa,¹ Odḍa, Saurāshṭra, Chāļukya and other kings, and having received homage from them, the glorious Rājarāja—a rising sun in opening the groups of lotuses, viz., the faces of crowds of learned men, ruled the earth whose girdle is the water of all oceans.
- (V. 85.) To this ruler of men was born a son, Madhurântaka, whose limbs bore all the (distinguishing) marks of earth-rulers, who resembled a different Manmatha (mind-born) who had defied the angry roar of Hara (Siva).2
- (V. 86.) Wonder! While he of great prowess, was protecting this earth ever following the ways of the good, the eyes of his wives openly transgressed the path (laid down by) the śruti (i.e., the Vėdas).
- (V. 87.) The fierce Sun, viz., the prowess of Madhurântaka, stood pervading the whole space (comprised) within the circuit of the quarters. It is strange that (this Sun) reduced to ashes all the kings who stood aloof (from him) (i.e., those who were his enemies) but relieved the affliction of all kings who were near (i.e., those who sought refuge in him).
- (V. 88.) Strange it is that the disc of the moon (raja-mandala, i.e., the circle of kings) setting in the waters of the ocean of his sword, does not rise (again). This is still more strange that (subsequently) it (i.e., the disc of the moon) continues to remain in the sky with (its) brilliant lustre.
- (V. 89.) (This) famous (and) heroic lord of men intent upon doing meritorious deeds with large quantities of money acquired by (the strength of) his own arm, turned his attention to the conquest of the quarters (digrijaya), backed up by a powerful army.
- (V. 90.) Accordingly, he the unequalled king Uttama-Chôla first started to the (southern) quarter marked by (the asterism) Triśańku, with a desire to conquer the Pândya king, after having arranged for the protection of his own capital.
- (V. 91.) The commander of forces (dandanatha) of this crest-jewel of the Solar race (i.e., Madhurantaka), struck the Pandya king who had a powerful army. (And the Pandya leaving his own country which was the residence of (the sage) Agastya, from fear (of Madhurantaka), sought refuge in the Malaya hill.
- (V. 92.) (Then) the politic son of Râjarâja took possession of the lustrous pure pearls which looked like the seeds (out of which grew) the spotless fame of the Pândya king.

The name Aratta is not found in the Topographical list of the Bribateamhita. In the later Vijayanagara inscriptions this name is mentioned side by side with Magadha among the countries that paid homage
to the kings of that dynasty, and has been invariably translated as Ratta; see e.g., Epigraphia Indica, Vol. IV,
p. 270, and Vol. XI, p. 328.

² The Paurana Manmatha became the victim of the angry roar of Hara, being reduced to ashes by the fire of his third eye.

^{*} I.e., their big eyes extended beyond their ears (iruti). Broad eyes are considered by the Indian poets as a mark of beauty.

^{&#}x27;The purport of the stanza is that his enemy kings coming into contact with his sword do not rise again, i.e., they die. After death they remain in the sky with brilliant bodies of gods. The strangeness in the first instance consists in the fact that contrary to expectations the disc of the moon that sets does not rise again; it is still more strange that what does not even rise shines brilliantly in the (middle of the) sky.

- (V. 93.) Having placed there his own son, the glorious Chôla-Pândya, for the protection of his (i.e., the Pandya's) country, the light of the Solar race started for the conquest of the western region.
- (V. 94.) Having heard of the humiliation which the rulers of the earth were subjected to by (the sage) Bhargava (i.e., Parasurama) on the battlefield, (and) not being able to meet him (i.e., Bhargava) (in battle) on earth, that proud king (Madhurantaka) set his mind upon conquering the country called after him.
- (V. 95.) Excepting, Param & svara (Siva) who else in this (world) could even contemplate in his mind to humiliate that country which is protected by the glory of (Bhargava) the crest-jewel of the Bhrigu-race and which since then (i.e., the time of Bhargava) has not been injured by enemies?
- (V. 96.) Madhurântaka fearlessly crossed the Sahya (mountain) (and) immediately) attacked the lord of the Kêrala (country) together with his forces. Then a fierce battle took place which wrought ruin upon (several) kings.
- (V. 97.) Having conquered the Kerala king and having annihilated the country protected by the austerities of the chief of the Bhrigus, that prince, the abode of prosperity, turned towards his own capital (which looked) as if (it were) dancing (in joy) with (its upraised) hands, viz., brilliant fluttering flag-cloths and whispering welcome by (its) sweetly (iingling) waist-belts of (damsels) with unsteady eyes.
- (V. 98.) Then the great king, a light in the lineage of Sibi, started for the conquest of the region of Vaisravana (Kubêra) (i.e., the North), of which the triple (ash-) mark (on the forehead) is the silver mountain (and) where Siva is residing on the Kailasa (mountain).
- (V. 99.) Having appointed his own son the glorious Chola-Pândya to protect the western country, he the very god of Death (Kâla) to the Taila-family (i.e., the Western Châlukyas) entered (the town of) Kânchî, which was like the waist-band (kânchî) of the goddess-earth.
- (V. 100.) Observing that the lord of the Chalukyas, king Jayasimha was the seat of the (sinful) Kali (-age), Râjêndra-Chôla - himself the destroyer of the Kali- (age) - started first to conquer him (i.e., Javasimha) alone.
- (V. 101.) It may be no wonder that the fire of his anger burst into a flame as it came into contact with the descendant of Taila.2 This is (more) strange that it consumed the enemy-fuel, having crossed the great waters of the ocean.3
- (V. 102.) While this king with anger was engaged in vanquishing Jayasimha raja, very strangely (indeed), the fire of grief of the Ratta ladies burst into a flame, washed by the tears (trickling) from (their) eyes.
- (V. 103.) The sides of the ample breasts of the ladies of the Ratta king who was cut to pieces by his fierce General, (though rendered) destitute of ornaments (on account of their widowhood) (nevertheless) became brilliant and beautiful as before with shining pearls, viz., the drops of their tears.

¹ The word also means the great lord. Perhaps Râjêndra-Chôla held the special title Paramiseara,

^{*} Tails-santati also means 'quantity of oil.'

^{*} This statement of Rajendra-Chôla's anger crossing the oceans need not be taken in connection with the conquest of the Châlukyas between whom and the Chôla invaders there was no ocean intervening. The poet evidently had in his mind the oversea campaigns of Rajendra-Chola.

- (V. 104.) The forces of Chô lêndrasim ha and Jayasimha fought an intensive battle, each (side) kindling the anger of the other, wherein the fire generated by the tusks of huge infuriated elephants dashing (against each other), burnt all the banners.
- (V. 105.) That lord of Rattarâshtra (i.e., Jayasimha) in order to escape from the fire of the terrible rage of the ornament of the Solar race (i.e., Râjêndra-Chôla) took to his heels with fear, abandoning all (his) family riches and reputation.
- (V. 106.) Afraid of the anger of the ornament of the Valabha race (i.e., of Rajendra-Chôla) to whom fame was dear, the rest of the enemy's forces quickly sought refuge in forests and mountain-caves as did (also) the dust (raised by) his (i.e., Rajendra-Chôla's) (pursuing) army.
- (V. 107.) The army of Rattarâja hemmed in on all sides by the continuous downpour of arrows, (and) beleaguered by the heroes in the army of the ornament of the Solar race, was (completely) destroyed just as a range of clouds tossed about by the force of furious winds.
- (V. 108.) Having defeated Rattarâja with (his) forces, the son of Râjarâja, well-versed in polity and attended by all his numerous virtues such as courage, prowess and victory, got (back) to (his) (capital) town.
- (V. 109) This light of the Solar race, laughing at Bhagîratha who had brought down the Gangî (to the earth from heaven) by the power of (his) austerities, wished to sanctify his own country with the waters of the Gangâ (i.e., the river Ganges) carried thither through the strength of (his) arm.
- (V. 1:0.) Accordingly (he) ordered the commander of the army who had powerful battalions (under his control), who was the resort of heroism (and) the foremost of diplomats,—to subdue the enemy kings occupying (the country on) the banks of that (river).
- (V. 111.) Before him, as from the slopes of the Himalayas, marched a very large army like the tremendous volume of the waters of the Gangâ with wavy rows of moving horses, causing all the quarters to resound with its confused clamour.
- (V. 112.) The van of his army crossed the rivers by way of bridges formed by herds of elephants. The rest of the army (crossed the same) on foot, (because) the waters in the meantime had dried up being used by elephants, horses and men.
- (V. 113.) The soldiers of Vikrama-Chôla having reached the points of the compass (first) by the dust raised by crowds of elephants, horses and foot-men, quickly entered (next) the country of hostile kings.
- (V. 114.) That general of the ornament of the Solar race first conquered Indraratha (and) captured the country of that jewel of the Lunar race who met him (on the battlefield) with very powerful elephants, horses and innumerable foot-soldiers.
- (V. 115.) The white parasol of that king, the jewel of the Lunar race, fell (to the ground) its (supporting) staff and top being cut (osunder) in battle by sharp arrows, as if the disc of the moon (fell), distressed by the defeat (of her descendant).
- (V. 116.) Then having robbed Ranaśūra of his prosperity he entered the extensive dominions of Dharmapala. (And) conquering him too, this General of the king of Śibis (i.e., of Rājêndra-Chôla) reached the celestial river (Ganga).
- (V. 117.) The dandanayaka then immediately got the most sacred waters of that (river) carried to his master Madhurantaka by the subjugated chiefs on the tanks of that (Ganga river).

- (V. 118.) (Meantime) Râjêndra-Chôla (Limself) with a desire to conquer (enemy kings) reached the river Gôdâvarî and by the scented cosmetics on his body (washed away) during a playful bath in the waters (of that river) caused her (i.e., the Gôdâvarî river) to be suspected (of enjoyment with a stranger) by the lord of rivers (i.e., the ocean).
- (V. 119.) The powerful General had (just then) got the waters of the Gangâ carried to his master (Râjêndra-Chôla), after having defeated Mahîpâla and having taken possession of his fame, splendour and precious gems.
- (V.120.) The heroic king killed in battle (the lord of) O d da who was carrying on the orders of the king of the Kali (-age), together with (his) younger brother and (his) army and then forcibly took possession of (his) rutting elephants.
- (V. 121.) There, the king with his own hand (and) from the (buck of the) elephant mounted by himself, killed a mad elephant that ran at him with its trunk raised.
- (V. 122.) He (then) entered his own (capital) town, which by its prosperity despised all the merits of the abode of the gods,—his letus feet (all along) being worshipped by the kings of high birth who had been subdued (by him).
- (V. 123.) Having conquered Kaṭāha with (the help of) his valiant forces that nad crossed the ocean, (and) having made all kings bow down (before him) this (king) (Rājēndra-Chôļa) protected the whole earth for a long time.
- (V. 124.) (This) lord constructed in his own dominions as a pillar of victory (a tank) known by repute as Chôlagangam which was composed of the waters of the Ganges.
- (V. 125.) This glorious and highly prosperous king Madhurântak a staying in the town called śrî-Mudigondachôlapura, deputed with pleasure the illustrious and virtuous Jananâtha, the son of Râma, in the sixth year (of his reign), (ordering) him to have the prosperous village of Palayûr granted to the enemy of (the demon) Andhaka (i.e., Siva).
- (V. 126.) Wise men call him (i.e., Jananatha) who was the chief of the learned, a Dhishana (Brihaspati) come down (to the earth) from heaven in order to establish in the world once again the path of righteousness (set up) by him (before), (but) which was (now) tottering under the force of the Kali (-age).
- (V. 127.) He was the minister of the glorious (king) Madhurântaka, as Brihaspati (is) of Śakra (Indra), the foremost of the learned who directed his intelligence to go always along the path of virtue, who was the crest-jewel of the Châlukyas (Châlukyachûdâmani), who (like) the rising sun, caused the groups of the lotus (-like) faces of all learned men to bloom (with joy), (and) who was the storehouse of virtues and the birth-place of compassion.
- (V-128.) That son of Râma (i.e., Jananâtha) gave this village to the god of gods Śankara, the enemy of the (three) cities, known by name Ammayyappa who had his abode in (the village) called Purânagrâma (i.e., Palayanûr in Tamil) which was the ornament of Jayangonda-chôlamandala and was situated within (the district) Pâśchâtyagiri.

¹ This postic idea of the lord of rivers suspecting Gödâvarî must have been borrowed from the Raghueaméa where in Canto. IV, verse 45, Raghu is stated to have similarly caused the river Kâvêrî to be suspected by the ocean.

^{*} I.s., who was following vicious ways.

(V. 130.) The village Simhalântaka-chaturvêdimangala formed the boundary of that (village) on the east, south and front.

(V. 131.) (The village) known as Nityavinôda-chaturvêdimangala was the boundary of (this) village called Tiruvâlangâd[u], on its back-side (i.e., west).

(V. 132.) The royal order (śrśmukha) was written by Uttamachôla-Tamiladaraiya. Tirukkâlatti Pichcha made the request (vijnaph), in this (grant). The wise and illustrious Aranêri, the son of Mâyâna, a full-moon (in gladdening) the ocean. viz., the village named Mangalavâyil, born of the fourth-caste (chaturthânvaya), which was pure on either side (i.e., both on the paternal and the maternal), did, under orders of Jananâtha (the rest of) the business, such as, the taking round of the female elephant (karini-bhramana), etc.

(V. 136.) The learned poet Narayana, son of Sankara (and) a devotee of the Enemy of (the demon) Mura (i.e., Vishnu), composed this grant.

(v. 137:) May Râjêndra-Chôla be victorious all over the earth, whose many gem (-like) virtues step beyond the bounds of the egg of the three worlds; (the number of) whose enemies is not sufficiently (large) for the (full) display of (his) splendid heroism; who (like) an ocean is the birth-place of all innumerable gem (-like) virtues; for (the grasp of) whose intelligence sciences (as they now exist) are limited (in number); who being solicited gives to the crowd of supplicants super-abundant wealth; and who is the birth-place of prosperity!

TRANSLATION OF THE DETACHED TAMIL INSCRIPTION ON PLATE X.

(Line 1.) Kônêri-inmai-kondân¹ staying in the Śaṇi-mandapa of Mudi-gondaśôlapuram:—in the sixth year and one hundred and twentieth day of Our reign, Mahâdêva-Pidâran having requested Us to grant a dêvadâna to (the goddess) Ammai-Nâchchiyâr in the temple of the lord Tiruvâlangâdudai-yâr at Palaiyanîr in Palaiyanîr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Maṇavir-kôṭṭam in Jayangonda-śôlamandalam, We gave as â tax-free dêvadâna land of the god (@manus an soul), twenty-five and a half vêli of land consisting of fourteen and a half (vēli) of land in Ammaiśêri, (a village) in Kîl-Karriyûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of îkkâṭṭu-kôṭṭam, including wet, dry and nattam (lands); and of eleven (vēli) of land in Śēṭṭamangalam including nattam, river-bed and dry (lands), to (the goddess-Ammai-Nâchchiyâr, having removed from this day the old name and the previous owners (of these lands)

(L. 16.) We (further) ordered that it may thus be, entered in the registers, engraved on copper and written on stone. For this statement (of Ours), (this is) the writing (i.e., the signature) of Our Secretary (see styresis) Karrali alias Uttama-śóla Tamiladaraiyan of Tulâr, (a village) in Tiruvalundûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondâr-valanâdu.

¹ This term occurs in the different forms Cas Castie was Castie and Castie an

TRANSLATION OF THE TAMIL TEXT OF THE MAIN RECORD.

(Line 1.) Hail! Prosperity! (This is the order) of Konerin maik ondan to the headmen of districts (nattar), the headmen of brahmadeya (villages), and the residents of villages (maisefleurir) and towns (sasinsefleurir) including devadana, pallichchanda, kanimurrattu, vettipperru, and old arachchalabhoga, in Melmalai Palaiyanur-nadu of Jayangonda-sôlamandalam. In the sixth year and the eighty-eighth day of Our (reign), when We were in the secret apartment (maraividam) on the southern side of the upper storey (called) Madurantakadêvan within our palace at Mudigondasôlapuram, (it being decided) to give to the members of the assembly of Singalantakachaturvêdimangalam, in Naduvilmalai-Perum ûr-nâdu, a village in exchange for Palaiyanûr in Mêlmalai-Palaiyanûr-nâdu which was a brahmadêya of the assembly of this Singalantaka-chaturvêdimangalam, We ordered that this Palaiyanûr be (now) separated; that the gold, viz., five hundred and ninetyeight kalanju and one kunri (hitherto), levied as tax from this village and from Singalantaka-chatur vêdimangalam together, shall, from the sixth year, be deducted from the said Singalantaka-chaturvedimangalam; that this village (i.e., Palaiyantr) shall discontinue being a brahmadêya, from the (said) sixth year (and) (thus) ceasing to be a brahmadeya it shall become vellan-vagai (cultivators' portion); that this village not making the payment of taxes in the manner in which the villages which are vellan-vagar pay, shall, (however) pay year after year from the sixth year as permanent tax (nimirai) three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight kalam, seven kuruni and five nali of paddy and one hundred and ninety-three kalanju, (one) manjadi and one ma of gold as paid before by this village inclusive of palli; and that it shall be so taxed and entered in the accounts.

(L. 26.) Our (chief) executive officers (karumamarayum), Udayadivâkaran Tillaiyali alizs Rajaraja-Mûvêndavêlan of Kanchivayil in Pêravûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondâr-valanâdu and Mânikkan Eduttapådam alias Solamûvêndavêlân of Têvangudi in this (same) nâdu; the arbitrators (naduvirukkum) Kandâdai Tiruvenkâda-bhattan of śrî-Vîranârâyana-chaturvêdimangalam, a free village in Râjêndrasimhavalanadu and Narakkan-Marayan Jananathan alias Rajendrasõla-Brahmadhirajan of Kêralantaka-chaturvêdimangalam in Vennadu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondar-valanadu having informed that Our written (order) be entered in the account books just as (it) has been signed and issued by our Secretaries (Olai-nâyagam) Îrâyiravan Pallavayan alias Uttamasôla-Pallavaraiyan of Araisur in Pambuni-kurram (a subdivision) of Nittavinodavalanadu, Krishnan Raman alias Rajendras ôla-Brahmamarayan of Kêralântaka-chaturvêdimangalam in Vennâdu (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondar-valanadu, Araiyan Sîkandan alias Mînavan-Mûvêndavêlan the headman of Kurumbil in Ambar-nâdu (a subdivision) of this (same) nâdu and Dvêdaigômapurattu Dâmôdara-bhattan of Kadalangudi in Kurukkai-nâdu (a subdivision) of Rajendrasimha-valanadu, on (the strength of) the letter of Narayanan Karrali alias Uttamasola Tamiladaraiyan of Tular in Tiruvalundar-nadu (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondår-valanådu who writes our orders; and our (chief) executive officers Tattan Śendan alias Rajendrasola-Anukkappallavaraiyan, the headman of Vayalûr in Vennâdu (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondâr-valanâdu Vêlân Kûttan alias Irumadisola Vilupparaiyan of Ürikudi in Inganadu (a subdivision) of Arumolideva-valanadu and Kadan Karunakaran alias Abhimânamêru-Mûvêndavêlân of Tîyankudi in Tiruvârûr-kûrram (a subdivision) of Kshatriyasikhâmani-valanâdu having supported what has been already said by the above persons—

(L. 49.) in the sixth year and the ninetieth day of Our (reign), Vêtchikilân Sôlai Kumaran, (a resident) of the city of Kachchippedu in Eyil-nadu, (a subdivision) of Eyir - kôttam (which was a district) of Javangondaśôla-mandalam and Mûrtti-Vîdividangan of Kachehiram in Arvala-kûrram, (a subdivision) of Arumolidava-valanadu, who belong to the department of taxes (puravuvari tinaikkalam); the varippottagam (officer) Pagavan Angi of Kachchiram in Arvala-kûrram, (a subdivision) of Arum olidêva-valanâdu; the mugavetti (officer) Terri Venkadan of Alangudi; the varippottagakkanakku (officers) Dâmôdiran Śîrâlan of Tugavûr and Karumânikkan Śarpan; the variyilidu (officer) Salapani Arumoli of Konar in Kandana-nadu, (a sub division) of Rajaraja - valanādu; the pattôlai (officers) Vamana - Narayanan of Eyin ûr in Marugal-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Kshatriya sikhâmani - valanadu, Manan Kamban, the headman of Vallam and Achchan Angadi of Ulakkaiyür; and the kilmugavetti (officers) Dêvadi Kamalan, Aiyâran Dêvargandan and Kûttâdi Nânûrruvan, being present the following entries were made :-

"Palaiyan ûr in Mên malai-Palaiyan ûr-nâd u has become a vellân-vagai village from the sixth year (of reign), having (thence) ceased to be a brahmadêya of the assembly of Śingalântaka-chaturvêdimangalam in Naduvinmalai-Perumûr-nâdu. On the day when We were in the private apartment on the southern side of the upper storey (karumáligai) (called) Madurântakadêvan within our palace at Mudigondaśôlapuram, We declared that this Palaiyan ûr in Mêlmalai-Palaiyan ûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Jayangonda-śôlamandalam should from the (said) sixth year cease to be vellân-vagai and that the tax fixed for this village (Palaiyan ûr) including palli, viz., three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight kalam, seven kuruni aud five nâh of paddy and one hundred and ninety-three kalanju, (one) manjâdi and one mâ of gold should, from the (said) sixth year be the permanently settled tax payable year after year (by the village) to meet the requirements of this Mahâ-dêva of Palaiyan ûr-Tiruvâlangâdu and that it should be (so) registered in the account books as a dêvadâna.

"Our executive officers Udaiyadivâkaran Tillaiyâli alias Râjarâja-Mûvêndavêlân of Kâñchivâyil in Pêrâvûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondâr-valanâdu and Mânikkan Eduttapâdam alias Śôlamû-vêndavêlân of Dêvankudi in the (same) nâdu; and the arbitrators Kandâdai Tiruvenkâda-bhatṭan of śrî Vîranârâyana-chaturvêdimangalam (which was) a free village in Râjêndraśinga-valanâdu and Narâkkan-Mârâ-yan Jananâthan alias Râjêndraśôla-Brahmâdhirâjan of Kêralânta-kachaturvêdimangalam in Vennâda, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondâr-valanâdu, having informed that Our written (order) should be entered in the account books just as (it) has been signed and issued by Our secretaries Îrâyiravan Pallavayan alias Uttamaśôla-Pallavaraiyan of Araiśûrin Pâmbuni-kûrram, (a subdivision) of Nittavinôda-valanâdu, Krishnan Râman alias Râjên-draśôla-Brahmamârâyan of Kêralântaka-chaturvêdimangalam in Vennâdu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondâr-valanâdu, Araiyan Śîkandan

alias Mînavan-Mûvêndavêlân, the headman of Kurumbil in Ambar-nâdu, (a subdivision) of the (same) nadu and Dvêdaigômapurattu Dâmôdara-bhattan of Kadalangudi in Kurukkai-nadu, (a subdivision) of Rajendrasingavalanâdu, on (the strength of) the letter of Narayanan Karrali alias Uttamaśôla - Tamiladaraiyan of Tulâr in Tiruvalund ûr - nâdu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondâr-valanâdu who writes our orders; and Our (chief) executive officers Tattan Śêndan alias Râjêndraśôla-Anukkappallavariyan, the headman of Vayalûr in Vennâdu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondâr-valanādu, Vēlān Kūttan alias Irumadišõla-Vilupparaiyan of Orikudi in Ingan-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Arumolidêva-valanâdu and Kâdan Karunâkaran alias Abhimânamêru-Mûvêndavêlân of Tîyankudi in Tiruvarur-kurram, (a subdivision) of Kshatriyasikhamani-valanadu, having supported what has been already said by the above (persons)-Vêtchikilân Sôlai Kumaran, (a resident) of the city of Kachchippêdu in Eyil-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Eyir-kôttam (which was a district) of Jayangondasôla-mandalam and Martividividangan of Kachchiram in Arvala-karram, (a subdivision) of Arumolideva-valanadu, who belonged to the department of taxes; the varippottagam (officer) Pagavan Angi of Kachchiram in Arvala-kurram, (a subdivision) of Arumolidêva - valanâdu; the mugavetti (officer) Terri Venkadan of Alangudi; the varippottagakkanakku (officers) Damodiran Sîralan of Tugavar and Karumanikkan Sarppan; the variyilidu (officer) Salapâni Arumoli of Kônûr in Kândâna-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Râjarâjavalanâdu; the pattôlai (officers) Vâmana-Nârâyanan of Eyinûr in Marugalnadu, (a subdivision) of Kshatriyasikhamani-valanadu, Manan Kamban, the headman of Vallam and Achchan Angadi of Ulakkaiyar; the kilmugavetti (officers) Dêvadi Kamalan, A iyaran Dêva rgandan and Kûttâdi Nânûrruvan, being present, entered in the accounts, in the 6th year and the ninetieth day of Our (reign) that Palaiyan ar in Melmalai-Palaiyan ar-nadu was given as dêvadâna from the (said) sixth year.

(L. 118.) "We nominated (GuipsiGsaus?) Peruman Ambalattadi alias Udayamartanda-Mûvêndavêlan of Sirramûr in Vandalaivêlûr-kûrram, (a subdivision) of Arumolidêva-valanadu in Sôla-mandalam, who is our executive officer in Jayangondasôla-mandalam; Mânan Arayêrru-bhattan, the headman of Malisaikâttu' Malisai in Mângâdu-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Puliyûr-kôttam (which was a district) of Jayangondasôla-mandalam, who belongs to the department of taxes and Sêndapirân bhattan of Sirrananalûr in Râjarâja-chaturvêdimangalam (which was) a free village of Jayangondasôla-mandalam, to superintend (the ceremony of) going round the bamlets (accompanied) by a female elephant."

(L. 128.) We the representatives of the several districts (nathilathon), received the royal order (tirumugam) with the wording "you too be (present) with these (above named) persons, point out the boundaries, walk round the hamlets accompanied by the female elephant, have the (boundary) stones and milk-bush planted and the deed drawn up," in the sixth year (of the reign) of king Parak êsarivarman alias the glorious Rajandra-Chāladēva "who in the course of (his) prosperous reign while fortune,

¹ Mališnikāttu may possibly be a mistake for Mališai-nāttu. In line 464 of the text this same name occurs as Mališāttu

fixing (her abode in him) was increasing (and) while the goddess of the great earth, the goddess of victory in battle and the matchless goddess of fame rejoiced in having become his great queens,—took with (his) great war-like army (the countries), I daiturai-nâdu, Vanavâsi, whose unbroken hedge of forests was extensive; Kollippâkkai, whose (fort) walls were surrounded by śulli (trees) and Mannaikkadakkam, whose strength (i.e., fortifications) was unapproachable; the crown of the war-like king of Îlam (surrounded by) the sea, the exceedingly beautiful crown of the queen of that (king) there, the beautiful crown and Indra's necklace which the king of the south (i.e., the Pândya) had previously deposited with that (king of Îlam); the whole of Îla-mandalam on the transparent sea; the crown praised by many and the garland (emitting) beautiful rays,—family treasures which the (kings of) Kêrala of brilliant armies rightfully wore; and many ancient islands, whose old and great guard was the sea which roars with conches."

(L. 143.) On seeing the royal order, we, the (chief) men of the district went out (respectfully), received and placed (it) on (our) heads and accompanying the female elephant, walked round the hamlets (of Palaiyanûr).

(L. 145.) The eastern boundary of Palaiyantr lies to the west of (the line) which commences at (its) north-east corner (at the spot) where the western boundary of Perumur in Perumur-nadu, which is a hamlet of Singalantaka-chaturvêdimangalam in Naduvinmalai-Perumûr-nâdu, touches the southern boundary of Kûlapûdi in the same nâdu, (also) a hamlet of the said village (Singalântaka-chaturvêdimangalam) and where stands a mound with the kadambu 1 (tree); and leaving this (point) to the left, (it) passes southwards along the existing western boundary of the said (village of) Perum ür, and reaches the vanni2 tree standing at the north-west corner of Naraipadi in the same nadu (which is also) a hamlet of the abovenamed village. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line) which, leaving this (point) on the left passes southwards along the existing western boundary of Naraipadi as far as the spot where the western boundary of Naraipadi joins the north-east corner of Mangalam in Palaiyan ar-nadu, (which is also) a hamlet of the above-mentioned village, and touches a pit with the uga 3 (tree) standing on its western bank. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this (point) on the left side, passes north-westwards and (then) westwards along the existing northern boundary of this (village of) Mangalam until (it) reaches the pond called Kurundurai (which lies) on the boundary (of Mangalam) and irrigates Palaiyautr, Perumtr and Mangalam. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line), which, leaving this (pond) on the right side and allowing passage for the upper flow of the water (over the boundary line) of the pond, goes south-westwards and southwards along the eastern bank of this pond as far as the ant-hill lying on the eastern bank of this pond. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes along the eastern bank of this (pond), (first) in a southerly direction and (then) in a south-westerly direction until it reaches the kadambu (tree) standing on the eastern bank of this (pond). (Further it lies) to the west and south of (the line) which, leaving this

¹ Is., Egenic Racemore which has two varieties, the red and the white.

Prospie Spicigera.

¹ Saloudara Persica.

^{*} Guoise Biunui Quipusas occurs also in other passages where the boundary line of a village passes through a canal or water course. It is evidently a technical term which has to be explained by permitting the right to the flow of the water over (the boundary line)".

on the right side, passes southwards (then) eastwards and (then) in a north-easterly direction, until (it) reaches the ant-hill with the margosa (tree) standing on the eastern bank of this pond. (Further it lies) to the south and west of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes eastwards (then) southwards and south-westwards along the eastern bank of this (pond), until it reaches the piray (tree) standing on the eastern bank of this (pond). (Further it lies) to the south and west of (the line) which, leaving this pirây (tree) on the right side, passes eastwards, (then) southwards, (then) in a south-westerly (direction). (then) southwards, and (lastly) eastwards, on the eastern bank of this (pond) along the existing boundary until (it) reaches the ant-hill with the uga (tree) standing on the western boundary of Mangalam. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes southwards, (then) in a south-westerly (direction), along the existing boundary on the eastern bank of this pond, and reaches the spot where the south-western corner of Mangalam joins the northern boundary of Manaivil in Manaivil-nadu, (also) a hamlet of the above-mentioned (Singalantaka-chaturvedimangalam) village. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line) which passes in a south-westerly (direction), (then) southwards, (and again) in a south-westerly (direction) and (then) southwards, on the eastern bank of this (pond) along the existing northern boundary of this (village of) Manaiyil until (it) reaches the ant-hill with the uga (tree) standing on the eastern bank of this pond.

(L. 184.) The southern boundary (of Palaiyantr) lies to the west and north of (the line) which, leaving this ant-hill on the right side, passes southwards and (then) in a south-westerly direction along the existing northern boundary of Manaiyil until (it) reaches the path leading to Palaiyan ûr from Manaiyil. (Further it lies) to the north and west of (the line) which, cutting through this path passes in a south-westerly direction and (then) southwards along the existing boundary until (it) reaches the veluingu tree standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this to the left, passes in a south-westerly direction along this existing boundary until (it) reaches the spot where the north-western corner of Manaiyil joins the north-eastern corner of Mannâlaiyamangalam in Manaiyil-nâdu, a hamlet of the above (-named) village. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which passes westwards and (then) in a south-westerly direction along the existing northern boundary of this Mannalaiyamangalam until (it) reaches the wood-apple (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this to the left, touches on this boundary the high road leading to Mêrpâdi alias Râjâśrayapuram from Tiruppâśūr, and (then) passes westwards in a south-westerly direction and (then) westwards along this (same) high road on the existing boundary, until (it) reaches the pit called Kadambankuli on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this pit on the right side, passes in a south-westerly direction, (then) westwards and (then) in a south-westerly direction along this (same) existing boundary until (it) reaches the ant-hill with the sacred posts on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes in a south-westerly direction on this high road along the existing boundary until (it) reaches the âtti3 (tree) standing at this spot where the north-western corner of Mannalaiyamangalam joins the north-eastern corner of Tolugar in Palaiyanarnâdu, a hamlet of the above (named) village. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line)

¹ Trophis aspera.

We must have expected here a tree in an aut-hill as in other cases. Garages is not the proper name of any tree. Perhaps it indicates a wooden pillar set up on the road side for being worshipped.

^{*} Bankinia racemosa.

which, leaving this on the left side, passes in a south-westerly direction on the existing northern boundary of Tolugur along this high road until (it) reaches the karuvel1 (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes in a westerly direction on this existing boundary until (it) reaches the bank of the channel for flood-(water) (vellakkan karai) put up to prevent inundation on the outer embankment of (the tank) at Palaiyanur (called) Jananathapputteri. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which cuts through this bank and getting up, passes westwards and (then) in a south-westerly direction on this high road along the existing boundary until (it) reaches the vembu (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes in a westerly direction on this high road along the existing boundary until (it) reaches a mound on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes westwards and (then) in a south-westerly direction on the existing boundary, until (it) reaches the margosa (tree) called Tirupalangadan standing on the northern boundary of Tolugur. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes in a south-westerly direction on this high road along the existing boundary until (it) reaches the circular pit on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this pit on the left side, passes westwards and (then) in a south-westerly direction on the existing boundary until (it) reaches the margosa (tree) standing at the spot where the north-western corner of Tolugur joins the eastern boundary of Kattukkumundur, a hamlet of Nittavinôda-chaturvêdimangalam in Mêlmalai-Mêlûr-nâdu.

(L. 237.) The western boundary of (Palaiyanar) lies to the east of (the line), which passes northwards along the existing eastern boundary of Kattukkumundur until it reaches the ant-hill with the uga (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes northwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the channel called Kurundurai which flows from Kattukkumundur to the tank at Palaiyanur. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, cutting through this channel passes in a northeasterly direction and (then) northwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the pit called Karkuli (i.e., the stone-pit) at the spot where the north-eastern corner of Kâttukkumundûr and the south-western corner of Kîrainallûr in Palaiyanar-nadu which is a hamlet of Singalantaka-chaturvedimangalam in Naduvilmalai-Perumur-nadu touch (each other). (Further it lies) to the east and south of (the line) which, leaving this pit on the right side, passes in a north-easterly direction and (then) eastwards along the existing southern boundary of this (village of) Kîrainallûr until it reaches the rock with the mark of a double fish, lying on the southern boundary of Kîrainallûr. (Further it lies) to the south and east of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes eastwards and (then) in a north-easterly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the uga (tree) standing close to the western side of the boundary stone on the south-east corner of Kîrainallûr. (Further it lies) to the south and east of (the line) which, leaving this to the left, passes eastwards and (then) in a north-easterly direction along the existing eastern boundary of this (village of) Kîrainallûr until it reaches the spot where the north-eastern corner of Kîrainallûr and the southeastern corner of Sakkaranall ar which is a hamlet of the above-said village (Singalaataka-chaturvedimangalam) touch (eqch other). (Further it lies) to the east of (the

¹ Acacia orabica.

line) which passes in a north-easterly direction along the existing eastern boundary of this Sakkaranallur until it reaches the boundary stone standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes in a north-westerly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the pit with the uga (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this pit to the left, passes in a north-westerly direction, (then) northwards and (then again) in a north-westerly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the pit with the âtti (tree) on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this pit on the left side, passes in a north-westerly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the pit called Vellaikkuli on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes in a north-westerly direction, (then) northwards and (then again) in a north-westerly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the rock with a margosa (tree) on this boundary. (Further at lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side passes in a north-westerly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the tree called Usilai 1 standing at the spot where the northern boundary of Sakkaranailur and the south-eastern corner of Karaippakkam, a hamlet of the above (said) village, join. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes in a north-westerly direction and (then) northwards along the existing eastern boundary of this (village of) Karaippakkam until it reaches the margosa (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes northwards and (then) in a north-westerly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the tamarind (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes westwards along the existing northern boundary of Karaippakkam until it reaches the velungu tree standing at the spot where the north-western corner of Karaippakkam joins the north-eastern corner of Midugar in Palaiyanar-nadu, a haulet of the above (said) village. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side passes in a north-westerly direction along the existing northern boundary of this (village of) Midugar until it reaches the veluingu tree standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes in a westerly and (then) in a south-westerly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the boundary stone marked with double fish standing at the spot where the northern boundarycorner of Midugar, the north-eastern corner of Mullaivayil, a hamlet of Nittavinôda - chaturvêdimangalam, and the south-eastern corner of Âpaippâkkam. a hamlet of the above (said) village, meet (together). (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes northwards along the existing eastern boundary of this (village of) Anaippakkam until it reaches the tree called vanmarci a standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes northwards and (then) in a north-easterly direction along the existing boundary until it reaches the velvel 3 (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes northwards and (then) in a north-easterly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the ant-hill with the semmanichchai 4 (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the

¹ Acacia pennata.

Perhaps the same as wir waris, swistenia chloroxylon.

^{*} Acacia leucophlea.

^{*} Perhaps same as Osious & B, a fragrant tree.

left side, passes northwards and (then) in a north-easterly direction along the existing boundary until it reaches the ant-hill standing on this boundary. (And further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes northwards along this existing boundary until it reaches the ebony tree standing on this boundary.

(L. 307.) The northern boundary (of Palaiyanar) lies to the south of (the line) which, leaving this ebony tree on the left side, passes eastwards along this existing boundary until it reaches the ant-hill with the ilandai1 tree standing at the spot where the north-eastern corner of Anaippakkam joins the south-western corner of Uppûr in Perumûr-nâdu, a hamlet of Śingalantaka-chaturvêdimańgalam in Naduvilmali-Perum ûr-nâdu. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this ant-hill on the right side, passes in a south-easterly direction along the existing southern boundary of Uppur until it reaches the velungu tree standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the south and east of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes in a north-easterly direction and (then) northwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the tree called vankanai standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes eastwards and (then) in a south-easterly direction along the existing boundary until it reaches the tamarind (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes southwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the ant-hill with the karai 2 (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the west and south of (the line) which, leaving this to the right, passes southwards and (then) in a south-easterly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the tree called semmanichchai standing at the spot where the southern boundary of Upptr joins the north-western corner of Kanganerippattu, a hamlet of the above (said) village. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes southwards along the existing western boundary of Kanganerippattu until it reaches the ant-hill standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the west and south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes southwards and (then) in a south-easterly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the veluingu tree standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes eastwards and (then) in a south-easterly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the rock with the uga (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the west and south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes southwards and (then) in a south-easterly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the tamarind tree with rock standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the west and south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes southwards and (then) in a south-easterly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the hedge (terri?) called Senjiyar-terri on the southern boundary of Kanganerippattu. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, passes eastwards along the existing southern boundary of Kangan erippattu until it reaches the fresh water tank of Kanganerippattu. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes eastwards and (then) in a north-easterly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the wood-apple (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes eastwards and (then) in a south-easterly direction along this existing boundary until it

reaches the atti tree standing at the spot where the south-eastern corner of Kanganérippattu joins the north-western corner of Pôlipakkam in Palaivanarnadu, a hamlet of the above (said) village. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which. leaving this on the right side, passes eastwards along the existing western boundary of this Pôlipakkam until it reaches the bank of the tank called Kanganéri. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, cutting through this bank and allowing the upper flow of water of this tank, gets up (the bank) in a south-easterly direction (and passes) until it reaches the old channel which proceeding from the sluice of Kanganéri irrigates Palaiyanûr, Pôlipâkkam and Kayarpâkkam. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, cutting through this channel and allowing the upper flow of water, passes in a south-easterly direction along the existing boundary until it reaches the Amangavâykkâl1 which flows from the Kanganéri (tank). (Further it lies) to the west and south of (the line) which, cutting through this passes southwards and (then) eastwards along the existing western boundary of P31ipakkam until it reaches the ant-hill with the pullandi (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes eastwards along this existing boundary until it reaches the old channel irrigating Palaiyan ar and Palipakkam. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line) which, cutting through this channel and allowing the water to flow over, passes southwards along this existing boundary until it reaches the ant-hill with the margosa (tree) standing on this. boundary. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side passes southwards along this existing boundary until it reaches the high-level channel mêtturâykkâl flowing from the sluice of (the tank) Kanganêri. (Further it lies) to the north of (the line) which, allowing the water of this channel to flow over cuts through it, and passes in a south-westerly direction along this existing boundary until it reaches the margosa (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the west of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes southwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the path leading to Palaiyanûr from Kanganêri. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, following this same path, passes along the existing boundary in a south-easterly direction (until it) reaches the tamarind (tree) called Kumaranpuli standing on the southern boundary of Pôlipâkka m. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, follows this same path along the existing boundary in a south-easterly direction and then turns and goes in a north-easterly direction. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, cutting across this path, passes northwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the tank called Külivaniyan eri on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this tank on the right side, passes northwards along the existing eastern boundary of Pôlipâkkam until it reaches the eastern bank of the sacred bathing tank in front of the temple of Mahadeva at Polipakkam. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes northwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the western bank of the well called Mottaikkinaru on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east of (the line) which, leaving this well on the right side, passes northwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the margosa (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes eastwards and (then) in a north-easterly direction along the existing boundary until it reaches the ant-hill standing on the eastern ridge of the field called Nochcikkaluval on this boundary. (Further it lies) to

^{&#}x27;The first part of this word is perhaps correctly Ammanga which was the name of Rajendra Chôla's daughter, the queen of the Eastern Châlukya king, Rajaraja I.

the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes eastwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the ant-hill standing in the south-western corner of Kayarpak kam. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes eastwards and then in a north-easterly direction and (then again) eastwards along the existing southern boundary of this (village of) Kayarpakkam until it reaches the veluingu tree standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this on the left side, passes eastwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the ant-hill standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east and south of (the line) which, leaving this on the right side, passes northwards and then eastwar is along the existing boundary until it reaches the stout margosa (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the west and south of (the line) which, leaving this margosa on the left side, passes southwards and eastwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the mound with the margosa (Iree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the east and south of (the line) which, leaving this mound on the right side, passes northwards and (then) eastwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the well called Amanpatti-kinaru at the spot where the south-eastern corner of Kayarpakkam joins the south-western corner of Kulapådi in Perumûr-nâdu, a hamlet of the above (said) village. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this well on the right side, passes in a north-easterly direction and (then) eastwards along the existing southern boundary of this Kulapadi, until it reaches the pond called Kurundurai-madu. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, allowing the upper flow of water of this (pond), cuts this right across and (then) getting up, passes in a north-easterly direction and then eastwards along the existing boundary until it reaches the ant-hill with the ugd (tree) standing on this boundary. (Further it lies) to the south of (the line) which, leaving this ant-hill on the right side, passes in a north-easterly direction and (then) eastwards along the existing southern boundary of Kalapadi until it reaches the ant-hill with the ugd (tree) standing on this boundary. And (further) leaving this on the right side, (the boundary) passes eastwards along the existing southern boundary of Kulapadi and reaches the spot where it first started.

(L. 426.) (The following are) the privileges (parihāra) secured (by the temple) on getting as devadāna, all the land situated within the four great boundaries herein thus declared including wet lands, dry lands, villages, village-sites, houses, house-gardens, open fields, waste (lands set apart) for grazing cattle, tanks, cow-pens, ant-hills, hedges, forest-lands, pidiligai, barren lands, brackish lands, streams, channels cut through fields, rivers, arable lands near rivers, (deep) pits (of water) where fish exist, hollows where horey is stored, trees growing up, wells sunk below, tanks, ponds, lakes, collections of water below lake (bunds),—without excluding any existing land which is either covered with water or rolled by the harrow, (the land) where iguanas run or the tortoises creep:—nādātchi (fee for the administration of the district), arātchi (fee for the administration of the village), nāli (of grain) on (every) basket, pudāndļi, (fee on) washermen's stones, marriage-fees, fees on potters and shepherds, tax on looms, brokerage tax on goldsmiths, maṇrupādu, nāvirai, typeri, virpidi, vātamaājādi, good cow, good bull,

[்] மன்ற may be connected with மன்டுடி which generally occurs in inscriptions in the sense of a shepherd.' The word is evidently different from மன்றம் which is explained by Muhamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar as the open platform under a tree where all people of a village meet toge.her.

^{*} Garinesis is perhaps a correption of the Sanskrit goshthaka.

^{*} See above, Vol. II, p. 531 n.

fee for the watch of the district (nadukaval), adupokku, ilaikkalam, water-tax, tolls, fees on ferries and every (other) fee including such as the king could take and enjoy, shall not (henceforth) be received by the king (but) shall be received by this god only. For having thus obtained (the land), the following conditions (vyavasthai) are imposed :- (the lands) of this village shall be irrigated by canals dug (proportionately) as per water assigned (from those canals); others (who are not tenants of the devadana lands) shall not be permitted to cut branches from these canals (kurangaru), dam (the passage of water) across, put up small piccottas, or bale (out) water in baskets. The water (thus) assigned shall not be wasted. Such water shall be (appropriately) used for irrigation (after) being regulated. Channels and springs passing across the lands of other villages to irrigate (the lands of) this village, shall (be permitted to) flow over (the boundary line) and to cast up (silt). Channels and springs passing across the lands of this village to irrigate (the lands of) outside villages, shall (also be permitted) to flow over and cast up (silt); mansions and large edifices shall be built of burnt tiles (bricks?); reservoirs and wells shall be dug; coconut (trees) shall be planted in groves; maruvu, damanagam, iruveli, senbagam, red lilies and mango, jack, coconut, areca and such other useful trees of various descriptions, shall be put in and planted; large oil-presses shall be set up; the flavas (toddy-drawers) shall not (be permitted to) climb the coconut and palmyra (trees) within the surrounding boundaries of this village; the embankments of the tanks of this village shall be permitted to be raised within their (own) limits (to any suitable height) so as to hold the utmost quantity of water that may be let into those (tanks).1

(L. 458.) Having taken round the female elephant and circumambulated the hamlets and having planted (boundary) stones and milk-bush, we, the people (nattom) of Palaiyanûr in Mêlmalai-Palaiyanûr-nâdu, drew up and gave the charity-deed (ap @Garta) for a devadâna to Muhâdêva (Siva) of Tiruvâlangâdu from the sixth year (of reign), subject to the privileges and conditions set forth above. This is the signature of me, Malisai-kilan Manan Ariyeru' of Malisainadu in Mangadu-nadu, (a subdivision) of Puliyar-kôttam in Jayangondasôla-mandalam, who belonged to the department of taxes and who being present with the people (of Palaiyanar), (was one of the persons) who led round the female elephant and drew up and presented the charity-deed. This is the signature of me, Peruman-Ambalattadi alias Udaiyamarttanda-Mûvêndavêlan of Sirramar in Vandalaivelar-karram, (a subdivision) of Arumolidevavalanadu who thus got the charity-deed to be drawn up after taking the female elephant round. This is the signature of me, Bharadvaji Narayanan Sendapiran Bhatta of Sigunanalur, a resident of the glorious Arumolidevachcheri in Rajaraja-chaturvedimangalam, who got thus the female elephant taken round and the charity-deed drawn up. Thus, we (the members) of the assembly of Singalantaka - chaturvedimangalam in Naduvilmalai-Perumarnâd u, marked and showed the boundaries and going round with the female elephant, planted the (boundary) stones and milk-bush for the devadana and drew up and presented the charity-deed. This is the signature of me, the arbitrator Ayiravan Arangan alias Singalantaka Danmappiriyan, the karanatlan of this village. We the

[்] ஏற்குமனவும் ஏற்று கோக்குமனவும் கோக்க is a phrase which could only mean " the maximum capacity of water"

In 1, 126 this same name occurs as Arayerru-Bhattan.

villagers (ûrôm) of Palaiyanûr in Mên malai-Palaiyanûr-nâdu, marked and showed the boundaries, thus, and going round with the female elephant, planted the (boundary) stones and milk-bush and drew up and presented the charity-deed, for the dêvadâna. This is the signature of me the Sivabrâhmanan Kâsyapan Pûdi Tiruvorriyûradigal, the karanattân of this village, who wrote this under the orders of the villagers. We (the members of) the assembly of Nittavinôda-chatur-vêdimangalam in Mên malai-Mêlûr-nâdu marked and showed thus the boundaries and going round with the female elephant, planted (boundary) stones and milk-bush for the dêvadâna and drew up and presented the charity-deed. This is the signature of me, the arbitrator Âyiravan Ayyan Perumân alias Śrikrishnan Uttamappiriyan who is the karanattân of this village.

(L. 484) Narakkan - Marayan Jananathan alias Rajandrasola-Brahmadhiraja of Kêralantaka-chaturvedimangalam in Vennadu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkondar-valanadu; the magistrate (adhitâri) Tattan Sendanar alias Rajendras ôla-Anukka-Pallavaraiyan, the headman of Vayalûr in Vennâdu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakkkondâr-valanâdu; Udaiyadivâkaran Tillaiyâliyâr alias Râjarâja-Mûvêndavêlâr of Kanchivâyil in Pêrâvûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Uyyakondâr-valanâdu; Manikkan Eduttapadamalias Sola-Mûvêndavêlar of Parakêsarinallûr, in Tiruvindaļūr-nādu, (a subdivision) of Rājēndrašinga-vaļanādu; and Vennayil Küttanar of Idaikkudi in Eriyar-nadu, (a subdivision) of Pândikulâ sani-valanâdu, having ordered that it should be entered in the accounts as issued (with the above signatures); Kali Ekambaran of Pichchipakkam in Purisai-nadu, (a subdivision) of Manaiyir - kôttam in Jayangonda-sôlamandalam, the superintendent of the department of taxes; Marti-Vidi-vidangan of Kachchiram, in Arvala-kürram, (a subdivision) of Arumolideva-valanâdu; Kuvânai Šîrâlan, the headman of Kottaiyûr in Mîsengiliyûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Paudikulāsaņi-valanādu; Kānjan Kondayan of Kamadamangalam in Purakkiliyûr-nâdu, (a subdivision) of the same nâdu; and Kunamadan Achchan of Sinriyan pakkam in Panaiyar-nadu, (a subdivision) of Jayangonda-Sôla-mandalam-all of the department of taxes; the varippottagam (officers) Pagavan Angi of Kaichchiram in Arvala-kurram, (a subdivision) of Arumolideva-valanadu; and Kuditangi Aravanaiyan of Karikudi in Idaiyarru-nadu, (a subdivision) of Pandikulasani-valanadu; the mugavetti (officers) Sulapani Arumoli of Konur in Kandana-nadu, (a subdivision) of Rajaraja-valanadu; Śingan Aravanaiyan, the headman of Se bakkam in Sirukunra-nadu, (a sutdivision) of Amûr-kôttam in Jayangonda-Sôla-mandalam; Arumbâkkilân Vaigundan Kâdâdi of Nungambakkam in Puliyûr-nadu, (a suldivision) of Puliyûr-kôttam; Araiyaman Arangan Pisangan of Narrayanallur in Orrukkattu-nadu, (a subdivision) of Ürrukkâttu-kôttam; the varippottagakkanakku (efficer) Âchchan Angadi, of Ulakkaiyar in Sara-nadu (a subdivision) of idar-kottam; the variyilidu (officers) Mûlî Udaiyadivâkaran of Odalpâdi in Taichchanûr-nâdu the southern division of Pangala-nâdu; Mânıkkan Durandaran of Karavûr in Ürrukkâttu-nâdu, (a subdivision) of Ürrukkâttu-kôttam; and Têvadi Kamalan of Mangirkudi in Tiruvarar-karram, (a subdivision) of Kshatriyasikhamanivalanadu; and the kilmugavetti (officers) Aiyaran Devarkandan, Somarasar Dêvan, Pattan Sîkkâli, Vêlân Peruman, Setti Tiruvadigal, Ûran Eran.

Kuttadi Nanuruvan and Irunuraimbadinman Aratturai, being present, had it entered in the accounts in the seventh year and the (one) hundred and fifty-fifth day (of the reign of the king).

(L. 518) Four sculptors born at Kâñchîpura, ornaments of the race of Hôvya, wrote this eulogy (praśasti):—the high-minded Ârâvamurta who, though born of Krishnâ, was not of sullied (krishna) conduct; his two younger brothers who bore the names Raṅga and Dâmôdara; and (his) son, the famous Purushôttama (i.e., Vishnu). By these four persons who were well versed in the various forms of mechanical art, who had their birth at the great (city of) Kâñchîpura, who were wise and who were born in the Ôvî family, this edict was clearly engraved.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NEW IMPERIAL SERIES, VOL. LIFE

SOUTH-INDIAN INSCRIPTIONS

VOLUME III

PART IV.—COPPER-PLATE GRANTS FROM SINNAMANUR, TIRUKKALAR AND TIRUCHCHENGODU

(WITH TEN PLATES)

INCLUDING TITLE PAGE, PREFACE, TABLE OF CONTENTS, LIST OF PLATES, ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA, INTRODUCTION AND INDEX OF VOLUME III

EDITED AND TRANSLATED

BY

RAO BAHADUR H. KRISHNA SASTRI, B.A., Government Epigrophist for India (Retired)

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH, CALCUTTA

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VOLUME III-PART IV

No. XVII.—COPPER PLATE GRANTS FROM SINNAMANUR, TIRUKKALAR AND TIRUCHCHENGODU.

No. 206 .- TWO PANDYA COPPER PLATE GRANTS FROM SINNAMANUR.

These are two of the four sets of Pandya copper plate grants discovered so far and are herein published for the first time. The Velvikudi grant of Parantaka Nedunjadaiyan has been edited by me in the Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVII, pp. 291 to 309 and the Madras Museum Plates of Jatilavarman, by the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya in the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXII, pp. 57 to 75. These four, studied together, furnish a genealogy of the Pandyas from the early king Kadungôn, who is said to have flourished at the close of the first Sangam of Tamil poets, down to Rajasimha-Pandya¹, the contemporary of the Chôla king Parantaka I, who reigned at the commencement of the 10th century A.D. With the invasion of the latter into the Pandya country and his capture of Madura, which earned for him the title 'Madiraikonda', the early Pandya power seems to have come to an end, and made room, for the next two centuries at least, for the unchallenged sway of the Chôlas over the whole of Southern India.

The two grants under consideration have been thoroughly reported in the Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1906-1907, pp. 62 ff. Speaking of their provenance, Mr. Venkayya states "the plates are reported to have been found about 20 or 25 years ago (now nearly forty years) while digging for the foundation of the kitchen in the Vishnu temple at Sinnamanar in the Periyakulam taluka of the Madura district, and have since been purchased for deposit in the Madras Museum, from their owner Mr. Rajam Ayyar."

The bigger of the two sets consists of seven copper plates, measuring approximately 10° by 3\frac{3}{8}". The thin rims which they once seem to have had, are now completely worn out. The plates are numbered on their obverse sides, with the Tamil numerals 2 to 8 close to the right side of the ring hole, thus showing that the first plate, whose obverse must have borne the number 1, is now lost. The last plate ending with the word Karkulsttil, also shows that one or more plates which contained the last portion of the grant are lost. The ring which held the plates together and which, judging by the size of the ring holes in the middle of the left margin of each plate, must have been a little less than \frac{1}{6}" in thickness, is missing. The existing seven plates weigh 390 tolas.

The smaller set consists of three thin plates without rims, viz. the first, second and the last, with one or more plates of two written sides, missing between the second and the last. The first and the last plates are not numbered as in the larger set. The ring with which the

See below, Table, on p. 446. The three Pandya kings Perumbidugu Muttaraiyan alias Kuvavan Maran, his son Perumbidugu Muttaraiyan alias Maran Paramésvaran, and his son Perumbidugu Muttaraiyan alias Suvaran Maran mentioned in the Sendalai pillar inscriptions of about the 8th century A.D. do not appear in this genealogy. They evidently belonged to a subordinate branch of the family and were perhaps kings of the southern Tanjai country, ruling almost independently of the imperial Pandyas at Madura and sometimes fighting with them. See Ep. Ind., Vol. XIII, pp. 136 and 137.

^{*} Spelt Chinnamanur in the Alphabetical list of villages in the Madras Presidency.

plates were held together is lost. The ring-hole is not, as usual, bored in the middle of the left margin, but at the left bottom or the left tep corner, according as the written side of the plate is odd or even—the sheets being meant evidently to be read by turning over the leaf, as in a palm-leaf manuscript without the necessity of actually removing the plate from the ring. The plates measure 811" by 8" and the three plates, together, weigh 51 tolas.

Both sets of plates use the Grantha alphabet wherever Sanskrit verses and Sanskrit words occur and the Tamil Vatteluttu where the Tamil language is employed. The palaeography of the smaller set of plates does not differ much from that of the Madras Musuem plates of Parantaka Nedunjadaiyan, who, as I have stated already in my paper on the Velvikudi grant, has to be identified with the donor of the latter and therefore also with Marajanjadaiyan of the Anaimalai inscription.

The remark made by Mr. Venkayya that the Madras Museum plates and the smaller Sinnamanur plates are nearer in point of time to the larger Sinnamanur plates than they are to the Vėlvikudi grant, has been already examined by me in the light of the palaeography of the plates under publication. I have noticed that the difference in the formation of the Grantha characters of the Velvikudi, the Madras Museum and the smaller Sinnamanur plates all of which in my opinion belong to the same period, should be due to their having been written at different periods later than their Vatteluttu portions. In the matter of their Vatteluttu writing, the smaller and the bigger Sinnamanur plates are far separated by time and the palaeographical differences are apparent. The formation of the initial vowel a, the emark in consonants, the letters na, ma, and ya, -of which the two latter, it is surprising to find, resemble the ma and ya of the Velvikudi and the Anaimalai inscriptions, -show marked differences. The differences which the smaller Sinnamanur plates and the Madras Museum plates present, except in the formation of the letter ya, are very slight. They are almost nil. Consequently, Mr. Venkayya's identification of the second king Arikêsari Asamasaman Maravarman mentioned in the smaller Sinnamanur plates with Maravarman Pallavabhanjana of the Madras Museum plates and that of his son-his unnamed son who was victorious at Marudur-with Jatilavarman Nedunjadaiyan of the same plates, becomes untenable even on the grounds of palaeography. This point will become clearer in the sequel where the identification of the kings mentioned in the smaller and the bigger Sinnamanur plates is discussed:

The Sanskrit portion of the bigger Sinnamanur plates begins with a fragmentary verse in which the king (perhaps Pandya) boasts of having subdued the ocean—an attribute which the mythical Pandya kings generally assumed in consequence, perhaps, of their sea-bordering kingdom, their naval power, and their sea-borne trade, from the earliest historical times. From him were descended the kings known as Pandyas (v. 2) 'who engraved their edicts on the Himalaya mountain' and whose family-priest was the sage Agastya (v. 3). One of the Pandya kings is said to have occupied the throne of Indra (v. 4) and another to have shared it with that god, and still another, to have caused the Ten-Headed (i.e., Ravana of Lanka) to sue for peace (v. 5). One was a conqueror of the epic hero Arjuna (v. 7)². Verse 8 refers to a king who cut off his own head in order to protect that of his master and also to a certain Sundara-Pandya who had mastered all the sciences. Many kings of this family had performed Vêdic sacrifices Rajasûya and Asvamedha (v. 9).

^{&#}x27; Ep. Ind., Vol. VIII, p. 317 f.

^{*} See Ind. Ant., Vol. XXII, p. 59 and foot-note 4.

The Tamil portion gives many more of such attributes to the Pandya ancestors; see below p. 443.

In this family was born king Arikêsarin. His son was Jațila; his son Râjasimha (II); his son Varaguņa (I); and his son Śrî-Mâra entitled Śrîvallabha (v. 10). Śrî-Mâra conquered Mâyâ-Pândya, the kings of Kêrala and Simhala, the Pallava and the Vallabha (v. 11). His son was Parântaka the younger brother of Varaguṇa II (v. 12), who fought a battle at Kharagiri and captured Ugra (v. 13). His wife was Vâṇavaṇmahâdêvî (v. 15) and their son was Bâjasimha (III), the banner (both) of the solar and the lunar races (vv. 16 and 17).

A favourite of this king was the Brâhman Parântaka, the son of Śrêshthiśarman, the grandson of the Vêdic scholar Bhâskara (v. 21) and the great-grandson of Śrêshthin, a Senguți-Kauśika of Puttûr (vv. 20 and 21). The ancestors of this Parântaka were the followers of Agnivêśya-kalpa—evidently the science of medicine—and his maternal grandfather was the famous Ûraśarman of the Maudgalya lineage, of Syandanagrâma. To Śrêshthiśarman, king Parântaka Vîranârayana had given the village of Maniyâchi, surnamed Tiśaichchudarmangala in Vada-Kalavali-nâdu. The ruling king Râjasimha (III) gave to the Brâhman Parântaka. In the 16th year of his reign, while encamped at Chûlal in Râjasimha-kulakkil, the agrahâra Narcheygai-Puttûr surnamed Mandaragaurava-mangalam in Ala-nâdu.

The viffapti of the grant was the councillor and poet Jațila (v. 33) of the Atri-gôtra, while the diffapti was Kûrrangôn, a servant of king Mâravarman (v. 34). The kudikdval was Nakkankumân, son of the headman of Kûra in Kîl-Vêmba-nâdu, who was a minister and the chief of the elephant forces. Nakkan-Kâda, Kôn-Vêlân and Paţâran-Chôlai were three officers who witnessed the demarcation of the boundary line. Verse 37 supplies for the king the surname Abhimânamêru.

The composer of the prasasti was Vasudeva, a friend of Madhuraguna and the elder brother of Vishnu (v. 38).

The Tamil portion which begins with line 76 also praises the Pandya kings who belonged to the lunar race and bore the crest of the double fish, had Agastya as their family preceptor and counted the god (Siva) as one of their family members. Many other incidents, mostly mythical, are also registered of some of the early kings : such as, (1) churning the ocean for nectar; (2) bathing in the waters of the four oceans in a single day; (8) going round the earth; (4) sending embassy to the gods on many occasions; (5) taking away the necklace of Pakasasana (Indra); (6) mastering the Tamil language of the south; (7) driving away the sea by throwing a javelin; (8) giving a thousand golden hills (Mêru) in charity; (9) founding the town of Madura and erecting a wall round it; (10) studying Tamil and Sanskrit (vada-moli) as even to excel Pandits; (11) leading elephants in the Bharata war against the Maharathas; (12) relieving Vijaya (Arjuna) from the curse of Vasu; (18) engraving the victorious symbols of the fish, the tiger, and the bow on the top of the Northern mountain, i.e., the Himalayas; (14) getting huge giants to work for them in building many tanks; (15) cutting off the heads of two kings in the battles fought at Chitramayari and Talaiyâlangânam; (16) getting the Mahâbhârata translated into Tamil; and (17) establishing the Tamil Sangam in the town of Madura. After these kings had passed away, there came a king named Parankusa who saw the back of (i.e., defeated) the Chera king at Nelveli and the Pallava king at Sankaramangai. His grandson was Rajasimha, after whom came a king named Varaguna-Maharaja. The exact relationship of this Varaguna-Maharaja to his predecessor Rajasimha has not been recorded. Rajasimha's son was Parachakrakôlâhala who was successful in battles fought at Kunnûr, Singalam (Ceylon) and Vilinam and who at Kudamûkkil won a deadly battle against the combined armies of the Ganga, Pallava, Chôla, Kalinga, Magadha and other kings. Next came Varagunavarman, whose relationship to Parachakrakôlâhala is also not specified. His younger brother was Parântakan Sadaiyan, who fought battles at Sennilam, Kharagiri and Pennâgadam in the Kongu country. To him and his queen Vâṇavaṇmahâdêvî was born Râjasimha surnamed Vikaṭavâdava and Mandaragaurava. This latter fought a battle at Ulappinimaṅgalam, drove the king of Tañjai (Tanjore) in a battle fought at Naippûr, won a battle at Kodumbai, burnt the town of Vañji on the northern bank of the Poṇṇi (Kâvêrî) river and destroyed the lord of the southern Tañjai country at Nâval.

In the 14th year opposite to the second year of his reign (i.e., the 16th year as stated in the Sanskrit portion), this Râjasimha, while he was encamped at Chûlal, a town founded by himself in the district of Rajasingapperungulakkil or Rajasin hakulakkil, granted to the Brâhman Parântaka, the village Narcheygai-Puttûr in Ala-nâdu, re-naming it Mandaragauravamangalam. As in the Sanskrit portion, lines 147 to 155 seem to record that Bhaskaran-Setti (Sreshthisarman of the Sanskrit portion) the son of Bhaskara and the foremost of the Ombâlvas of the Âgnivêśya-kalpa and the Komara-Kauśika-gôtra (Śeńguti-Kauśika of the Sanskrit portion) dwelling in Puttur, in the Miygundaru (district) of Koluvûr-kûrram (division), had received from Parântaka Vîranârâyana, the village of Tiśaichchudarmangalam in the Vadakalavali-nadu (province). From the Sanskrit passage, we learn that Maniyachi, which may be identified with the well-known junction station on the South Indian Railway, was surnamed Tisaichchudarmangalam. The vinnappam (vijnapti in Sanskrit) i.e., the one who made the formal request to the king, was, according to the Tamil portion, a certain Śadaiyapirân-Bhattasômayâjin of Pullamangalam in Śôla-nâdu : and the djapti, as in the Sanskrit portion, was Kûrrangôn, a native of Vêmbarrûr in Kalavalinâdu. Kumân or Nakkan-Kumân¹ (as he is called in Sanskrit) of the village of Kûra in Kîl-Vêmba-nâdu, was the kudikâval-nâyakan or the chief revenue officer. The three officers, who, according to the Sanskrit portion, were to witness the demarcation of the boundary line, are stated in the Tamil portion, to have been the kanakkar or accountants, the demarcation itself being done by the nattar, i.e., the district people of Ala-nadu. Of the boundaries, the eastern boundary was the Suruli-aru (river). The southern boundary of the village granted, which commences at the end of the eighth plate, must have been continued on the next, which is however missing.

Compared with the Vėlvikudi plates of Nedunjadaiyan, we find that the account given in the bigger Sinnamanur plates includes, as it should, many later Pandya kings. The mild Puranic tradition of the Vėlvikudi plates connecting the Pandyas with Agastya, the churning of the milk ocean, and the sharing with Indra of half his throne and necklace, grows here into a big list with seven or eight other extra items added to it. Some of these are interesting. For instance, the going round the earth, and the bathing in the waters of the four oceans in a single day, are feats attributed to Vali, king of the monkeys¹. Again, calling the aid of huge giants to build tanks in the Pandya land also seems to suggest the near connection which the Pandya country had with Ceylon, the land of Ravana. The driving away of the sea by throwing a javelin is perhaps a reminiscence of a similar feat ascribed to the epic hero Rama. The leading of elephants against the Maharathas in the Bharata war is a fact which is commemorated also in literature, of the Chèra king Senguttuvan,

Válmiki-Rámáyana, Uttarakánda, chapter 34.

who is said to have fed the soldiers in the Mahâbhârata war. Some of the other attributes, however, are of much historical value. The mastery over the Tamil language of the south, the foundation of the town of Madura and the erection of a wall round it, the studying of Tamil and Sanskrit as even to excel Pandits, the initiating of the translation of the Mahâbhârata into Tamil and the establishing of the Tamil Śaṅgam (academy) in the town of Madura—these, clearly indicate the close connection the Pâṇdya kings had with the development of the Tamil language and the foundation of the town of Madura. The battles of Chitramuyari and Talaiyâlaṅgâṇam mentioned of one of the unnamed Pâṇdya kings must be a reference to Nedunjeliyan who is spoken of in literature as the hero who gained success in the battle of Talaiyalâṅgâṇam by defeating the Chôla and the Chêra kings. Our plates add that the heads of these two kings were actually cut off and this was not in one battle as literature suggests, but in two, viz., Chitramuyari and Talaiyâlaṅgâṇam.

The genealogies of the Pandya kings as given in the Sanskrit and Tamil portions differ widely; but still as both refer to the same grant, which was made in the sixteenth year of the same king, there cannot be any room for doubt. Consequently, the statements of the Sanskrit and the Tamil portions have to be supplemented one with the other, in order to obtain a complete genealogy (see Table D in the attached sheet of genealogical tables).

The smaller Sinnamanûr plates, after the usual invocation to god Purushôttama (Vishnu) (v. 1), confer a benediction on the family of the Moon, in which were born the (Pândya) kings who crushed the pride of the enemies of gods (v. 2).

In that family of the Moon, after many kings of great deeds had expired, came forth a son of Jayantavarman, the great king (paramésvara) Arikêsari Asamasaman Alanghyavikrama Akâlakâla Mâravarman. His son was one who fought battles at Marudûr and Kuvalaimalai. Here comes a break and one or two plates on which the genealogy should have been continued, are lost. What is left on the last plate treats only of the description of the boundary line of the granted land or village, and mentions the Bhagavatî temple of Korranputtûr. The dnatti of the grant was Tâyan Singan, the uttaramantri of Kundûr in Kundûr-kûrram of Anda-nâdu. The purankâval of this village was eighty-five kalams (of paddy). The king himself, as in the Vêlvikudi plates (ll. 151-152), made a declaration and caused the copper-plate grant to be executed. It may be noted that Korranputtûr mentioned above, also figures among the boundaries of Vêlvikudi. The record was written (or witnessed) by Arikêsari, son of Pândi-Perumbanaikkâran who also wrote the Madras Museum plates.

Before proceeding further, it is necessary to have clearly before us the genealogical tables supplied by the four Pândya copper-plate grants, viz., (A) the Vêlvikudi grant, (B) the Madras Museum plates, (C) the smaller Śinnamanūr plates and (D) the bigger Śinnamanūr plates, severally. For convenience of reference, it will be noted that the numbers given to the kings in the Vêlvikudi table are repeated in the other tables in cases where, for reasons explained in the sequel, the kings are identical.

¹ For further information on the Pândya who fought the battle of Talaiyâlangânam, see Dr. S. K. Ayyangar's Beginnings of South Indian History, chapter 4.

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(A)

From the Vělvikudi grant.

Pandya: a mythical king of a past kalpa born in this kalpa as Budha, son of the Moon.

Purdravas.
In his family

Palyågasålai Mudukudumi-Peruvaludi : an Adhiråja of the Påndyas

Inter-regnum in the Pandya country.

The Kali king Kalabhran: drove away numberless Adhirdjus before him and took possession of the Earth (i.e., usurped the Pandya country).

(1) Påndyddhirdja Kadungôn: recovered the Påndya country from the enemy, i.e., the usurper Kalabhran.

(2) Avanichtlamani Maravarman.

(3) Seliyan Vanavan Sendan: the over-lord of the hill chiefs.

- (4) Arikêsari Asamasaman Mâravarman: won a battle at Pâli; conquered Vilvêli at Nelvêli; destroyed the Paravas; annihilated the race of the people of Kuru-nâdu; gained victory at Sennilam and fought the battle of Puliyûr against the Kêrala king.
- (5) Sadaiyan Ranadhîra: lord of the Kongas; entitled Tennan, Vânavan, Sembiyan, Sôlan and the beautiful Karunâţakan; defeated Âyavêl at Marudûr; gained victories at Sengôdu and Pudânkôdu; and destroyed the Mahūrathas at Mangalapura.
- (6) Têrmâran Râjasinha (I): fought a battle at Neduvayal; defeated his enemies at Kurumadai; destroyed their power at Mannikurichi and Tirumangai; defeated insubordinate chiefs at Pûvalêr; won a victory at Kodumbâlûr; crushed the Pallava at Kulumbûr and at Periyalûr; crossed the Kâviri (Kâvêrî) and conquered Mala-Kongam; reached Pândi-Kodumidi; contracted relationship with Gangarâja; renewed Kûdal, Vanji and Kôli; and married a daughter of the Malava king.
- (7) Jaţila Parântaka Neduñjadaiyan: entitled Kongarkôn, king of the Nêriyar (i.e., the Chôleo);
 Paṇḍitavatsala, Kalippagai, Puṇappūliyan, Śiṇaehchôlan; Śrivaran; Teṇṇan; and Vāṇavan;
 defeated the Kāḍava king at Peṇṇāgaḍam on the northern bank of the Kāvēri; drove away
 Âyavēl and the Kurumbas at Nāṭṭukkurumbu; married a daughter of Gaṅgarāja and
 renewed the grant of Vēļvikoḍi. His minister fought a battle at Venbai in which the
 opponents were the Vallabha and the Pūrvarājar (kings of the East).

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From the Madras Museum plates.

In the Pandya race whose first ancestor was the Moon and whose family priest was Agastya.

(6) Māravarman : destroyed the Pallava in battle (Pallavabhañjana).

(7) Jaţilavarman (Neduñjadaiyan): entitled Tennan, Vânavan, Sembiyan; fought battles at Vinnam, Seliyakkudi and Vellůr; defeated Adiyan at Ayirûr, Pugaliyûr and Âyiravêli, on the northern bank of the river Kâvêrî; marched against the allied armies of the Pallavas and the Kêralas; captured the king of Western Kongu; unfurled his banner at Kûdal (Madura); subdued the Kongu country and became famous throughout the Ganga kingdom; entered Kânchivâyppērûr and built a temple there for Vishnu; destroyed Viliñam, whose fort was as strong se that of Lankâ and subdued the king of Vên (Vênâdu); built a wall round Karayandapuram and came back to (his capital) Kûdal.

(C)

From the smaller Singamanur plates.

In the race of the Moon were born the Pandya kings whose family priest was Agastya.

(3) Jayautavarman.

(4) Arikèsari Asamasaman Alanghyavikrama Akâlakala, Magavarman, a peremésaura

(5) An un-named son who fought battles at Marudůr and Kuvalaimalai.

[Plate or plates lost after this.]

(D)

From the bigger Sinnamanur plates.

The Pandyas were descended from the Moon; had Agastya for their family priest. In this family were born (a) a king who subdued and relieved Vijaya (i.e., Arjuna) from the curse of Vasu, (b) Sundara-Pandya, a helmaman in the ocean of Sastras, (c) a king whose surname was Paliyan, (d) a king who stood firmly in the field of battle at Pali and obtained the title Panchavan, (e) the builder of Madura with its surrounding wall, (f) a king who cut off the heads of two kings in the battles at Chitramuyari and Talaiyalanganam.

(6) Arikêsarî Parânkusa: king of the Panchavas; defeated the Chêra king at Nelvêli and the Pallava king at Sankaramangai

(7) Jatila

(8) Râjasithha (II)

(9) Varaguņa (I) or Varaguņa-Mahārāja,

(10) Sri-Māra, Šrīvaliabha, Parachakrakdiāhala: fought successful battles at Kunnūr, Singalam and Viljūam; defeated at Kudamūkkil the Ganga, Pallava, Chūla, etc.; conquered Māyā-Pāndya, the Kēraļa, the Simbala, the Pallava and the Vallabha.

(11) Varaguna II or Varagunavarman: succeeded to the throne in A.D. 862. (12) Parantaka Viranarayana Sadaiyan:
fonght battles at Kharagiri, Sennilam
Nilamber and Kulumbur; destroyed
Pennagadam; won battles in the Kongu
country; subdued the whole of Jambudvipa (Navaltivu) and married Vanavanmahadavi

(13) Rājasimha (111): entitled Visatavādavan,
the banner of both the solar and the
lunar races'; fought battles at Ulappinimangalam, Naippūr and Kodumbai;
burnt Vanji on the northern bank of
the river Kāvēri; fought a battle at
Nāval where he defeated the lord of
southern Tanjai and was the donor of
Narcheygaiputtūr or Mandaragauravamangalam.

The description of the three kings given in the smaller Sinnamanur plates enables us to identify at once the last who fought the battle at Marudur with (5) Sadaiyan Ranadhira of the Vélvikudi plates and his father with (4) Arikêsari Asamasaman 'Magavarman of the same. From this it further follows that Jayantavarman the father of Arikêsari Asamasaman must be identified with (3) Seliyan Sêndan. Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar suggests that Jayantavarman is perhaps a Sanskritized form of Sêndan. Thus the three kings referred to in the smaller Sinnamanur record, must be Nos. (3), (4) and (5) of Mr. Venkayya's genealogical table given at page 54 of part II of the Madras Epigraphical Report for 1908. It is, therefore, difficult to see how or why Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya must have been inclined to attribute the smaller Sinnamanur plates to Parantaka Viranarayana Sadaiyan of the bigger Sinnamanur plates (D), who comes three generations after (7) of the Velvikudi grant, especially after seeing that the three names mentioned in the smaller set are evidently only the first three names of what might have been a longer genealogy, similar to that of the Vêlvikudi grant or the bigger Sinnamanur plates. The Madras Museum plates of Jatilavarman and the smaller Sinnamanur plates, palaeographically, are almost of the same period, and if, as proved in my paper on the Vêlvikudi grant, the donor of the Madras Museum plates is identical with the donor of the Velvikudi grant, it follows that the donor of the smaller Sinnamanur plates too must be either Parantaka Nedunjadaiyan of the Velvikudi grant or an immediate successor of his. So, the missing plate or plates after the second in the smaller Sinnamanur set should have contained the names of (5) Sadaiyan Ranadhira, (6) Têrmâran, (7) Parântaka Neduñjadaiyan and perhaps also his successor Râjasimha II. It is very disappointing that these plates are lost; else, we would have had enough material to compare the genealogies and to identify the names.

In comparing next, the historical Pandya genealogy derived from the bigger Sinnamanur plates with that of the Velvikudi grant, one has to be guided not only by the common names and titles of kings belonging to about the same age, but also by the common battles fought and the common enemies conquered by them-though it is not impossible that these may be repeated in history. Palaeographical similarities no doubt often help in the identification of names but sometimes they also fail when the particular inscription from which we draw the inference happens to be a copy of some older document, written in a later hand. Applying these methods we find that the first king Arikesari of the bigger Sinnamanur plates, who is said to have fought the battle of Nelvêli against a Chêra king, will at first appear to be the same as Arikêsari Mâravarman (No. 4) of the Vêlvikudi grant whose enemy at Nelvêli was a certain Vilvêli' (perhaps a Chêra). But Arikêsari of (A) did not, however, fight with the Pallava king as did Arikesari mentioned in (D). The battle of Sankaramangai where Parankuśa Arikesari of (D) defeated the Pallavas is not mentioned of No. 4 in (A) but Têrmâran (No. 6) a grandson of Arikêsari (No. 4) is clearly said to have crushed the Pallava power. Again, the title Parankuśa, given to Arikesari in the Tamil portion of (D) makes it difficult to connect him with the first Arikesari Magavarman (No. 4) of the Velvikudi plates. So, it has to be assumed, at least hypothetically, that a second battle was fought at Nelvêli by Parânkuśa Arikêsari, like the first by his grandfather, Asamasaman Arikesari, against the very same or a different Chera king. The fact that Parânkuśa Arikêsari's grandson is called Râjasimha in (D) suggests the possibility of

¹ Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyangar suggests, however, that Vilvêli here may probably be synonymous with Pallava, since Tirumangai-Ålvår, in his Periya-Tirumoli makes Villavan synonymous with Pallava. But it must be noted that Vilvêli is different from Villavan.

Arikêsari himself being also called Râjasimha, which title we actually find for the first time given to Têrmâran in the Vêlvikudi plates. Thus, the battle of Sankaramangai and the defeat of Pallavamalla and a possible second battle at Nelvêli are the only common factors that might enable us to connect the genealogy of the bigger Sinnamanûr plates with that of the Vêlvikudi grant. Parânkuśa Arikêsari must therefore be No. 6 Têrmaran, the contemporary of Pallavamalla (Cir. A. D. 760) as we learn from the Vêlvikudi grant. If this is admitted, Têrmâran (No. 6) of (A) must be presumed to have also had the titles Arikêsarin and Parânkuśa, to have defeated the Pallavas at Śańkaramangai before actually crushing Pallavamalla in the battles at Kulumbûr and Periyalûr and to have fought a second battle at Nelvêli against an unnamed Chêra.

Of king Jatila, the second in the genealogical list (D) given above, nothing is stated in the plates in the Sanskrit portion, the Tamil portion omitting his name altogether. On the hypothesis, however, of Arikėsari Parankusa being identical with Têrmaran of the Vêlvikudi grant, Jatila will have to be identified with (No. 7) Parantaka Nedunjadaiyan, the donor of the Vêlvikudi grant—it being inexplicable, however, why this king of whom we hear so much in the Vêlvikudi and in the Madras Museum plates, should have been mentioned without any remarks in the Sanskrit portion and omitted altogether in the Tamil portion. The other kings who follow are later names in the Pândya genealogy and their achievements are detailed in the genealogical table (D) given above.

The successor of Jatila was Rajasimha (II) of whom nothing is stated. After him came Varaguna or Varaguna-Mahârâja of great prowess who was separated by two generations or roughly 50 years from Têrmâran (No. 6 of A) the contemporary of Pallavamalla Nandivarman already mentioned. Consequently, he should have flourished about the beginning of the 9th century A.D. Though very scanty information is supplied about this king by the bigger Sinnamanur plates, still he is familiar to students of epigraphy and we know of very many references in inscriptions to Varaguna or Varaguna-Mahârâja', sometimes also called Maranjadaiyan. We learn, e.g., that Varaguna, for the first time, carried his conquests northward into the Chola country against Idavai' on which occasion also he should perhaps have destroyed the fortified walls of Vêmbil (Vêmbarrûr). Varaguna thence pushed further north into the Tondai-nâdu making there a grant from his camp at Araisûr, a village on the banks of the Pennar to the temple of Erichchâ-Udaiyar at Ambasamudram in the Tinnevelly district. Again, an inscription at Kalugumalais, also in the Tinnevelly district, supports the above statement by referring to an expedition of the king (herein called only Maranjadaiyan) against Arividürkkôttai and casually mentions the village Pûndanmali (i.e., Poonamalli) in Tondai-nadu. The Tiruviśalar inscription dated in the 4th year of the reign of Varaguna-Mahârâja might also belong to this same king. The Aivarmalai inseription which supplies the initial date Saka 784 or A.D. 862 to Varaguna must refer to the

¹ Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, pp. 298 and 295.

² Têrmâran was Râjasimha I.

^{*} Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 86 f.

^{*} No. 690 of 1905.

^{*} No. 43 of the Madrae Epigraphist's Collection for 1908.

^{*} Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar thinks that this belongs to Varagunavarman II, but the title Mahārāja added to his name in the Tiruvišalūr record leaves no doubt that he is the first of that name.

later Varagunavarman who was the grandson of Varaguna I. An inscription from Tiruvellarai which is dated in his 13th year, and where the king is called Maranjadaiyan supplies astronomical details for the verification of the date. The actual calculation, worked out by Mr. Sewell at page 253 of Ep. Ind., Vol. XI, fits in with the 13th year of this Varagunavarman II, viz., Monday the 22nd November, A.D. 874. This is the second sure date in the Pandya chronology, the first being A.D. 769-70 (or thereabouts) of the Anamalai inscription, for king Marafijadaiyan Parantaka, Nedufijadaiyan, the donor of the Vêlvikudi grant and of the Madras Museum plates. Thus the initial date of Varaguna II got from the Aivarmalai inscription, is A.D. 862 and the nearest possible date of Parantaka Nedunjadaiyan is A.D. 770. The difference between these two dates i.e. 92 years, suggests at least four generations and Rai Bahadur Venkayya has, accordingly in his genealogical table of the Pandyas given at page 54 of his Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1908, Part II, taken the Varaguna of the Aivarmalai inscription to be the second of that name who, according to the Udayendiram plates, killed the Ganga king Prithvipati I in the battle at Śripurambiyam or Tiruppurambiyam near Kumbhakônam, being himself subsequently defeated by the last Pallava king Aparâjita or Aparâjitavikramavarman son of Nripatunga'. Leaving alone the second Varagunavarman for the present, it may be stated that in the time of Varaguna-Mahârâja I the Pândya dominion was largely extended as to include in it the Chôla and the Pallava country right up to the bank of the Pennar in Tondai-nadu: This invasion could not have been allowed to pass without severe resistance by the kings concerned, viz., the Chôlas and the Pallavas, and consequently, we see that in the next reign king Śrivallabha (10) had to fight fierce battles, three of them being at Kudamûkkil, i.e., Kumbhakônam in the heart of the Chôla country, against perhaps the allied Chôlas, Gangas and Pallavas. This was perhaps the commencement of the struggle. It perhaps ended only with the defeat of Varaguna II, by the Pallava king Aparâjita at Śripurambiyam, near Kumbhakônam, where his Ganga ally Prithivîpati I also died. The Chôla enemies of the Pandyas, now turned against their allies, the Pallavas Rajakêsarivarman Âditya I overran the Tondai-nâdu in the north and occupied it. But the Pândya king Râjasimha III (No. 13), the son of Parântaka Śadaiyan, defeated the king of Taujai (Tanjore) at Naippûr, fought a battle at Kodumbai (Kodumbalûr) the seat of one of the powerful Chôla subordinates, burnt Vañji and destroyed the king of southern Tañjai (perhaps another subordinate of the Chôlas) at Naval. Aditya's son Parantaka I defeated this Rajasimha-Pandya, the nephew of Varaguna II and captured the Pandya capital Madura, thereby acquiring for himself the wellknown title Madiraikonda. The mention of Mâyâ-Pândya as in rebellious union against Śrivallabha (10) and that of Ugra (perhaps also a Pândya king) against Parântaka Vîranârâyana Śadaiyan (12) show internal dissensions in the Pândya family which must have been the cause of their eventual downfall. The Pandya king Parantaka appears to have courted the friendship of the rising powerful Chôla and to have married Vanavanmahadêvî, evidently a Chôla princess, as the title the flag of both the lunar and the solar races' borne by his son Rajasimha clearly shows.

Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1906, Part II, p. 64, paragraph 9.

² He carried his conquest also into Sinhala. The Mahāvanies says that Aggabôdhi and Sêna killed Mahinda and his brothers who returned to the island from the opposite coast.

^{*} A similar title was assumed by Varaguna of the Trichinopoly cave inscription. The solar family to which he belonged on his mother's side, may have been the Chôla.

Of the topographical and other proper names mentioned in both the sets of Sinnamanur plates, viz., Chitramuyari, Talaiyâlangânam, Nelvêli, Sankaramangai, Kunnûr, Singalam, Viliñam, Kudamûkkil, Sennilam, Kharagiri, Pennâgadam, Kongu, Ulappinimangalam, Tañjai, Naippûr, Kodumbai, Vañji on the northern bank of the Ponni (Kâvêrî) river], Nâval, Chûlal, Râjasingapperungulakkîl, Nageheygaiputtûr, Ala-nâdu, Puttûr, Mîvgundâru, Koluvûr-kûrram, Maniyâchi or Tisaichchudarmangalam, Vada-Kalavalinådu, Pullamangalam, Sôla-nâdu, Vêmbarrûr in Kalavali-nâdu, Kûra in Kîl-Vêmba-nâdu, Suruli-âru (river), Marudûr, Kuvalaimalai, Korranputtûr, Kundûr and Anda-nâdu, almost all are familiar and known to us from inscriptions. The first two are not identified, the second being known only to literature. Kudamûkkil is Kumbhakônam; Viliñam is a port in the Travancore State; Singalam is Ceylon; Pennagadam is a village in the Tanjore District; Kongu comprises the modern districts of Salem and Coimbatore; Tañjai is the well-known Tanjore; Kodumbai is Kodumbâlûr in the Pudukkôttai State. Râjašingakulakkîl may be identified with Rajasingamangalam in the Sivaganga Zamindari. It is called Varagunamangalam in its inscriptions. Narcheygaiputtur must be identical with Sinnamanur in the Perivakulam taluk where these plates were obtained. The stone inscriptions of the place however, show that it bore the name Arikêsarinallûr and was a brahmadêya in Ala-nâdu, a subdivision of Pandi-mandalam.1 A hamlet of it was Korranputtur, identical, perhaps, with the native village of the donee." Mention is also made in stone inscriptions of the places Mandaragaurayamangalam and Arapadasekharamangalam, which had assemblies similar to that of Arikesarinallur that met together in a common place, evidently showing that these places were not far distant from each other.3 Ala-nâdu is the territorial division in which Sinnamanûr was situated. Kôttârpolil-Puttûr is identical with Tirupputtûr in the Ramnad district and is the headquarters of a taluk. From No. 90 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1908, we learn that it was situated in Migundaru in Koluvar-karram, which is the description given of Kôttârpolil-Puttûr in these plates. Pullamangalam is a village in the Papanasam taluk of the Tanjore district. It was situated in Kilar-kurram, Kîl-Vêmba-nâdu is a subdivision of the Pândya country in which Tinnevelly was situated. As such, the village of Kûra must be looked for near about Tinnevelly. Suruliyaru is the river that takes its rise from the Suruli-malai, 7 miles from Cumbum in the Perivakulam taluk of the Madura district, and flows past Cumbum and Sinnamanur and joins the Vaigai. Anda-nâdu is that territorial division of the Pândya country in which Periyakôttai in the Dindigul taluk was. Hence Kundûr and Korranputtûr must be traced out in that locality.

Larger Sinnamanur Plates.

TEXT.4

[Metres: Vv. 1 and 30, Upajāti; V. 2, Vaišvadēvi; Vv. 3, 4, 5, 8 and 31, Upėndravajrā; Vv. 6, 7, 13, 27 and 38, Pushpitāgrā; Vv. 9, 11, 14, 16 and 23, Šālini; Vv. 12 and 32, Drutavilambitam; Vv. 15, 22, 26, 28, 29, 34 and 36, Anushtubh; Vv. 25, 33 and 35, Indravojrā; V. 24, Mandākrāntā; Vv. 10 and 20, Šārdūlavikriditam; V. 21, Sragdharā; and Vv. 17, 18, 19 and 37, Vasantatilakā].

Madras Epigraphics Collection for 1907, Nos. 427, 428, 432 and 441.

^{*} Ibid. No. 442.

^{*} Ibid. Nos. 439 and 452.

From the original plates and a set of ink-impressions.

Second Plate: First Side.1

- 1 त्वंगत्तरंगाविलिभंगरंगत्पतंगनक्षत्रश्चांकरतः [1*] कल्पावसानक्षुभि-
- 2 तोपि सिन्धुर्यत्पादपीठश्रियमाललम्बे ॥ [१ *] वंशस्तस्यासीद्विकमाका-
- 3 न्तविश्वश्शात्रुक्षत्रश्रीशर्व्वशीसप्तसप्तिः [I*] पुण्यश्लोकानाम् भूरिधाम्रालृ पाणा-
- 4 म् यत्रोत्प[न्न]।नान्धर्मपत्नी धरित्री ॥ [२*] हताखिलारातिमहीपती-
- 5 नां हिमाचलारो।पितशासनानाम [।*] पुरोहितोभूदवनीपतीना[म]
- 6 यदुद्भवानाम् भगवानगस्त्यः [३] निहत्य देवासुरयुद्धमध्ये महा-
- 7 स्रान्मानधनो यदुद्रः [1*] अधोनिषण्णामरलोकमेकस्सुरेन्द्रसिंहासन-
- 8 मध्यतिष्ठत् ॥ [४^{*}] जयाय दौत्यन्त्रिदिवालयानाञ्जगाम कश्चित्कृतधीः कृतज्ञः [।^{*}] द-
- 9 शाननन्सन्धिपर बकार⁵ नरे धरः कश्चिदस्विण्डिता⁵ ज्ञः ॥ [५*] नरसस्वत-
- 10 नयापतिक्रोरेन्द्रस्त्रिभुवनगीतगुणास्त्रिलोचनश्र [1*] मथितजलीनिधिश्र

Second Plate: Second Side.

- 11 यत्र जात[:*] क्षितिपतिरप्रतिमोप्यगस्त्यशिष्यः ॥ [६*] विदलितवलयस्सुरे-
- 12 न्द्रमीठी हतहरिहारविभूषितश्च यदूः [।*] कुरुपतिबल[तू]लकालव[हि]-
- 18 जितविजयश्च यदुद्रवो नरेन्द्रः ॥ [७*] चकत्तं कश्चिन्निजमुत्तमांगं गुरु-
- 14 न्निजम पालियेतुं [य]दुदूः [1*] समस्तशास्त्राण्णीवकण्णिधारो यदुद्रवस्सुन्दर-
- 15 पाण्ड्यनामा ॥ [८*] यत्रोत्पन्ना राजस्याश्वमेधैरिष्ट्वाने-
- 16 कैर्देवभूयं प्रपत्नाः [1*] संख्यातीतास्तार्व्वभौषा नरेन्द्राः कस्ता-
- 17 नमर्त्यः कुत्स्त्रशो वक्तुमीष्टे ॥ [९ *] तत्रासीदरिकेसरी नरपतिव्वेशे व-
- 18 शी श्रीनिधिस्तत्पुत्रो जिटलस्सुतो[ऽ*]स्य नृपति[:*] श्रीराजासिहः कृती [।*] श्रज्ञ[:*] स्फी-
- 19 तपराकमो वरगुणस्तस्यात्मजस्तस्युत[:*] श्रीमार[:*] श्रवणीयकीर्त्तरिज-
- 20 त[:*] श्रीवल्लभो भूपतिः ॥ [१०*] मायापाण्ड्यं केरळं सिंहळे[न्द्र]जित्वा संखे

Third Plate: First Side.

- 21 पछवम् बळमब [।"] एकच्छत्राम् मेदिनीमेकवीर[ः] प्रारक्षद्यः प्रे-
- 22 मपात्रम् प्रजानाम् ॥ [११*] नृपिकरीटमणिवुमणिपप्राविसरमासितपादस-
- 23 रोरुहः [1"] वरगुणस्य विभोरनुजः कृती नरपतिस्तनयो[ऽ"]स्य परान्तकः ॥ [१२"]
- 24 (वर्गिरिमभितः करीन्द्रयू [यं] रिपुनृपशोणितशोणदन्तमाजौ [।*] करकलितक्र-
- 25 पाणमा[त्र]सैन्यस्सरमसमुत्रमुद्रमग्रहीन्यः ॥ [१३*] अग्राहारै-

- 3 The punctuation at the end of complete verses, here and passin is made by an ornamental mark.
- · Here and in other places, the writer has changed the anuwars into the nasal of the class following.
- · Read दशाननं सन्धि.
- * The letter at is corrected from at.
- Read प्रवत्नाः.
- · Read संख्ये
- On the right of the ring hole is the figure '3' in Tamil.
- 10 Read भग्रहीय:.

[·] On the right side of the ring-hole, is marked the figure ' 2' in Tamil

E Read भारतम्बे.

26 रप्रमेथेरनेकैर्देवस्थानैरस्तसम्ख्यैस्त¹टाकै-

27 : [1*] पू[वर्ण]म् पुण्यैर्धस्वयम् पुण्यकोत्तिश्रके चक्रवकर्ती ष[रा]-

28 याः [॥१४*] श्रीरिव श्रीनिवासस्य पौलोमीव शतकतोः [।*] [श्री]वानवन्महा-³

29 देवी देवी तस्य प्रमोरभूत् ॥ [१५*] तस्याञ्चात[:*] श्रीनिधेस्तस्य देव्याम्

30 पुत्रदशतुक्षत्रीवत्रासनश्रीः [1*] प्रज्ञाशीर्य्यस्थैर्य्यभैर्यामि-

Third Plate: Second Side.

- 31 जात्यत्यागाचारः पार्त्थिवो राजासिंहः ॥ [१६+] राजन्वती भवति यम्
- 32 पतिमेत्य पृत्थी देवन्दि वाकरानिशाकरवंशकेतुम् [1"] आर्चि[म] o
- 33 परामरिकदम्⁵वकमरिंथसार्त्थम्⁵ पूर्तिझयन्तमरिवला हरितश्च कीर्तिम् ॥ [१७*] ना-
- 34 लम् भवन्ति निखिलार्दियजनाभिलाषास्त्यागस्य यस्य रिपवो[ऽ*]पि पराक्रमस्य [1*] की-
- 35 चेंस्समस्तभुवनानि समुख्यसन्त्या वाचरपतेरापि व-
- 36 बांसि गुणस्तुतीनाम् ॥ [१८*] अत्थैरनत्थरिहतैरिसललिहिः
- 37 ⁶जेन्द्रानत्यर्त्यमर्त्थरहितैरहिताननर्त्यैः [1*] आपूरयन्दशदिशोप्यम-
- 38 हैर्यशोजिय्यों[5*]यम् मुनक्ति मुवनम् भरतानुभावः ॥ [१९*] श्रीमान् [कौ]-
- 39 [शि]कवंशजदश्रुतवन[:*] श्रीश्रेष्ठिश्चम्मीत्म[ज][:*] श्रेष्ठदशीलवताम परान्त-
- 40 क इति प्रख्यातनामो[ज*]ज्वलः [।*] तस्यास्ति प्रायतान्वयः प्रथुयशाः प्रा-

Fourth Plate: First Side.

- 41 ज्ञः कृतज्ञः कृती राज्ञः प्रा[ज्य]गुणः प्रभूतविनयः प्रेमैकपात्रम् प्रभोः ॥ [२०*]
- 42 पीत्रस्त्रीयेकधाझः परहितनिरतो भास्कराख्यस्य यो ऽ *]भृद्विद्यानद्याः
- 43 [:] पयो[िष] विविविषयुषजनप्रात्र्यनापारिजातः [।*] पत्तराप्तोदयानाम्
- 44 पुरुतरतपतांचकुटिकीशिकानां श्रेष्ठस्य श्रेष्ठि-
- 45 नाम्रक्ष्तविनयनिषेः श्रीनिषेर्यश्र नष्ठा ॥ [२१ *] अभिवेदय-
- 46 कृतं क[इप]मनरूपं यस्य पूर्व्वजाः [।*] प्रतिष्ठाम् भूतधारिण्यामनयन्वेद-
- 47 पारगाः ॥ [२२] मौद्रल्यानां स्यन्दनश्रामजानाम् मुख्यः ख्यात[:*] स्फीत[ब]चाभि-
- 48 जात्यः [1*] श्रीमान्धीमान्कीर्त्तमानुरशम्मी धर्माचारो यस्य मातामहो[ऽ*]भूत्
- 49 ॥ [२३*] विद्या वृत्तं विनयविभव[:*] स्वाधनीवा व लदमीर्छदमीअर्तुश्ररणकमला-

¹ Read संख्येस्त .

^{*} Read witted!

The length of ha is inserted above the letter.

^{*} Read प्रध्वी देवं दि॰.

^{*} Read anusvára in place of H.

^{*} The s-sign of \$\frac{a}{3}\$ is at the end of the previous line.

⁷ To the right of the ring-hole is the figure 4 7 in Tamil.

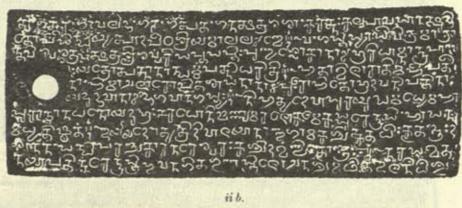
[·] Read स्थेक°.

^{*} Read oarmonto.

[&]quot; Read श्राधनीया.

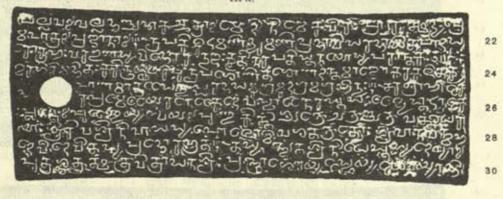
TWO PANDYA COPPER-PLATE GRANTS FROM SINNAMANUR-(A).

iia.





iii a.



iii b.



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50	5. 公子一种理想: Your 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10	50
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52	COMPANIES AND ASSESSION AND ASSESSION OF THE PARTY OF THE	52
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54	्राक्रिट श्रीकृष्टिया है सिर्मियी प्रीपिश्या है है मार्ग्य पार्थ है है	54
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56	SECTORELL DEGRISH TITULITY DE L'ON DE LA COMPETATION DEL COMPETATION DE LA COMPETATI	56
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60	THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF	60
62	Casar Bat nay Din Har Jogan na sin toll	
	これできない。 かんじょうない 大学性にしているのうない	62
64	अनुस्ति न मार्गा राज्या में दिया अने हत्य अने प्राची के किया में प्राची के किया में प्राची के किया में प्राची क	64
66	さらっていったというというというというというというというというというというというというというと	
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68	निय के जिल्ला है। जिल्ला के किया है जिल्ला के किया है जा के किया है जा किया है जा किया है जा किया है जा किया है	
	मा म	68
	о Б.	
70.	े व्यक्तिकार मिलाय संस्था स्थाप संस्था वार्या स्थाप	
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76	というというなどとうからいいというないます	1000
78	1000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	76
-	はいいいいかいいいいいいないないべついないましているころないから	
		78

Fourth Plate: Second Side.

- 50 संगिनी चित्तवृत्तिः [।*] नित्योतुंगश्याचरिभवनः शाश्वती कीर्विरुचैः
- 51 मज्ञा चेति प्रथितपञ्चासो यस्य वंशव्रतानि ॥ [२४*] ¹वृत्तीवदातो विन-
- 52 यैकपानम् प्रमुः पिता यस्य पितामहश्रीः [1*] प्राज्ञः प्रसन्नः प्रिथताभि-
- 53 जात्य[:] श्रीश्रेष्ठिशम्मा श्रवणीयकीर्त्तिः ॥ [२५*] पाण्ड्यान्ववायतिलका-
- 54 त्पुण्यश्कोकात्परान्तकात् [।*] वीरनारायणाद्देवाद्वीराद्धीमत्-
- 55 पुरोगमः ॥ [२६*] वटकळव् राष्ट्रतो 3 s*]ग्रहारम् महितगुणम् मणियाचिना-
- 56 मधेयम् [1*] अलभत मतिमाननूनसारम् बिहिततिचैच्चुटमँगलामि-
- 57 धानम् ॥ [२७*] स राजा रिअताशेषभूचऋश्शकविक्रमः [।*] षोडशे राज्य-
- 58 वर्षे स्वे सादितारातिमण्डलः ॥ [२८*] राजासिंहकुळकी कृत्यु िक्ते] रा-

Fifth Plate: First Side.

- 59 ष्ट्रे प्रतिष्ठितम् [।*] चूळलाख्योज्वलं⁵ प्राममा[व]सन्नमरोपमः ॥ [२९*] अ-
- 60 नूनलक्ष्मी⁶ अமுனுटभाजम् கற்செய்கைபுக்கா⁷रमिधानमाजम् [।*] कारा-
- 61 वैममीयाद्वियुतं समस्तन्निरस्तपृथ्वीवलयोषसर्गः ॥ [३०*] करे-
- 62 [णु]संशारविभक्तसीमाचतुष्टयस्तुष्टिकरप्रजानाम्8 [I*] स ब्रह्मदेय-
- 63 स्थितिमम् बु[°]पूर्व्वन्दिजाय तस्मै सकलं समग्रम् ॥ [३१^{*}] वि-
- 64 हितमन्दरगौरवमंगलाहुयविराजितमग्रहरं¹⁰ वरं [+*] स-
- 65 मदिशत्स परान्तकश्चरमणे 11निरुप[म*]म् नृपतिनेयकेतनः ॥ [३२*] धर्मी-
- 66 पदेष्टा नृपतेरमुष्य मन्त्री कविश्श्रीनिधिरत्रिगोतः [।*] विज्ञप्तिरस्याहतस-
- 67 सतन्तुस्तुंगामिजात्यो जिटलो[5*]जिनष्ट ॥ [३३*] श्रीमारवर्मणस्तस्य भृत्यः

Fifth Plate : Second Side.

- 69 की के वेम्पनाटाभिजनस्य पुत्रो नकंकुमानित्यवदातनामः [1*] कूराप्तज-
- 70 नमा सचिवो नृपस्य नाथः करिण्या[:*] कुटिकावलासीत् ॥ [३९*] नकंकाटस्स कोन्वे-
- 71 ळान्पटारबोलयांहुयः 13 [।*] इत्यंते गणकाश्चात्र कारिणीभ्रमणे [ऽ*]भव-

- । राष्ट्रत: has evidently to be understood in the sense of राष्ट्रे.
- * To the right of the ring hole is the figure '5' in Tamil.
- Read °उनलं.
- Read ह्रक्मीर क्रं
- ⁷ The u-sign of μ is written like that used in g.

- * Read °चतुष्टयं तुष्टिकर: प्रजानाम्.
- " Read म्यु पूर्व दि".
- ¹⁰ ेमग्रहरं is used for ेमग्रहार for the sake of the metre.
- " Read निरुपम.
- " Read 'स्यामदाइति'.
- " Read ेलयाह्य:.

¹ Read gen?

² Read प्रसन्न:.

- 72 त् ।: [३६*] पातप्रसत्न मनसस्स्कृतस्ममिति सो[5*]यं समस्तवस्धाधिप-
- 73 बन्दनीयः [1*] बद्धाञ्चलिः प्रतिदिनम् प्रणमत्यशेषानागामि-
- 74 नः क्षितिपतीनभिमानमेरुः ॥ [३७*] विदितसकलवां[न्म]य-3
- 75 स्य विष्णोव्धिनयनयप्रभवस्य पूर्व्वजो यः [।*] अरचयदतुला
- 76 मिमाम् प्रशस्तिम् मधुरगुणस्य सखा स वासुदेवः ।। [३८*] स्वस्ति श्री [॥*]
- 77 திருவொடுக் தெள்ளயிர்த க்* தொடுஞ் செங்கதிசொளிக் கௌவு ஊத்தொடும் அ-
- 78 ருவிமதக் களிறென்றெடுக் தொன்றி அரனவிர்சடைமுடி விற்றிருக்-
- 79 த வெண்டிங்கள் முதலாக வெளிப்பட்டி து கா றி விசைஓர் புகழ்கீரது கா-

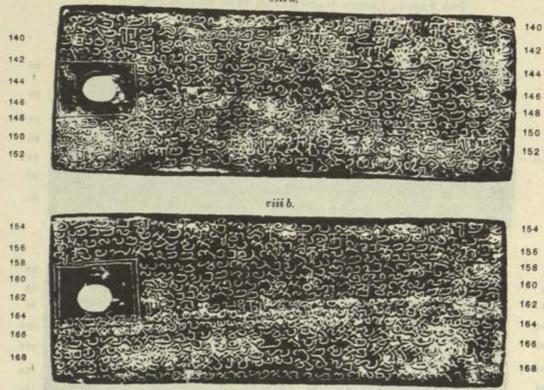
Sixth Plate: First Side.

- 80 னிலத்தில் பெற்றது மார இரஜாஜ்களால் கொ வு-நிக்கப்பட்டது வி-
- 81 சவலர்க் கரியது தீத்தயமாவகத்தது பொருவருஞ்சிர் அ-
- 82 கத்தியனே உ-ரொஹிதனுகப் பெற்றது ஊழிஊழிகோறு முள்ள-
- 83 அ கீன்ற ஒருவண உடையது வாழியர் பாண்டியர் திருக்குல மி-
- 84 (ற்)தனில் வக்குக் தொன்றி வானவெல்லேவரைத் தாண்டும் மலே(க்)கடல் | க]-
- 85 டைக் தமிர்து கொண்டுக் கானிலத்தொர் விஷயப்(ப்)பட
- 86 காற்கட வொருப்க லாடிஉம் மறுக் வெளி மணிமு-
- 87 டிஒடு சங்கவெள்வளேத் தாத்தும் " கிலவுலகம் வவஞ்-
- 88 செய்துக் கிகரில் வென்றி அமார்க்குப் பலமுறைஉடக்]°
- 89 தாதய்த்தம் வாகமாஸக ஞாம் வவ்விஉஞ் செம்மணிப் பூணுடு
- 90 தொன்றித் தென்றயிழின் கரைகண்டும் வெம்முனே வெலொன்று விட்டும்
- 91 கிசைவசகிற் கடல் மிட்டும் பூழியனெனப் பெய செய்கிஉம்° பொர்(க்)-\$
- 92 க்குன்று போம் மிசிஉம் பாழியம்பாயகி னியிர்க்கும் பஞ்ச-
- 93 வனெனும் பெயர் கிறீஉம்° வளமுதுரைக்கர் கண்டும் மற்றதற்கு மதி-

Sixth Plate: Second Side. 10

- 94 ள் வருத்தம் உளமிக்க மதிஅதனு லொண்டமிழும் வடமொழி-
- 95 உம்° பழுதறத் தாஞார்யக்கு பண்டிகரில் மெக்கொன்றிஉம்° மா-
- 96 சதர் மலேகளத் தவியப் பாசதத்திற் பகடொட்டிஉம்° விஜயன்
- 97 வலு-ஸாட கிக்கிஉம்° வெக்கழியச் சுரம் பொ[க்*]கிஉம்° வசைஇவ்¹் மாக்-
- 98 கயல் புனி சுவே வடவசை கெற்றிஇல் வசைக்குக் தடம்பூதம் பணி [கொ]-
- 99 ண்டு தடாகங்கள் பல இருத்திஉம்° அடும்பசு கொய் கா[ட]கற் ஹீ 100 அம்பொற் விசுருமயரிஉக்° தல்ல ஆலங்கானத்திற் றன்னெக்க
- 101 மிருவெக்தரைக் கொலேவாளிற் றலே தமித்துக் குறத்தலே மின்
- 101 மருக்கைகளைக் கோவ்வள்ளத் தடைத்தக் குறந்தவே பிறன் 102 கூத்தொழித்தும் தேறைவாளதுக் தமிழ்ப் படுத்தும் கீயுமார்வு மரிச் சு
- 103 ங்கம் வைத்தம் 8ஹாராஜரும் வாவு-மௌ8ரு[ழ*] 8ஊீணும் காக்-
 - 1 Read onan
 - Bead ones.
 - * Read वाहमय°.
 - * To the right of the ring-hole is the figure ' 6' in Tamil. The figure and the ring-hole are enclosed in a rectangle of double lines.
 - Bead of Bar.
 - * Read ம அவிலோளி மணிமுடியோடு. The letters வொளிமணிமு are written over an erasure.
 - 1 Read aff spin.
 - * Read பெரற்குன்குவிரம் வீசியும்.
 - * Read upi.
 - 16 Round the ring-hole is marked a rectangle in double lines.
 - 11 Read wi.

TWO PANDYA COPPER-PLATE GRANTS FROM SINNAMANUR-(A).



- 104 இகத்தபின் வில்லவகோ கெல்வெனிஉம்! விரிபொழி நிச்
- 105 சங்காமங்கைப் பல்லவணேஉம்¹ புறங்கண்ட² பராங்குசன் பஞ்சவர் தொன்-
- 106 அது [ம்*] மற்றவற்கு உள சுறுவின மன்னபோ னிராசிங்கனும் கொற்ற-
- 107 வ[ர்*]க டொழுகழற்காற்கொ வாறு-ணைவேறாராஜனும் ஆங்கவற் காதுகு ு-
- 108 கி அவனி தலம் பொறை தாங்கித் தெங்கமழ் பொழிற் குண் ஹாரி ஆஞ் கி-
- 109 ங்களத்தம் விழிஞத்தம் வாடாத வாகை சூடிக் கொடாத செங்கொனடிரி

Seventh Plate: First Side.3

- 110 விக் கொள்கலர்பொழிற் குடமுக்கிற் பொர்கு மித்து வக்கெதிர்க்-
- 111 த உலகவுவசெருக்காலில் உள்ள முறுக்ப் பெரும்புன்ற
- 112 குளிப்பக் கர்வெங்கணேதொடை தெகிழ்த்துப் பருதி ஆற்றலோடு வி-
- 113 எங்கின பசசக்கிசகொலாலனுக் குசைகழற்கா லசை சிறைஞ்சக் குவ-
- 114 வேயதவர் தனதாக்கின வரைபுசையு மணிகெடுக்குதான் மன்னர்கொன் சகு-
- 115 ணவத்-தெயம் மற்றவனுக் கிளயனை மனுசரிதன் வாட்சடை-
- 116 யன் பொற்றடம்பூண் கிரிபசாக்ககன் புணேமணிப் பொன்முடி
- 117 சூடிக் கைக்கிலக்கொய் கரிகுலமும் [வ]ாஜிவ நடிமும் காலா-
- 118 ளுள் செக்கிலத்தி விலஞ்செரத் திண்கிலேவாய்க் கணே சித-
- 119 திஉம்! வாயிரிஇற் கருதாதவர் [வ] ஈகரிகுலகிரை வாரிஉ-120 ம் சிலம்பெர் கிகர் கடக்குக் கெடும் பெண்ணுகட மழித்தும்
- 121 ஆஅம் பொர்ப்பரி ஒன்று லகன்கொங்கி லமர் கடக்குக் செவசா-
- 122 கம் பல செய்தும் வருக்கெயம் ப[ல] கிருத்திஉக்¹ காவலக்கிவடி-
- 123 ப்படுத்த காபதிஉம் வானடைக்கடின் வானவன்மஹாடுகளி என்-
- 124 து மலர்மடக்கை முன் பயக்க மினவர்கொ னிசாச்சிங்கன் கிகட-125 வாடவ னவனெய் அஹிவ இ ஆயிரக்கவேயா வரிதாகப்பொறுக்கு-

Seventh Plate : Second Side.

- 126 ன்ற மஹிமண்டலப் பெரும்பொறை தன் மஹா ஊுஜஉடுத்தாற் ருங்கி
- 127 ஹுறகாய[க] யாணியாரண ஹாணராஜிக ஹ்ஜவஞன் உலப்பு-
- 128 'கியங்கலத் தெதிர்க்க தெவ்வருட ஆகுத்த செக்கிர் கிலப்பெண்-
- 129 ணிற் கங்கராகமென கிவப்பாணி தக்கும் மடைப்பகர்கிர்த் திஞ்சை-
- 130 யர்கொன் தானேவசை கைப்பூரிற் படைப்பரிசாசக் தக்கு பொடுத் 131 தன் பணே முழக்கிஉங்¹ கொடும்பை மாககர் கிறைக்க குரைக-
- 132 டல்ப் பெருக்தானே இமெபைஉற்' திரியத் த[னி]எணுதைய மெல்[கொ]-
- 133 ண்டும் புனற் பொன்னி வடகரை இற் 5 பொழிவ் புடை சூழ் மதி-134 ள் வஞ்சிக் கனற்பட விழித்தெரிர்க்க விரர் கவக்க மாடக் க-
- 135 ண் சிவக்கள் செவலுயர் கொழுக் குய[ச] னெனச் சிறித் தென்றளுசை
- 136 காவலனது கரிதுரகபதாத் ஸ்டிவ]் கனத் தவியப் பூம்புன [னுவ-
- 137 ந்பதிடுல் வாம்புசனி பலங் காட்டி உம் 1 விஜயவுஐ 9 விசம் ப-
- 138 ணவச் செங்கொ திசைவினிம் பணவக் குசைமாவுக் கொலேக் குன்றமு-
- 139 க் குருகிஆரமுக் குணக்கும் கூடுவஜுக்ன ரடிவணங்க 8-

Eighth Plate : First Side 8

- 140 ஹெஷ நிலாம மனுலனித்த விகடிவாடிவக் மூகாதக் மிகாலகிக்கெம்கை
- 141 க்டுசன் ராஜமிவாமணி தென்னன் ராஜிக்ற-ணமண னங்கொன் எ-

- 2 The syllable p has been inserted so close to 4 that the 2-sign of the latter is not clearly seen.
- * To the right of the ring-hole in the figure ' 7 ' in Tamil and both the figure and the ring-hole are enclosed in a rectangle.
 - · Read out 4.
 - * Read of for @.
 - Read Oss
 - The letter & may also be read as al.
- * To the right of the ring-hole is the figure '8' in Tamil and both the ring hole and the figure are enclosed in a double lined rectangle.

- 142 ண்ணிறக்த 1வ அமையேரும் எண்ணிறக்த செவடிரகமும் எண்ணிறக்க ப-
- 143 ள்ளிச்சக்தமும் எத்திசைஉ மினி தியற்றி உராம்பிலொ-
- 144 இ ஒவிகடல்பொ லொருங்கு முன்னக் தானமைத்த வலி சா-
- 145 சசிங்கப்பெருங்குளக்கிழ்ச் சூழனக ரிருக்க-
- 146 ருளி மாஜுவஷ-ம் இரண்டாவத கொகிர் பதினைகா-
- 147 ம் யாண்டில் மாக் கொழுவூர்க்கூற்றத்தை வருபுனல் மிய்-
- ் 148 குண்டாற்றப் [பு]த்தாசெனப் பெயசெய்திய கொத்தார்பொழிற்ற ரா-
- 149 மத்திற் கொமர் கௌமிக தொகரத்தி லாழிவெருக்கு தி லொம்பாழ்-150 வரில் மிக்கொ இயர்தரு பெரும்புகழ்ச் செட்டிகுலமதலே கு-
- 151 வலேயடை எக் கலமிகு மாலுள்கத்கக் தென்னவர்கொன் புரிபசாக்கக-
- 152 க் ஸ்ரீவிலகாசண னருளால் வடகளவுடுகாட்டின்கட் டிசைச்சுட-
- 153 ர்மக்கலமென்னு மிடனுடைய வ நடிதெய மெகவொ உமாப்பெ-

Eighth Plate: Second Side.3

- 154 அறென் வதாவக வைதுமனுக்க பல[ர்*]புகழ் வாவான்செ-
- 155 ட்டிகன் மாமகன் வாயுகிரமுக்க் வாதிகரக் வாடு மணுமைக் படை-
- 156 க்கமலவனச் செங்குடிக் கௌமிகக் பசாக்ககன் றனக் ககும் ரஹ-
- 157 வுறியுளி முன்னுரைத்த அரைசர்போன் அந்தண்புனவழடை-
- 158 டில கற்செய்கைபுத்தாரதனே மக்தசமௌசவமங்க-
- 159 வமென்று தன் பெயரிட்டுக் க[ா]சாண்மை மியாட்டு உள்-
- 160 னடங்கக் கண்டருளி எக்கொற வரஷ்டுவமாக கன்கு
- 161 கொடுத்தருளினன் [||*] மாகக் தொய் குடை மன்னவன் ஸ்ரீ-
- 162 ராஜவி வைடிக்கு | சொழகாட்டுப் புல்லமங்கலத்த சடைய-
- 163 போன் வட்டதெறாமயாகி விண்ணப்பஞ் செய களவழிகாட்டு வெம்பற்றார்க் கூற்றங்-கொளு-
- 164 ஊ ஆளாகவும் கிழ்வெம்பனிட்டுக் காக்குமானே குடிகாவல் காயகளுகவும் திருக்-
- 165 கானப்பெர்க்கூற்றத்துச் சி.றசெவ்லூர் கக்கங்காடனும் மிழலேக்கூ-
- 166 ந்தத்த கடுகிற்கூற்றிற் அஞ்சலார்ப் படார்டுசாவேடம் களாத்தி-
- 167 ருக்கைப் பெருங்காக்கூர்க்கொன் வெளானும் கணக்கசாகவும் அழினு-
- 168 ட்டுடைடார் கின் டெறவ்வே காட்டப் பிடி சூழ்க்க பெருகான்கெல்வே கிறு-
- 169 ஸ்லே சுருளி ஆற்றக்கு மெக்குக் தென்னெல்லே கற்குளத்தில் க

TRANSLATION.

Sanskrit portion.

- (Verse. 1.) The ocean, in whose rows of bounding disturbed waves, as in a dancing hall, are (seen) like gems the sun, the stars and the moon, even when agitated at the end of the Kalpa, bore the form of his foot-stool.
- (V. 2.) (Victorious) was the family of him whose prowess had filled the earth and was a sun (in destroying) the night (viz.) the great heroism of its enemies. The kings of great glory and merited fame born in this (family), held the earth as their legally married wife.

¹ Read on Tan.

Read up for a.

^{*} The ring-hole is enclosed in a double lined rectangle.

^{*} Read soil Queroungs.

[·] Read soil Ga

^{*} Perhaps one or more plates after this are missing.

The missing invocatory verses and the abrupt introduction of a king (perhaps named Påndya) whose greatness is described by verse 1, show that at least a single plate should have been lost, at the beginning. The submission of the ocean to the Påndyas was a family tradition on which see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXII, p. 73, foot-note 80; Compare V. 4 of the Vêlvikudi grant, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, p. 298.

- (V. 3.) Of the kings born in this (family) who had destroyed all enemy kings and had their edicts established on the snowy mountain, the priest was the venerable Agastya.
- (V. 4.) One (of the kings) born here, whose wealth was his honour, and who had killed the powerful demons in a battle between the gods and the demons, sat alone on the throne of the Lord of the gods (i.e., Indra) in heaven brought down (to earth).
- (V. 5.) Another wise king of right conduct, was an ambassador to secure victory for the gods; and (still) another of unopposed commands, caused the Ten-headed giant (i.e., Râvaṇa) to sue for peace.
- (V. 6.) (Again), in that family was born a king who was the husband of (Gangâ) the daughter of the friend of Nara (Arjuna) (i.e., Vishnu), who (like Siva) had three eyes (trilôchana) whose virtue was praised by the three worlds, a matchless king who stirred the ocean and was a pupil of Agastya.
- (V. 7.) (Another) born in that (family) was adorned with the necklace of Hari (i.e., Indra) (which he had) captured (from him) after breaking (his) wristlet on the head of the Lord of gods (i.e., Indra); still (another) king born in that (family) conquered Vijaya (i.e., Arjuna) and was the conflagration at the end of time to the cotton (namely) the army of the lord of the Kurus.
- (V. 8.) Another (king) born in that (family) cut off his own head in order to save his master; and (a king) named Sundara-Pândya born in this (family) was a helmsman in the ocean of all Sastras.
- (V. 9.) Countless number of emperors and kings born in this race attained godhood having performed numberless Râjasûya and Aśvamêdha sacrifices. Which mortal could describe them thoroughly?
- (V. 10.) In that family was born king Arikêsari, the home of glory, who had controlled his passions. His son (was) Jațila. His son (was) the glorious (and) virtuous king Râjasimha. His son (was) the wise Varaguna of great prowess. His son (was) king Śrî-Mâra whose fame was delightful to hear and who was the invincible lord of wealth (Śrivallabha).
- (V. 11.) He (i.e., Śrî-Mâra) the matchless hero, the beloved of his subjects, having conquered in battle Mâyâ-Pâṇḍya, the Kêraļa, the king of Siṁhaļa, the Pallava and the Vallabha, protected the earth under (his) one umbrella.
- (V. 12.) His son, the younger brother of king Varaguna, was the virtuous king Parantaka, whose lotus-feet were brightened by the spreading lustre of the sun-like gems in the crowns of (prostrating) kings.
- (V. 13.) He quickly captured in a battle near K h a r a g i r i the powerful (king) Ugra who possessed a herd of strong elephants whose tusks were red with the blood of enemy kings with an army (which was) the only sword (held) in hand.

¹ It is not likely that here we have to take Trilôchana as a proper name. Pândya kings in general are mentioned in Vv. 4—9; and no particular person, excepting Sundara-Pândya of V. 8, is mentioned by name

- (V. 14.) This emperor, himself of meritorious fame, caused the circle of the earth to be filled with holy boundless Brahmin settlements, numerous temples and countless tanks.
- (V. 15.) The wife of that king was the glorious Vânavanmahâdêvî, as Śrł (was) of Śrłnivâsa (i.e., Vishnu) and as Paulômî (Śachî) (was) of Śatakratu (Indra).
- (V. 16.) Of this queen was born to him, who was the abode of prosperity, the son, king Rajasim ha who was the repository of intelligence, valour, stability, courage, nobility and liberality and who successfully scared away the heroism of (his) enemies.
- (V. 17.) Having obtained him, the banner of (both) the (solar) (and the lunar) races, who caused the utmost grief to the host of enemy kings, satisfaction to the crowds of supplicants and fame (to reach) all directions, the earth (now) became (truly) possessed of a king.
- (V. 18.) The requests of all supplicants are not enough for (i.e., to satisfy) his liberality; nor the enemies for his prowess; nor all the worlds for (his) lustrous fame; nor (again) the words of the Master of Words (i.e., Brihaspati) for praising (his) virtues.
- (V. 19.) Dignified as Bharata, he rules the earth filling all Brahmans with endless wealth, the enemies with ruin which fully deprives (them) of (their) wealth and the ten quarters with faultless fame.
- (V. 20.) A great favourite of this lord, the king, was the glorious son of the illustrious freshthisarman, who was famous by the well-known name Parantaka, who was born in the Kausika lineage, was possessed of wealth which was learning, who was the best of the upright and of famous descent, who was widely known, wise, dutiful and virtuous, of excellent character and highly modest.
- (V. 21.) This (Parântaka) who was ever devoted for the good of others, who was the ocean (into which emptied itself) the river of learning and who was the Pârijâta (celestial) tree (in fulfilling) the desires of all classes of wise men, was the grandson of him who was named Bhâskara, the sole repository of the Trayî (Vêdas), and the great-grandson of him named Śrêshṭhin who was the purest of the Śeńkuṭi-Kauśikas of great religious austerity born in Puttûr, a mine of knowledge and modesty and the home of prosperity.
- (V. 22.) His ancestors who had reached the (other) end of Vêdic (learning) established on this earth the extensive work called Kalpa written by Âgnivêśya².
- (V. 23.) His maternal grandfather was the famous Ûraśarman, the chief of the residents of Syandana-grâma, of the Maudgalya (lineage), who was of high birth and noble character, illustrious, intelligent, famous and a prop of virtue.
- (V. 24.) Knowledge, noble conduct, wealth, modesty, praiseworthy riches, a conscience ever attached to the lotus-feet of the lord of Lakshmî (Vishnu), a descent ever high and pure, permanent fame and superior intelligence—these were the rule in the family of him (i.e., Ûrasarman) whose fame was widely known.
- (Vv. 25-27.) His (i.e., Parantaka's) father, the wise and illustrious Sreshthiéarman, whose conduct was pure, who was as powerful and glorious as Pitamaha

¹ The word agrahdra is used in place of the usual word agrahdra, for the sake of the metre.

Perhaps they were proficient in the Agnivisya-kalpa, the doctrine of medicine in which Agnivêsya is said to have been a predecessor of Suáruta.

(Brahma) who was the one resort of modesty, intelligent, good and of noble descent whose fame was pleasant to hear and who was the leader of the wise, received from the heroic (king) Parântaka, lord Vîranârâyana of meritorious fame and an ornament of the Pândyarace, the Brahman village (agrahâra) named Maniyâchi of unfailing fertility, (which was) a famous agrahâra (situated) in Vada-Kaļavaļi-râshṭra¹ re-naming (it) Tiśaichchudarmang ala.

(Vv. 28—32.) The same god-like king of unfailing prosperity, who pleased the whole circle of the earth and satisfied (his) subjects, who destroyed the host of enemies, who was the banner of polity, whose prowess was (equal to) that of Sakra (i.e., Indra) and who removed the troubles (of the people) on the circle of the earth, inthe 16th year of his reign, while camping in the famous village named Châlal situated in the territorial division (râshtra) called Râjasimhakulakkîl, gave with libations of water, to the Brahman, Parântakaŝarman, the whole of the matchless and excellent agrahâra named Narcheygai-Puttûr situated in Ala-nâdu which was famous with its (second) name Mandaragauravamangalam, as a brahmadêya property, together with (its) kârânmai and miyâtchi and with (its) four boundaries marked off by the circumambulation of the female elephant.

- (V. 33.) The vinapt of this (grant) was the minister Jatila of respectable descent and a storehouse of prosperity who was the councillor of the king and a poet of the Atrigâtra, who had performed (Vêdic) sacrifices.
- (V. 34.) The *âjñapti* of this (grant) was the servant of that crest-jewel of warriors, the illustrious Mâravarman, who was descended of a pure family and was called Kûrrangôn.
- (V. 35.) A minister of the king, born at (the village of) K û r a, the son of a nobleman of K î l V ê m b a n â du and known by the famous name N a k k a n k u m â n, was the master of the female elephant² and the warden (kudikâval).
- (V. 36.) Also Nakkań-Kâḍa, Kôn-Vêļân and he, called Paţârañ-Chôla—these (three) accountants were appointed (to supervise) the circumambulation of the female elephant.
- (V. 37.) Worshipped by all rulers, this (king) A b h i m a n a m e r u prostrates (himself) every day before all future kings with palms folded (over his head) (and saying) "Oh! pure-minded kings! Protect (this) my gift!"
- (V. 38.) V as u dêva, the friend of Madhuraguna and the elder brother of Vishnu who had studied the whole (science of) literature and was the birth place of modesty and intelligence, composed this matchless prasasti.

Tamil portion.

(Line 76.) Hail! Prosperity! May the prosperous family of the Pândy as live long—
(the family) which came forth commencing with the white Moon enthroned on the brilliant

¹ Rdshtratah has evidently to be understood in the sense of rdsfré.

³ The word dededt may be compared with dedeakdt or edeakdt which often occur at the beginning of copper plate inscriptions.

The significance of this attribute is not clear. The female elephant referred to is perhaps the one that circumambulated the village.

plaited hair of Hara (i.e., Siva), and born (from the milk ocean) along with (the goddess of) prosperity, the pure ambrosia, the Kaustubha (gem) of lustre like that of the Sun's and that single elephant (the Airâvata) of flowing rut;—a fit object of praise for the people of the four quarters which possesses the four (divisions) of the earth; which was justly extolled by Bhâradvâja and other (sages); which was beyond the reach of enemies; whose commands bore (the seal of) the double is fish; which had for its family priest (the sage) Agastya of unequalled glory; which has been in existence through aeons and which counts (among its members) the one ever-lasting Being.

(L. 84.) After many great kings and emperors born in this (family) who ruled right up to the boundaries of the heavens, (such as) he who churned the billowy ocean and obtained nectar; he who bathed in a single day 3 in the four oceans, causing admiration to the people of the four (divisions of) the earth, who with a crown (bedecked) with gems of faultless lustre, wore (also) an anklet of white conch; he who went round the globe of the earth; he who sent ambassadors on several occasions to the gods of matchless victory; he who carried away the garland of Pakasasana (i.e., Indra); he who, appearing with ornaments of valuable gems, mastered the Tamil (language) of the south; he who by throwing a sharp-edged javelin caused the quick return of the sea; acquired the name Paliyan; who gave away thousands (of gifts) of the golden hill (Mêru); he who stood firmly in the field (of battle) at Pali and obtained the name Panchavan; he who founded the prosperous city of Madura and built (a surrounding) wall for it; he who with the supreme intelligence of his mind, was profoundly versed in the beautiful Tamil and Sanskrit and became the foremost among scholars; he who led the elephants in the Bh arata (war) so as to destroy the great charioteers in a hill-battle4; he who relieved Vijaya (Arjuna) from the curse of Vasu; he who drove (his enemies) to the forest so that they might be scorched up and destroyed (there) and had the blameless (royal emblems) of the big fish, the tiger and the bow engraved on the top of the Northern Mountain (i. e., the Himâlayas); he who, securing the services of huge giants, restored many tanks and relieved the country from disease and pinching hunger; he who with a dreadful sword cut off the heads of two kings that advanced against him in the battles at Chitrmuyari and Talaiyalanganam and stopped the dance of their (two) headless trunks and he who had the Mahabharata translated into Tamil and had established the "Sangam" in the town of Madhura. had ruled the circle of the earth and had passed away.

(L. 104.) Then (came) Parânkuśa, the king of the Pañchavas (i. e., Pândyas) who saw the back of the Chéra king (Villavan) at Nelvêli and that of the Pallava (king) at Śankaramangai of extensive pleasure gardens. His grandson (was) Râjasimha, the lord of kings. (Next came) king Varaguna-Mahârâja whose feet (wearing) anklets are worshipped by monarchs. His son was Parachakrakôlâhala, who bore the burden of the earth, who wore (a victorious garland of) never-fading vâgai

^{&#}x27; It is possible that deaya here stands for dheaja = banner.

^{*} The reference is evidently to the story in the Hallasyapurana of Siva himself being counted as one of the Pandyas.

^{1 1.6.,} day time.

^{* [}Makératia and Makaikalam may proferably be left untranslated. The former may refer to a people and the latter to a field of battle. The passage when so altered would stand thus:—" Who led his elephants into Bhârata and caused the Mahârathas to be destroyed at Malai-kalam.—K.V.S.]

^{*} The relationship existing between Rajasimha and Varaguna-Maharaja is not given.

(flowers) at Kunnûr, (surrounded by) gardens of delightful fragrance, at Śińgaļam and at Viliñam; who firmly wielded his sceptre and who shining with the prowess of the Sun and shooting from (his) bow-string sharp and deadly arrows on Gaṅga, Pallava, Chôla, Kaliṅga, Magadha and other (kings) that came to give battle and opposed (him) at Kudamûkkil of fragrant and blooming flower-gardens and made them bathe in a big river of blood.

(L. 113.) (Next came) Varagunavarman, the lord of kings, whose feet were worshipped by kings (wearing) jingling anklets on their legs, and who by (his) beautiful long arms resembling hills, made the earth his own.

(L. 115.) His younger brother, the glorious warrior Parântakan Ŝadaiyan, the king whose conduct (followed the rules prescribed by) Manu, who wore many golden ornaments, who put on a golden crown decorated with gems; who showered arrows from (his) powerful bow so that the elephant troops whose (long) trunks touched the earth, the horse battalions and the infantry (of the enemies) fell on the earth at (the battle of) Šennilam; who captured at Kharagiri crowds of files of powerful elephants of enemy (kings) and won a battle at Nilambër; who had destroyed the extensive Pennâgadam, who with the help of a single powerful prancing horse, won battles in the extensive Kongu (country); who performed many (gifts of) dévadâna (lands) and restored many brahmadêya (grants) and who subdued the whole of India (Nâvalttvu)², having also gone to heaven.

(L. 123.) The first son of the goddess of the (lotus) flower (i. e., Lakshmî) called Vânavanmahâdêvi, was he the king of the Mînavar, (i. e., the Pândyas) Rajasimha Vikatavadavan3, who having himself borne (easily) by the strength of his broad shoulders, the great burden of the circle of the earth which the lord of serpents (i. e., Śêsha) bears with much difficulty by his thousand heads, became distinguished as "the strong-armed that relieved the serpent Lord of (the pain of) carrying the earth "; who at Ulappinimangalam pierced the bodies of the enemies that attacked (him), and gave (their) blood, the superior (position) of becoming the scented cosmetics of the gooddess Earth, who sounded his drum when the king of the Tañjai (country) (full of) water flowing from sluices, ran away surrendering his arms, 'at Naippûr which was filled with mountain-like battalions5; who commenced his battle 6 at the big city of K o d umbai where the assembled (enemy's) forces, vast like the roaring ocean, dispersed suffering affliction; whose looks caused (the town of) Vañji with walls surrounded on all sides by flower-gardens (and situated) on the northern bank of the Kaver! (Ponni) abounding in water to be consigned to flames, and whose eyes which became red (with anger) made to dance the headless bodies of the heroes that opposed him ; who like K u m ar a (Skanda) of the high cockflag, swelled with rage and displayed the strength of (his) galloping steeds by destroying in the battle at the beautiful and well watered town of N a v a l the crowds of elephants, horses and foot-men of the lord of the southern Tanjai (country). (His) victorious flag reaching the sky, his sceptre wielded (right) up to the ends of quarters, acquiring the bridled horse, the chief mountain and the blood-red garland, was enjoying the pleasure of Mahêndra with his prosperous sons worshipping at his feet, the king Vikatavadava, the lord of Prosperity, who marked the chief of mountains with his fish

¹ Le., 'was victorious at'.

[&]quot; The Jambudvipa.

^{*} The great sub-marine fire to the ocean of his enemies,

^{*} The phrase padai-pporisdrum tandu has been tentatively translated * surrendered his arms '.

^{*} Tanai varai has perhaps to be taken as an adjective qualifying Naippûr.

^{*} The phrase may also be interpreted as " having mounted on the back of his (alephant) Ranodaya."

emblem, the crest-jewel of kings, this lord of the south (Tennan), of many brilliant virtues having founded with pleasure in every direction numberless brahmadeyas, numberless

dévadanas, and numberless pallichehandam.

(L. 143.) Being pleased to stay in the town of Chûlal (situated) in Râjasingapperungulam, abounding in wreath of water-lilies and resembling the noisy ocean which was formerly founded by himself—in the 14th year opposite the 2nd year of his reign, the Brâhman Bhâskaran-Śeţţi who was like the lotus-born (Brahmâ) and was praised by all, the son of the virtuous Bhâskara, the chief of the noble and illustrious race of the Śeţtis, the foremost of Ombâlvas of the Âgnivêśya-kalpa and the Komara-Kauśika-gôtra (living) in the village Kôttârpolil¹ named Puttûr in the watery Miygundâru (district) (which was included) in the big (district of) Koluvûr-kûrram, having obtained as êkabhôga the brahmadêya consisting of the place (called) Tiśaichchudarmangalam in Vada-Kalavali-nâdu, by the grace of the Pândya king the glorious Parântakan śrî-Vîranâranan.

(L. 155.) The chief of kings mentioned above, the illustrious Råjasim havar man, the sovereign whose umbrella touched the sky, desirous of doing some good to Paråntaka the famous son of Bhâskaran Setti (i. e., Setti son of Bhâskara) who walked in the path of the virtuous, a Kauśika of Śeńgudi (surrounded by) a forest of lotuses, the friend of the created beings and the home of good qualities, was pleased to kindly confer as êkabhôga-brahmadêya together with kârânmai and mtyâtchi (the village) Narcheygai-Puttûr in Ala-nâdu of beautiful streams of cool water which he was pleased to found calling it Mandaragauravamangalam after his own name.

(L. 162.) The vinnappam (of this grant) was Śadaiyapirân Bhattasômayâjin of Pullamangalam in Śôlâ-nâdu; the âjnapti (ânai-âl) (of the grant) was Kûrrangôn of Vêmbarrûr in Kalavali-nâdu; the chief warden (Kudi-kâval-nâyakan) was Kumân of Kûra in Kîl-Vêmba-nâdu and the accountants were Nakkan-Kâdan of Śiru-Śevûr in Tirukkânappêr-kûrram, Patârañ-Chôlai of Tuñjalûr in Naduvir-kûrram (a sub-division) of Milalaik-kûrram and Kôn-Vêlân of Perungâkkûr (near) Kalâttirukkai.

(L. 167.) The residents (nâṭṭâr) of A lâ-nâ du being appointed to mark the boundary line, the female elephant was led around and (the following) four big boundaries were thus (marked). The eastern boundary (was) to the west of Śuruliyâru; the southern boundary (was) in Karkulam.²

Text.³

[Metres: Vv. 1-4, Anushtubh.]
First Plate.

1 स्वस्ति [॥*] पत्मा [मु]जपरिष्वंगप्रमदोत्पुळकायु[घी]: [।*] विद्यायशोविम्ती-2 र्जः पुष्णातु पुरुषोत्त[म*]ः ॥—[१] अन्वयस्युचिरं स्थेयाद मृतां-

The inscription is incomplete. One or more copper-plates must be missing.

^{&#}x27;[Mr. Venkayya has also treated Köttáriolil as a proper noun and as a surname of the village Puttûr. I would prefer to read Kottárvolil instead of Köttárpoli and take it as an adjunct to grāma (village) meaning "(surrounded) by a forest filled with bunches of flowers"—K.V.S.]

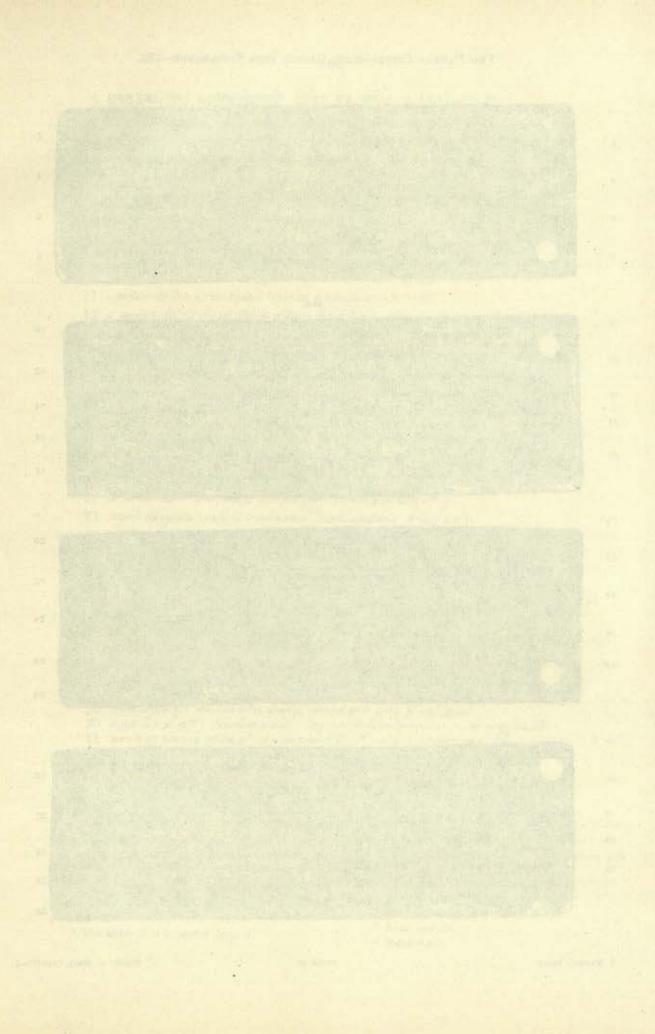
^{*} From the original plates and a set of ink impressions prepared by the office of the Assistant Archeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras.

^{*} These two syllables are engraved on the margin of the plate opposite to line 4.

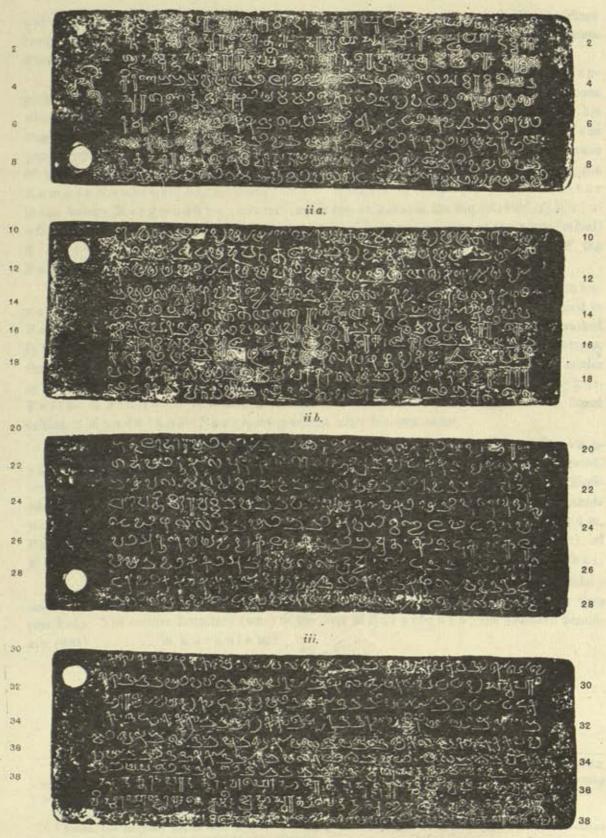
^{*} Read ugilo.

[•] Read कायुर्वा । Perhaps the visarga after भी was meant for a इण्डू.

⁷ The actual reading is disagai



7.



- 3 शुसमुद्भवः [1*] सुरारिवर्ष्यहन्तारो नरेन्द्रा यत्र जिते ॥ [२*] अध्य अ-
- 4 கோண(ன்) னன்வயத்திரைவணுறன துடிவகல் ஸ்டோசுவத் த-
- 5 ஸு-ா கண தில அழியச் சிலே குனித்து வடவரைய துவலா-
- 6 சசூளிகை மணிக்கெண்டைப்பொறி சூட்டியுக் கென்வசையி-
- 7 சைக் குடு இரவகதை கிக்கமிழிற் செனி கழுவியும் ஹரிஹய-
- 8 கது ஹாரம் பூண்டு 8ஆ-ராலக மவனே டெறிஉஞ்¹ சரிவினயவன்-
- 9 விருமுடியிசைத் தாணி பலபடத் தொளொச்சிஉ 1 மொத மி-

Second Plate : First Side.

- 10 ள வெலெறிக்கும் மொசாஇசம் குருகச் செய்கும் உருக்கணம்
- 11 பணியாண்டும் ஹுவகத்தம் பொது கிக்கியும் யாஃஎ யாபி-
- 12 ச மைப்படுட்டு(ம்) மபரிமித மதியயக்கள் செய் தா-
- 13 னமில் புகழ்ப் பாணுவுலமத் தொலொககாயர் பலர் கழி-
- 14 க்தபின் ஜஅத்தயமொராமிஜ்-பே தவிடுக்கி மகளுகிப் ப-
- 15 கை(ப்) உடுவர் தவே பனிப்பப் பாடு ஜோன் வெளி[ற்]பட்டு * கூறிகெஸ்-
- 16 லி கலைவேலின் கடுமை விகரிக் ககாடுகாடு(ன்) வெனத் தன-
- 17 க்குரியன பல அுணகாம மூலகுமுழு தகக்கெத்தப் பரா-
- 18 வனிபகுல மிறஞ்ச\$ப் பாரகலம் பொது கீக்கி நாரவு-வார
- 19 கிடாகல் ஆகவஷ்- (ம்*) பொழித[ற்] கு வரைஹகத்தின் வரக் கொண்-

Second Plate: Second Side.

- 20 இ குறையாய மினிதெறி மாணத் அலகளித்த வியணத்
- 21 ஊ-ி மிருகால் புக்கு சொலைவை நத்துடக்கத்துக் உறரு[உர]-
- 22 னம் பல செய்து வாஸவன் பொல விற்றிருக்தனன் வஸு-
- 23 யாவ தி கோரவத்-க்ன் []*] மற்றவற்கு மகனை மதிபுசையுங் கு-
- 24 டைசிழல் லற்ற மின்றி அவளிஜோக முடனெம்-
- 25 பி அருள்பயக்கு கூடகத்தின் வரக்க கொண்டு கலிகை --
- 26 ஷ மறக்க்கி அற்பமல்லா உரவு ் கொடுத் தவனிஸ்கா ரி-
- 27 டர்கிக்கிக் கருதாது வக்டுத்திர்க்க கழல்வெக்கருட-
- 28 னகிய மருதாரொடு குவளேமலேயு மத்தவெழஞ் செல வுக்கிச்-

Last Plate.

- 29 க்குக் கிழக்கும் வடவெல்லே கொற்றன்புத்தார் பகவதிகொடுறு 2-
- 30 க்குக் தெற்[கு*] மிவ்விறைக்கி பெருகான்கெவ்வேயுட்பட்டத ஸவு-கொரி-
- 31 ஹாரஞ் செய்தகுடுத்த மிதற்காணத் இப் "பட்டா எண்டடைடுக்
- 32 குண்டூர்க்கூற்றத்துக் குண்டேருத்தாமர் திரியாமின தாயன் 33 செங்கன் இதன் புறங்காவ வெண்பத்தைங்கலங் குடுக்க பது-
- 34 கு 10 மாற்றிதனேக் காத்தார் [க*]ன் 11 மலசடி என் முடி மெலன என்ற கொற்-
- 35 அவினய் பணித்தருளித் தெற்றெனத் தா8 -மாஸாஞ் செய்[வி]த்தான் [| *]
- 1 Read u for a.
- Read of for @.
- * Compare with this metrical attribute जगद्रीत-यक्कोराधि, the similar attribute थरणियःरणहरणराजित applied to Râjasimha III in the Bigger Śinnamanûr plates, Text—line 127.
 - * The letter m is corrected from s.

- · Read மிரைஞ்ச-
- 4 How many plates may be missing before this cannot be determined
 - 1 Read Ochmass.
 - * Read அத்தோடு
 - * Read Ouil. S.
 - 18 Read windo.
 - 11 Read osio.

- 36 सदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसु[न्च]राम् [1*] वष्ठी वर्षसहस्राणि
- 37 विष्ठायाञ्जायते कृमी । [1*] [३*] ब्रह्मस्वरत्व'णादन्यत्पुण्यमूलन विद्यते [1*] तस्याति-
- 38 [क्रमणादन्यात्पा]पम्लन्न विद्यते [॥*][४*] பாண்டி[ப்]பெரும்பணேகாசன் மகன் கலிகெவலி எழுத்த |

TRANSLATION.

- (V. 1.) Hail! May Purushôttama (i.e., Vishnu) who wears his characteristic weapons and whose hairs stand on end in the rapture of an embrace from the arms of Padmâ (i.e., Lakshmì), profusely grant us knowledge, fame and prosperity.
- (V. 2.) May the family prosper long, that which is produced from the nectar-rayed (Moon), in which were born kings who crushed the pride of the enemies of gods (i.e., demons).
- (L. 3.) After a number of kings of the Pandya family of endless fame (born) in the race of the Moon,—who drew their bow to cut off the heads of crowds of Asuras on the battle-front, to prevent the destruction of Akhandala (i.e., Indra); who decorated the adamantine crest of the Northern Mountain (i.e., the Himalayas) with the (royal) sign of the beautiful carp; who bathed their ears with the sweet Tamil of Kumbhôdbhava (i.e., Agastya), residing on the top of the Southern Mountain³; who wore the necklace of Harihaya (i.e., Indra) and sat with him on one half of his throne; who raised (their) arms showering many (arrows) from (their) quivers on the sacred crown of Surivalaiyavan; who threw the javelin in order to drive back the (encroaching) sea; performed a thousand sacrifices; exacted service from crowds of goblins; released the expanse of Earth of (her) common possession (by kings); bestowed on supplicants a thousand elephants and did many (other) astounding deeds—had passed away;
- (L. 14.) there was seated on the (Pandya) throne like V as a va (Indra), the king, the great lord M aravarman,—who being the son of Jayantavarman whose great fame was sung by the world, burst forth causing the heads of hostile kings to tremble, (his) many characteristic titles (such as) Arikêsari, Asamasaman, Alanghyavikraman and Akalakalan, being ravishingly proclaimed by the whole world, a host of enemy kings prostrating, released the extensive Earth of (its) common possession (by other kings), resolved to act in the fashion of the thunder cloud in raining gold on Brahmanas and removed their distress; ascended the Tulábhára with pleasure, ruled the world offering protection to all, entered twice the (womb of) hiranyagarbha and made many other great gifts beginning with gosahasra.
- (L. 23.) And his son was who having immediately protected without a flaw the circle of the Earth brought (her) under the shade of his moon-like umbrella, who in giving forth benevolence resolved to act in the fashion of the wishing tree (Kalpaka), expelled completely the sins of the Kali (age), averted the misery of the gods of Earth (i.e., Brâhmanas) by giving great wealth, who at Marud ür and Kuvalaimalai drove rutting elephants (into the battle-field) so that heroes wearing anklets who opposed, attacked or unwaringly advanced and stood in his way became extinct, who . . .

¹ Read TH 0

[&]quot; These are the conch, disc, club and the lotus.

^{*} The Podiyil hill in the Tinnevelly district is said to have been the seat of Agastya.

(L. 29.) to the east of ; the northern boundary (was) to the south of the Bhagavatî temple of Korranputtûr. (The land) comprised within the thus-described four big boundaries was given away with all exemptions. Its ânatti (Skt. âjnapti) was Tâyan Śingan who was the uttaramantri of Kundûr (a village) in Kundûr-kûrram of Anda-nâdu. The purankâval to be given on this (land) is eighty-five kalam (of paddy).

(L. 34.) "The flower - like feet of those that protect this (gift) shall be on my crown": So saying, the king himself graciously ordered and had (this) copper edict executed at once.

[Verses 3 and 4 are the usual imprecations.]

(L. 38.) (This is) the signature of Arikesari, son of Pândi-Perumbanaikâran.

FIVE CHOLA COPPER-PLATES FROM TIRUKKALAR.

No. 207.—TIRUKKALAR PLATE OF RAJENDRA-CHOLA I.

These are five copper-plates belonging to the Pâri jâtavanêśvara temple at Tirukkaļar, a village ten miles south-east of Mannârgudi in the Tanjore district. A short notice of these appeared in Dr. Hultzsch's Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1902—03, paragraph 17. The report also contains a list of 23 stone inscriptions which were copied from the same temple. These five copper-plates, strung on a copper-ring of 5" diameter, have flat rims, measure 1'½" × 5½" each, weigh together 566 tolas and have ring-holes bored in the middle of the left margin about an inch from the edge. They contain in them five complete inscriptions of different Chôla kings. The first of them, which is also the earliest, is a record of Parakêsarivarman Râjêndra-Chôla I who ascended the Chôla throne in A.D. 1012. It begins with the king's usual historical introduction commencing with the words and maintain switch are conquests up to the capture of Kadâram, is dated in the 18th year of his reign and registers the extent of the dêvadâna lands belonging to the temple of Mahâdêva at Tirukkalar which is said to be a village in Purangarambai-nâdu, a subdivision of Arumolidêva-valanâdu.

Compared with the inscription of this king found at Tirumalai*, dated in the 13th year of reign and his Tanjore epigraph*, dated in the 19th year of reign, the present inscription furnishes a few differences in reading which are noticed in foot-notes.

The identification of all the place names occurring in the historical introduction has been made by Professor Hultzsch⁶, and it remains to note here only a few facts in this connection. I daiturai-nâdu which has been taken to be Yedatore, a small village in the Mysore district by Mr. Rice, has since been shown by Dr. Fleet to be identical with the

Purankfeal is evidently the same as purasu of the Gudimallam plates (Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 6, text—line 54).

^{*} Sewell's Lists of Antiquities, Vol. I, p. 280.

Nos. 642 to 655 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1902. They belong to the reigns of the Chôla kings Tribhuvanachakravartin Râjâdhirâja, Râjarâja, Vîrarâjêndra and Kulôttunga, the Pândya kings Jaţâvarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrīvellabha and Mâravarman Kulaśêkhara and the Vijayanagara sovereigns Viruppanna and Vîra-Bhûpati.

[·] Edited in Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, pp. 229 ff.

[·] Above, Vol. II, pp. 105 ff. No. 20.

[·] Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, pp. 230-1.

territorial division Ededore, two thousand, a tract of country lying between the rivers Krishna on the north and Tungabhadra on the south, comprising a large part of the present Raichur district1. The Kanyakumari inscription of Vîrarajêndra shows that Mannaikadakkam is not to be identified with Manne in the Nelamangala taluk of the Bangalore district but is the same as Manyakhêta, which Râjêndra-Chôla is said to have made a playground for his armies2. Chakkara-köttam has been satisfactorily identified by Rai Bahadur Hira Lal with Chitrakûta or kôta, eight miles from Rajapura in the Bastar State: he has also adduced epigraphical evidence to show that its king was really Dharavarsha in A.D. 11113, as stated in the epigraphs of Kulôttunga I. Dakshina-Lâdam has been taken to be Dakashina-Virâța or Southern Berars; but it looks likely that it is identical with Dakshina-Râdha in Bengal*. Śrî-Vijaya appears under the form Śrî-Vishaya in a Kandiyûr inscription6 of the same king; and the large Leyden grant states that Maravijayôttungavarman was the overlord of this territory. This has been taken to be the same as San : fotsai of the Chinese annals and has been identified with Palembang, a residency of Sumatra7.

TEXT.

First Plate : First Side.

- 1 ஹவ்ஜ் ஸ்ரீ || திரு மன்னி வளச இருகிலமடக்கையும் பொர்ச்சயப்பாவையும் சிர்த்த-
- 2 னிச் செல்வியுக் தன் பெருக்தெவியராகி. பின்புற® கெடி திய° அரழியு ளிடைதுறை
- 3 காடும் துடர்வனவெலிப் படர் வனவாசியும் ¹⁰சூள்ளிச் சூழு¹¹மதிட் கொள்ளிப்பாக்கையு-4 ம் கண்ணற் கருமாண்¹³ மண்ணே கூடக்கமும் பொருதட¹³ரீழத்தரையர்த முடியு மாங்கவர்
- தெகிய 5 சொங்கெழின்முடியு முன்னவர் [ப]க்கற்றென்னவர் வைத்த சுக்தசமுடியு மிக்கிசகாசமு**க்**
- 6 ண்டிரை மிழமண்டல முழுவதும் எதிபடைக் 14 களர் முறைமையிற் சூடும் குலதன-
- 7 மாகிய பலர் புகழ் முடியும் செங்கதிர்மாலேயும் சங்கதிர் வெலேக் தொல்பெ-
- 8 ருங்காவற் பல பழக்கிவும் செருவிற் சினவி விருபத்தொருகா லசைகளே கட்ட பசகரா-
- 9 மன் மெவருஞ் சாக்கிமத்திவசண் கருதி பிருத்திய செம்பொற் விருத்தகு முடியும் பயங்-கொ-

¹ Ibid, Vol. XII, p. 296.

² Trav. Arch. Series, Vol. III, pp. 119 and 156.

^{*} Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, p. 179. Mr. Hira Lal would substitute "Kulôttunga conquered king Dhârâvarsha at Chakrakôtta" for "Kulôttunga conquered the king of Dhârâ at Chakrakôttam": See foot-note 2.

^{*} Memoirs of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXI, p. 7 ff.

^{*} Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1894-5, paragraph 12.

^a Arch. Survey of Southern India, Vol. IV, p. 218.

⁷ Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. XXVI, p. 73 and Ep. Ind., Vol. XVII, p. 313.

^{*} Tr. reads @ erup. Here and in the following foot-notes, Tr. denotes the Tirumalai inscription of, Rājêndra-Chôla I, published in Ep. Ind., Vol. IX, pp. 229 ff.

^{*} Here and in the following foot notes, Tj. denotes the Tanjore inscription of Råjendra-Chôla I published in Vol. II, above, pp. 105 ff. Tj. and Tr. read 🔾 🖻 🗒 🕮 🔞 .

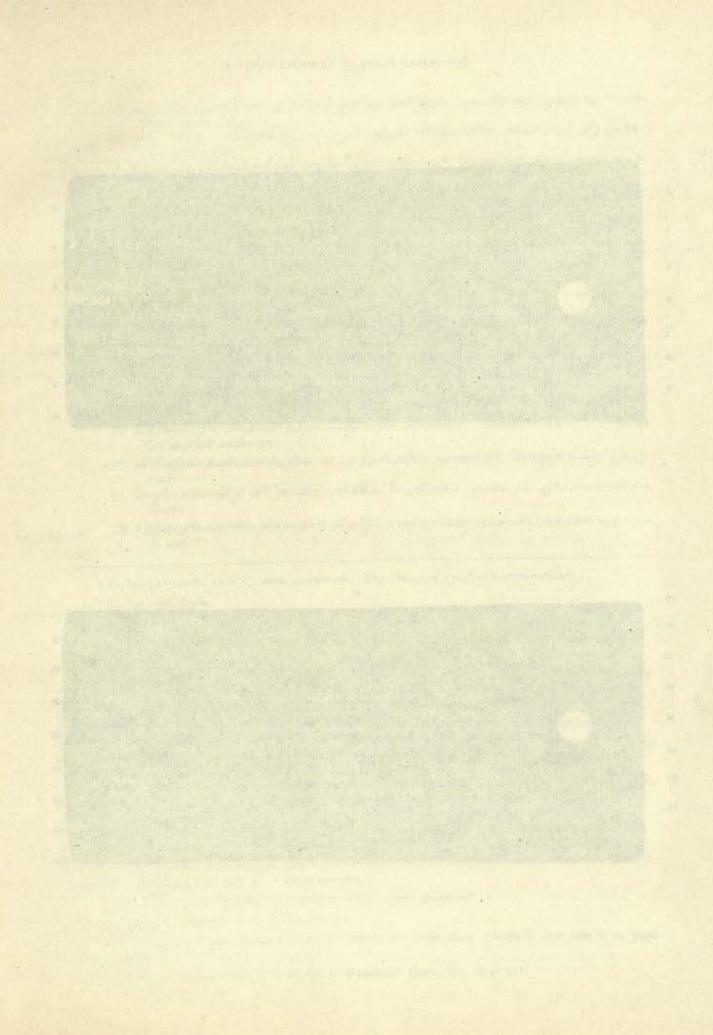
^{19 (}Baratt is a mistake for world).

[&]quot; Sip is the reading in Tr. and Tj.

u cosis is the reading in Tr. and Tj.

¹³ This reading occurs in Nos. 9, 10 and 82 of South-Ind. Insers., Vol. II.

¹⁴ Read Quarterit.



TIRUKKALAR PLATE OF RAJENDRA CHOLA I.

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- 10 இ பழி மிக முயங்கியில் ' முதைகிட்டொளித்த சயசிங்கன் அளப்பெரும்' புகிழாடு ¹பிடியி-விரட்டபாடி பெழ-
- 11 ரை பிலக்கமும் கவனெதிக்குலப்பெருமலேகளும் 'வீக்கிசமவீசர் சக்கசகொட்டமு முதிர்-
- 12 ச மண்டலமும் காயிடைவள காமணே(ய்)க்கொணேயும் வெஞ்சிஸ் வீசர் பஞ்சப்பள்ளி-யும் பாசடைப்ப-
- 13 முன மாசணிதெசமும் அயர்வில்வண் பூர்த்தியையாதிஞகர வையிற் சக்திரன் இஞ்குலத்-இத்திராதண்¹⁰ [வி]-
- 14 கோயமர்க்களத்துக் கிணேயொடும் பிடித்துப் பலதனத்தொடு கிறைகுலதனக்குவையும் ¹¹கிட் டருஞ்செ-

Second Side.

- 15 திமின் [இ]யாட்டவிணெயமும் பூசுரர் செர் கல்க் கொசலேஞாமெ தன்மபாலின் வெம்-முனே யழித்து வ-
- 16 ண்டுறை சொலேத் தண்டபுத்தியும் இசணகுசின முசணுக¹² த்தாக்கித் கிக்கிண கீர்த்தித் தக்கணலாடமும் கொ-
- 17 விக்தசக்தன் மாவிழிக்தொடத் தங்காத சாரல் வங்காளதெசமும் தொடுகழற் சங்குவொ-ட்டல்¹³ மயிபாலணே வெ-
- 18 ஞ்சமர் விளாகத் தஞ்சுவித்தருளி யொண்டிறல் யானேயும் பெண்டிர் பண்டாசமும் கித்தில கெடுங்குட அ-
- 19 த்திரலாடமும் வெறிமவர்த்திரத் தெறிபுனற் கங்கையும்¹⁴ அவேகடனவெட்¹⁵ பவகவஞ் செதுத்திச் சங்கிராம-
- 20 விஜெயொத்தங்கபன்மணுய கடாசத்தசையனே வாகையம்¹⁶ பொரு[க]டக்கு¹⁷[ம்ப]-க்கரி-
- 21 யொடு மகப்படு[த் துரி]மையிற் பேறக்கிய பெருகெதிப் பிறக்கமும் ஆர்த்தவனகனகர்ப் பொ-
- 22 ர்த்தொழில் வாசனில் விச்சாதச¹⁸ (தொ)தொசணமு மொய்த்தொளிர் புணமணிப்பு தவமு-ம் கன-
- ் Tr. has முசக்கியல், while Tj. reads முயற்கியல். The change of ச and ய is quite ordinary.
- ் Tj. has அனப்பரும்.
- Tr. and Tj. read பிடியல். Correct பிடியில் into பிடியல்.
- · Read distru.
- " Tr. reads ut...
- ் In place of வள தாமணே(ய்)க்கொண்யும், Tr. reads வளேய் தாமணேக்கொணமும், but Tj. has வள தாமணே க்கொண்யும்.
 - ் For வெஞ்சிஸ் (= of fierce arrow) of Tr. and Tk., Tj. has வெஞ்சின் (= of fierce anger).
 - * For பாசடை பழணமாகணி தெசமும் of Tj. and Tk., Tr. has பாகடை பழதன் மாகணிதெசமும்.
- * வண்பூர்த்தி(யை) யாதிஞகர் of the Tk., generally occurs as வண்கிர்த்தி ஆதி தகர் (Tr. and Tj.). The change of தகர் into ஞகர் is correct.
 - 10 For குலத்துத்து காதனே of Tj. and Tk., Tr. has குலத்து கதின where த்திக is perhaps omitted before கதின.
 - ய For இட்டருஞ் of Tj. and Tk., Tr. has இட்டரும் which is perhaps an engraver's mistake.
 - 18 For correspond of Tj. and Tk., Tr. has correspond
 - 13 The reading தொடு கழற் சல்குவொட்டல் agrees with that given in Tj., but Tr. has சல்கு கொட்டன்.
- " While Tj. reads வெறிமலர்த்தீர்த்தத் தெறிபுனங்க்கங்கை, Tr. has வெறிமணற்றீர்த்தத் தெறிபுனற்-கங்கை; and Tk. வெறிமலர்த்தேத் தெறிபுனற்கங்கை.
 - 18 For er Qui of Tk., er Capi is the reading in Tj. Both are correct.
 - 18 While Tk. reads amossuio, Tj. has ansuio.
- ா In place of கடக்கும்பக்கரி, an Uttaramallûr inscription reads கடல் கும்பக்கரி. (see note 6 on page 107 above).
 - 13 A different reading of this is & σσπ 20 s: see South-Ind. Insers., Vol. II, p. 107.

- 23 மணிக்கதவமும் கிறை புரிவிடுஜெயமும்¹ அறைக்ரபபன்னேயு மன்மலேயூசெயிற் இழுன் mosar 44 -
- 24 ரும் ஆழ்கட லகழ்சூழ் மாபிருடிங்கமும் கலங்கா வல்வினே பிலங்காசொபமும் காப்பு ஹ
- 25 புனல் மாப்பப்பாளமும் காலலம்புரிசை மெலிலிம்பங்கமும் 'விளேப்பைக் தூறடை வ-கோப்பைக்கூ5_
- 26 அம் கலேத்தக்கொர் புகழ் தலேத்தக்கொலமும் தேயதமாவல்லின கலா முதிர் கடுக்கிறவ் இவாமு-
- 27 சிதெசமும் தெனக்கலர்* பொழில் மானக்கவாசமுக் தொகெழற்*காவற் கடுமுசட் கடா-சமு மாப்பொரு தண்டாற் கொண்* ட கொ-
- 28 ப்பசகெசரிபன்மரான உடையார் புரியாஜெக்தெசொழுதெவர்க்கு யாண்டு பதின்எட்டா-வது அருமொழிதெவ வ -
- 29 னகாட்டு புறங்காம்பை காட்டு வெங்கூர்க்கள திருக்களர் 8ஹாடிஉவர் ஜெவதாகம் கிலம்
- 30 மிகுவிவேக்னிலம் வீன மிற்சுற்ற மிகிகிக்குறைவு 10 உள்ளடங்க [உ

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the eighteenth year (of the reign of) king Parakesarivarman alias Udaiyar Śri-Rajendra-Choladeva, in (his) life of high prosperity, while Tiru (Lakshmi), having become constant, was increasing, (and) while the goddess of the great earth, the goddess of victory in battle, and the matchless goddess of fame rejoiced to have become his great queens,-conquered with (his) great, warlike army (the following):-

Idaidurai-nadu, Vanavasi, whose unbroken hedge of forest (trees) was extending; Kollippakkai, whose walls were surrounded with brushwood; Mannaikkadakkam, whose fortification was unapproachable; the crown of the king of Îla m who came to close quarters in fighting; the exceedingly fine crowns of the queens of that (king); the beautiful crown and Indra's pearl necklace, which the king of the south (i.e., the Pandya) had previously deposited with that (king of Îlam); the whole Îla-mandala (on) the transparent sea; the crown praised by many and the garland emitting beautiful rays, family treasures, which the (kings of) Kêrala, whose armies possessing missile weapons, rightfully wore; many ancient islands whose old, great guard was the ocean which resounds with its conches; the crown of pure gold, worthy of Tiru (Lakshmî) which Paraśurâma, having considered the fortifications of Śândimattîvu impregnable, had deposited (there), when, in anger (he) bound the kings twenty-one times in battle; the seven and a half lakshas of I rattapå di (which was) strong by nature, (and which he took), together with immeasurable fame, (from) Jayasimha, who, out of fear, turned his back at Musangi and hid himself (thus earning) great infame; the principal great mountains (which contained) the nine treasures (of Kubéra); Sakkarakôttam (quarded by) brave warriors; the ancient and strong northern Madura-mandala; Namanaikkanam, which was surrounded by dense groves; Panchapalli (protected by) warriors (who bore) cruel bows; the moth (-grown) ancient Masunidesa;

¹ Tj. reads அக்கைசயமும் and one of the Tiru-pvallam inscritions reads செக்கொசயமும்.

² Tj. reads misrudav. * Read @ wiss Geracoi as in Tj.

Tj. reads வினப்பத்து. Tj. reads வினப்பத்து.

Tj. has Bs.

[்] மாதமலிங்கமும் occurs as மாதமாலிங்கமும்

in Tj.
For தெனக்கவர், Tj. has தெனக்கவரர்.
கடல்க்காகல் is the reading in Tj.

P Read மிகுதிக்குறைவு.

a large heap of family-treasures, together with many (other) treasures (which he carried away) after having captured Indraratha of the old race of the moon, together with (his) family, in a fight which took place in the beautiful city of Adinagar, filled with unceasing abundance; Odda-vishaya, which was difficult to approach, (and which he subdued in) close fight; the good Kôśalai-nâdu, where Brahmanas abounded; Dandabutti, in whose gardens beetles abounded (and which he acquired) after having destroyed Dharmapâla (in) a hot battle; Takkana-Lâdam, whose fame reached (ull) directions (and which he occupied) after having forcibly attacked Ranastra; Vangaladêśa, where the rain-wind never stopped (and from which) Gôvindachandra fled. having descended (from his) male elephant; elephants of rare strength and treasures of women, (which he seized), after having been pleased to put to fright on a hot battle-field, Mahipala, decked (as he was) with ear-rings, slippers and bracelets; Uttira-Ladam in the neighbourhood of the expansive ocean abounding in pearls; and the Ganga, whose waters dashed against the banks filled with fragrant flowers; and (who), having despatched many ships in the midst of the rolling sea and having caught Samgramavijavôttungavarman, the king of Kadaram, along with (his) rutting elephants, which put up rare fight and brought victory,-(took) the large heap of treasures, which (that king) had rightfully accumulated; the (arch called) Vidyadhara-torana put up at the "gate" of his wide inland city provided with accoutrements of war; the " jewel-gate", adorned with great splendour; the "gate of large jewels" the prosperous Śrî-Vishaiya; Pannai with a ghat of (bathing) water; the ancient Malaiy fir (with) a fort situated on a fine hill; Mâyîrudingam, surrounded by the deep sea (as) a moat; Ilangâśôgam (i.e., Lankâśôka) undaunted (in) fierce battles; Mâppappâlam, having abundant high waters as defence; Mêvilimbangam, having fine walls as defence; Valaippandâru, possessing (both) cultivated land (?) and jungle; the principal (city of) Takkôlam, praised by great men (versed in) the sciences; the island of Mådamalingam, of strong battlements; Ilâmuri-dêśam, provided with scientifically ripe excessive strength; the great Nakkavâram; whose gardens (abounded in) flowers dribbling honey; and Kadaram, of fierce strength, protected by foot-soldiers wearing kalal; the devadana lands (belonging to the temple) of the Mahadêva at Vengûrkkala-Tirukkalar in Purangarambai-nâdu (a sub-division) of Arumolidêva-valanâdu, measured $\frac{1}{2}$ (vêli) $19\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{160}$ and . . . This land was inclusive of excess and deficiency (in measurement) of the surrounding parts.

No. 208 .- TIRUKKALAR PLATE OF RAJADHIRAJA I.

This inscription in six lines is engraved on the second plate of the Tirukkalar set. It is dated in the 31st year of the reign of the Chôla king Râjakêsarivar man Râjâdhirâja I and registers an arrangement made, by a certain Tirumanappichchan, who bore the double surname Araiyan Nâgaraiyan and Mahîpâlakulakâlappêraraiyan, whereby one brahmin had to perform worship in the temple at Tirukkalar in addition to another who was doing that service till then. From the short historical introduction which states that the king with the help of his army took the head of Vîra-Pândya, Śâlai of the Chêra king and Ilangai, it is clear that "Śâlai is an important place in the Chêra dominions and not a feeding house" as the late Mr. T. A. Gopinatha Bao had taken to be.

Here is a figure resembling a.

^{*} See p. 65 of the Annual Report on Archaelogy of the Travancore State for 1920-21.

TEXT1.

1 **கிசபாண்டி[ய*]**ன் றவேயும் செசல[ன்*] சாவேயு[ம்*] இலங்கையும் தண்டாற் கொண்**ட** கொ இசாஜ[கெ]-

2 சரிபதுராக உடையார் ஸ்ரீராஜாயிராஜ டிவ[ர்*]க்கு யாண்டு உயிக ஆவகு அடுொய[ன்] காக்டெர்யனுக்

3 மஹிபாலகுலகாலப்பெடுசெய[ை] உதிருமண(ப்)ப்பிச்சன் உடையார்க்கு முன்பு திருவ-[ர்*]சாதிணே செ-

4 யும் சோமணக் ஒருவனும் திருமண(ட)ப்பிச்சன் செதனிவஊக்கொண்டு செயும் பிராம-5 ணன் ஒருவனுமாக இருவர்க்கு ன் க-சூ தூணிகுறுணி ஆக ன் காகூலிசு உாடுல்என-இவிட்டகி கவ இது

6 அழிப்பா ர் திருவாணே | 🗸

TRANSLATION.

In the 31st year of (the reign of) king Råjakês arivarman alias UdaiyârŚrî-Råjâdhirâjadêva, who, with his army, had taken the head of Vîra-Pâṇḍya, Śâlai of the Chêra king and Ilangai (i.e., Ceylon), Araiyaṇ Nâgaraiyaṇ alias Mahîpâlakulakâlappêraraiyaṇ alias Tirumaṇappichchaṇ gave 1½ (vêliof) land for (yielding an income of) 150 (kalam of paddy) for the expenses of two brahmins, viz., one brahmin, performing the worship of the god from of old and one brahmin who is to perform (the same) receiving the income provided for by Tirumaṇappichchaṇ at the rate of (one) tuniand (one) kurunis of paddy per day for 360 days. Those who destroy this (shall incur the sin of acting against) the sacred (or royal) order.

No. 209 .- TIRUKKALAR PLATE OF KULOTTUNGA-CHOLA.

This inscription in 19 lines is engraved on the third plate of the Tirukkaļar set. It is dated in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulôttunga-Chôladêva without any distinguishing epithet or historical introduction. In the absence of these, though it is not generally possible to say to which of the three kings who bore that name this record must be attributed, yet it appears to be a record of Kulôttunga-Chôla I, since it is stated in the fourth inscription in this set in referring to this record that the king abolished tolls—which is generally a feat attributed to Kulôttunga I. It registers a gift of paddy made by a certain Śivan Tillainâyakan alias Śiruttondanambi of Tannīrkunram in Nenmali-nâdu to the temple of Mahâdêva at Tirukkaļar in Purangarambai-nâdu which was a sub-division of Râjêndraśóla-valanâdu for the purpose of taking in procession Aravâbharanadêva, for offerings to Pillaiyâr and the god in the Mûlaţţânam and for feeding devotees on the days of the new-moon.

Tannîrkunram, to which the donor belonged, is a village 7 miles to the east of Mannargudi in the Tanjore District. The modern village of Nemmeli in the same Taluk, must have been the principal place in the division Nenmali-nadu in which Tannīrkunram is said to have been situated.

TEXT.

- 1 ஸூஷி ஸ்ரி [] கிரிபுவனசக்கசவர்த்திகள் ஸ்ரி கெ[ா*]வொத்தங்கசொழதெவர்க்கு யாண்டு
- 2 இருபத்தெட்டாவது இசாசெக்திசசொழவனகாட்டு புறங்கசம்பைகாட்டு இருக்களரு-டை-
- 3 -யமாதெவர்க்கு அமாவ[ா*]சு அரவாபரணதெவர் திருவிழா வெழுக்தருளுகைக்கு அற்-தை கானா-

These are expressed by symbols.

¹ This inscription is written on one side of this plate and the other side is left blank.

- 4 ல் தெவர் பெரும் திருவமுது செய்விக்கவும் பிள்ளேயார்க்கு திருவமுது செய்விக்கவும் ஸ்ரீ-முலத்-
- 5 தாகம்முடையார் அமுதுசெய்தருளவும் அற்றை காளால் தெவசடியாரை அமுது-
- 6 செய்விக்கவும் கென்மனிகாட்டு தண்ணிர்க்குக்றம்முடையாக் சிவக் கில்வே காயக(க்)காக
- 7 கிறத்தொண்டகம்பி செய்த உபையமாவிது [I*] இக்கொமில் சிவப்போமணக் கௌசிகக் வெ-
- 8 ண்காடன்பட்டனும் காசியவக் காருமில் முளேச்சானும் கௌசிகன் ¹அநித்தன் ஆடவலா-னும் உள்-
- 9 ளிட்ட சுவப்போமணசொம் இவர்பக்கல் இவ்வாட்டை வைகாசி மாசத்து காங்கள் பொ-
- 10 கியுட்டு கொண்ட முதல் கெல் அ அறுபதின் கலத்தக்கும் கலத்தக்கு முக்கு அணியா-
- 11 க பலிசை பொலியும் கெல்லு பதி(க்)கோஞ்கலத்து[க்*]கும் செலவாக அமாவாகிதொறும் ் கலகெ
- 12 முக்கு அ(ண்)ணியாக ³சஞ்திசா தித்தவற் மு[க்] கின்றெமெ செயக்கடவொமாகவும் இவ்-வுர் ⁴ அரவாப-
- 13 சணக் எடுத்தபாதமாக திருச்சிற்றம்பலக்காலா[ஹ*]ம் அசவாபசணன் இயபா[த*]காத-கம்• ஆடவலான்
- 14 ஆன புவகிவகான* பத்த[ர்*]க(ன்)ணயக பி[ச்*]சனும் அரவிக்தக் குக்றனை காற்பத்தெ-[ண்*]ணுபேசச்சதும் கூத்த-
- 15 க் கங்கைகொண்டாளுக் சிவசசணசெக்சமுவெக்கவேளானும்[*] இவைவொ[ம்*] சிவக் தில்லேகாயகக் பக்கல்
- 16 இங்கள் உபையம் பண்ணி பொலியூட்டுக்கொண்ட கெல்லு தற்றி இருபதிக் கலத்தக்-கும் கலகெல்லுக்கு
- 17 முக்கு அணியாக ஒராட்டை காளேக்கு பவிசை கெல்லு முப்பதிக் கலம்[|*] அமாவாசி ஒக்-அக்கு கெல்லு இருகலகெ
- 18 *அணிப்பத[க்*]காக தெவர்அடியார் முப்பது கலம் அமுது செவி[க்கக்*]கடவொ[ம்*] எங்களில் புணவ[ச]ம்[i*]சன் கிராதித்தவற் ஸ்ரீகா-
- 19 யெஶுவ[ா*]ாடெ[க்ஷ] கணபெற்றுர் மாயெசுவரக் காணியாகிற்க [|*] இவை எ[ன்*] கெ[ழுது] [||*]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the twenty-eighth year of (the reign of) the emperor of the three worlds, the glorious Kulôttunga-Chôladêva, Śivan Tillainâyagan alias Śiruttonḍanambi of Tannîrkungam in Nenmali-nâḍu made the following gift to (the temple of) Mahâdêva of Tirukkalar in Purangarambai-nâḍu (a subdivision) of Râjêndraśôla-valânaḍu, for the purpose of conducting the festival of Aravâbharanadêva on the day of the new-moon, the grand offerings to the god to be made on that day, offerings to Pillaiyâr (i.e., Gaṇapati), offerings to the god in the central shrine (Mûlasthâna) and for the feeding of the devotees (dêvaraḍiyâr) (to be made) on the (same) day.

For the interest in paddy of fifteen kalam which accrues at the rate of three kurumi per kalam on the sixty kalam of paddy which, we the Śiva-Brâhmaṇas, (viz.,) Kauśikaṇ Veṇkâḍabhaṭṭaṇ, Kâśyapaṇ Kârâyil Muļaichchaṇ, Kauśikaṇ Âdittaṇ Âḍavallâṇ and other Śiva-Brâhmaṇas of this temple had received as principal for (bearing) interest from this person (i.e., Śivaṇ Tillainâyakaṇ) in the month of Vaigâśi of this year, we the five viz., Aravâbharaṇaṇ Eḍuttapâdam alias Tiruchchirrambalakkâlâṇ, Aravâbharaṇaṇ Iyabaradanâdaṇ,

¹ Read & Bissir.

^{*} Read @@ our.

Read mpp.

^{*} Read HLG.

Read sas suio,

Read தூணிப்பதக்காக.

^{*} Read ச 京風.

[·] Read Hirasa.

Àdavallan alias Pûrvasivan alias Pattarganayaka-Pichchan, Aravindan Kuran alias Narpattennayira-Pichchan, Kûttan Gangaikondan alias Sivasaranasêgara-Mûvêndavêlan of this village, who came forward (for this purpose) shall conduct the (specified) expenses on each new-moon day, at the rate of (one) kalam and three kuruni as long as the Moon and the Sun (endure).

For the (one) hundred and twenty kalam of paddy which we had received on interest by agreement from Sivan Tillainâyagan of this village, the interest in paddy for a period of one year calculated at the rate of three kuruni per kalam, is thirty kalam.

With these thirty kalam, through those who stand for us we shall feed the devotees at the rate of two kalam, (one) tûni and (one) padakku of paddy for one new-moon day.

As long as the sun and the moon (endure), the Srî-Mâhêśvaras shall be surety (for this). Kanperrân shall be in charge of the Mâhêśvara-kâni. This is my writing.

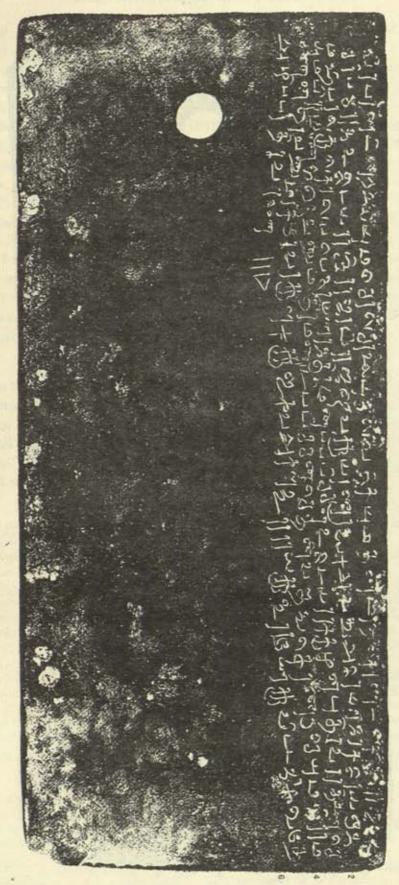
No. 210.—TIRUKKALAR PLATE OF TRIBHUVANACHAKRAVARTIN RAJARAJADEVA.

This is the fourth inscription in the Tirukkalar set. It is engraved on the second side of the third plate and belongs to the 18th year of the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartin Râjarâjadêva. It records that some of the families of the donees, who received the gift made by Śivan Tillainâyagan of Tannîrkunram in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Kulîtunga-Chôla; the abolisher of tolls, ceased to have male members and that in consequence a question arising as to how the feeding pertaining to these families should be conducted in future, the Mâhêśvaras settled that the feeding stipulated in the grant to be done by the donees devolved on the female descendants as well and that arrangements were made in accordance with that order. The inscription may probably belong to the reign of Râjarâja II, though the distinguishing epithet of the king is missing and the characters appear to belong to a later period.

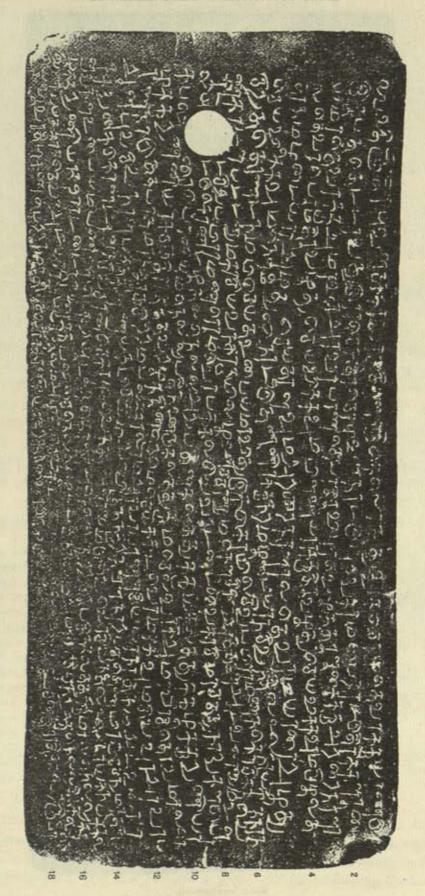
TEXT.

- 1 வாஷி ஸ்ரீ[]*]கிரிபுவ[னசக்காவத்திகள் ஸ்ரீஇராஜராஜதெவற்[கு] யாண்டு பதிகே-2 நூற்றெண்பதிகா வ இசிரசேக்கிச்சொழவளகாட்டுப் புறங்கசம்பைகாட்டுக் இரு-3 க்களர் முன்த்த மாதெவற்கு அமாவாகி எழுந்தருளி தெவரடியாசை அமுத செய்கி-4 க்கச் சுங்கக்தவுக்கருளின் கொலொத்தங்கசொழகெவற்கு இருபத்தெட்டா[வ]-5 து தண்ணிற்குன்றமுடையான் கிவக்தில்லேகாயகக் பக்கல் இத்தெவர் திருமடை-6 [வின]ாகத்திருக்கும் ஆண்டார்கள் உபையமாக கொண்ட கெல்லுக்கு அமுக செய்[வி]-7 க்கும்படிக்கு முன்பு கெட்டின செப்பெட்டுபடியில் உபையங்கொண்டு அமு-8 துசெய்வித்துவருகிற ஆண்டார்களில் ஆண்வழி அற்றப் பெண்வழியா-9 ன கொத்தக்கு அமுது செய்விக்கும்படி கனகராயரும் புரிமாகௌர-10 ரும் அறகி பண்ணுகிற இடத்தப் பொலிஊட்டுப் பெண்வழியும் வருமெ-11 ன்று புரிமாமெகவார் கிச்சபித்தமையில் இப்படி சம்மதித்தப் பெண்வழியி-12 லார் இட்ட கிட்டுப்படி ஆடவலான் பூர்வசிவனுக பத்தககாயகப் பீச்சக் மக-13 கோக் கொண்ட கண்பெற்றுன் மக்று கிறைக்தாகான அன்பற்கடி-14 யாக் அமுக செய்விக்கும் பெர் முக்கு இவன் கொழுக்கி மகக் கெவன் 15 [திவாகா?]ன் உள்ளிட்டார் அமுது செய்விக்கும் பெர் முக்அம் ஆண்வழி திருச்சிற்-16 நம்பலக்காலான் அமுது செய்விக்கும் ஐஞ்சு கூறிட் டிசண்டு கூற்றுல் பெர் ப-17 ன்கிசண்டும் அமுத செய்விக் க*] [] *
 - TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the eighteenth year and one hundred and eightieth day of (the reign of) the emperor of the three worlds the glorious Râjarâjadêva, when male descendants ceased to exist in some of the families of the ândâr who had been living in the tirumadaivilâgam of the god and who had obtained a paddy-gift for conducting the feeding specified



SCALE : SEVEN-EIGHTHS.



in a copper-plate grant engraved formerly (i.e.), in the twenty-eighth year of (the reign of) Kulôttunga-Chôladêva, the abolisher of tolls, from Sivan Tillainayagan of Tannirkungam, who made provision for the new-moon festival and for feeding the devotees (dêvaradiyar) of the god Mahadêva who had sprung at Tirukkalar in Purangarambai-nadu, (a sub-dinision) of Rajendrasola-valanadu and who (i.e., the ândâr) had been conducting the feeding with the gifts and when K a n a k arayar and the Mahês varas wished to decide how the feeding pertaining to the families having only female descendants should be conducted, the Maheśvaras came to the settlement that the feeding from the interest (of a gift) devolved also on the female descendants. It was so agreed and that in accordance with the agreement made by the female descendants, (it was decided that) three persons had to be fed by Kanperran Mangunigaindan alias Anbarkadiyan who had taken (to wife) the daughter of Adavallan Purvasivan alias Pattarganayaga-Pichchan, that three persons had to be fed by Dêvan Divâkaran, the son of her kolundi (husband's younger sister) and others and that twelve persons pertaining to two shares out of the (whole) five, -which (number) was fed by Tiruch chirram balakkalan, -shall now be fed by the male descendants (of his).

No. 211.—TIBUKKALAR PLATE OF KULOTTUNGA-CHOLA III.

This is the fifth inscription in the Tirukkalarset. It is engraved on both sides of the fourth plate and the inner side of the fifth. It is dated in the 29th year of the reign of Kulôttunga-Chôladêva (i.e., Kulôttunga III) who took Madura, Ceylon, Karuvûr and the crowned head of the Pândya king and furnishes a list of gold and silver ornaments belonging to the temple at Tirukkalar with their weights as measured by the standard weight called the kudinai-kal and the fineness in each case.

First Side.

- 1 ஆஷி ஸ்ரீ [||*] திரிபுவனச்சக்காவத்திகள் மதுரையும் ஈழமுங் கருஆரும் பாண்டியன் மு-டித்தலேயும் கொண்டருளி-
- 2 ய ஸ்ரீகுலொத்தங்க சொழ்தெவற்கு யாண்டு உறக-வது திருக்களர் முளேத்த காயஞர் கொ-
- 3 மில் திருவாபாணத்துக்கு முதல் குடினேக்கல்னிடை திருக்கொள்கை க-ம் இதன் -
- 4 மல் பறமமும் உட்பட அஇவறு மாறிபொன் தாற்குரு கழஞ்சசை இதன் விளிம்பு-
- 5 ற் திரைத்த வெள்ளி பதிறைக்குஞ்செ முக்கால் | __ திருவொதா எமால் பொற்பு ப-
- 6 இருகிகால் அஇ மாறி பொன் பன்னிரு கழஞ்சு |— திருவுத்தரியம் க-னல் அஇ மாறி 7 பொன் இருகழஞ்செ காது மஞ்சாடியும் ஆது மா |— திருப்பிறை க-னல் அ மு-
- 8 க்கால் மா தி பொன் முக்கால் | கனனபு [ம்*] க. ை அஇ மா தி பொன் இருகழன்-
- 9 செகால் | திருப்பட்டிகைப்பலகை க-குல் அவ மாறி பொன் அறுபத்து
- 10 காற்கழஞ்சரை இதன் விளிம்பித்திரைத்த வெள்ளி பத்தொன்பதின் கழஞ்சரை-11 ய காலு மஞ்சாடியும் ஆறமா இதனுள் பலவிடத்துக் தைத்த செப்பாணி இடை
- 12 அறரை பலம் |— அன்னியுடையா ரிட்ட பொற்பூ க-லை பொன் கழஞ்ச இது கொத்த
- 13 வெள்ளிக்காறை க-லை வெள்ளி அரைக் கழஞ்சு |- உய-வது மாளிகை முலபண்டாச-
- 14 த்திகின் அம் வக்த திருப்பட்டம் க-ைல் பொன் எழுகழஞ்சே கால் |---

Second Side.

- 15 இருப்பள்ளியறை காச்சியார்[க்*]குச் சாத்துகிற சி.றுதானி க-ம் மணி க-னுஅம் பொன் இர-
- 16 ண்டு மஞ்சாடியு" காதுமா இது மாற்று அஇ இது கொத்த காறை கூணுல் வெள்ளி கால் 17 திருமங்கலகாண் க-ம் தானி க-ம் கொக்குவாய் படுகண் உட்பட கூ மாறி பொன் இருகழ-

¹ Read 'eyss. The syllat

¹ The syllables qui are engraved below the line.

- 18 ஞ்சு || அரவாபரணதெவற்குச்சாத்கியருள உலக-வது பொதிமங்கலமுடையான்
- 19 இராசாண்டாளுக் சொழவிச்சா தாப்பல்லவ்ரையர் செய்வித்த திருவாசிகை க-ன-
- 20 ல் அவப மாறி பொன் இருநூற்றைம்பத்த ஐங்கழஞ்செ காலெ முன்று
- 21 மஞ்சாடியு மஞ்சுமா | __ அபிஷெகம் க-னல் கூஇ மா,மி பொன் பதினுற க-
- 22 முஞ்சரை || _ இத்தெவர் திருவாசம் க- இல் கூல மாதி பொன் காற்கழன்சே முக்கா-
- 23 லெ இசண்டு மஞ்சாடியும் எழுமா ||— இவர் திருத்தொடு உ-னஸ் அவ மா**றி** பொன்
- 24 முக்கழஞ்சு || __ இவர் காச்சியார் அபிஷெகம் க-ூல் அஇ மாஹி பொன் பதின் கழஞ்-
- 25 சு |— இவர் திருவாசம் க-ணுல் அஇ மாறி பொன் இருகழஞ்செ கால் || இவர்(த்)தொடு உ-ண-
- 26 ல் அஇ மாதி பொன் இருகழஞ்சு || திருவட்டமணி உலச-ஞல் அஇ மாதி பொன் கழஞ்சரை
- 27 திருவட்டமணிவடம் க-ணல் மணி கல்-னல் அஇ மா,மீ பொன் கழஞ்செ இசண்டு மஞ்-சாமு-
- 28 யு கா[அ] மா || திருவட்டமணிவடம் க-னுல் மணி சுயி-னுல் அஇ மாறி பொன் ' மா ||-

First Side.

- 29 திருவட்டமணிவடம் க-னுல் மணி சயி-னுல் அஇ மாறி பொன் இருகழஞ்சு || __ திருச்சு-
- 30 லம்பு ஒரிண்டிருல் அக மாறி பொன் காற்கழஞ்சு | கிறைதவஞ்செய்த காச்சியா-
- 31 ற்குச் சாத்தியருள் திருவையாறுடையா ரிட்ட திருவபிஷேகம் க-னுல் கூ மாறி பொன்
- 32 பதிணங்கழஞ்சரை || __ திருகெற்றித்திறின் க-னல் அஇ மாறி பொன் ஐங்கழஞ்செ
- 33 கால் || திருமங்கலகாண் சு தானி கடைத்தொழிலுட்பட அஇ மாறி பொன் கழஞ்சு || —
- 34 திருத்தாவடம் க-ஞல் மணி சயிக-ஞல் கூ மாறி பொன் கழஞ்சு ||— திருக்கைச்சரி ச-ஞல் கூ மா-
- 35 தி பொன் இருகழஞ்சே முக்காலெ மஞ்சாடி || வெள்ளிமணி கம்டு-னல் வெள்ளி
- 36 முக்காலெ இரண்டு மஞ்சாடியு முன்று மா ||— வெள்ளிக்காறை கூடுல் வெள்ளி
- 37 முக்காலெ இரண்டு* மஞ்சாடி இதில் கொத்த தாலி க-னுல் அஇ மாறி பொன் அரைக் கழஞ்சு |—
- 38 திருத்தொடு உ-னவ் அக மாதி பொன் கழஞ்சரை || திருவாரம் க-னல் பொன்
- 39 3 | சிரச்சக்கரம் க-னுல் கூ மாறி பொன் இருகழஞ்சு | திருக்கண்டவாளி உ-னுல் கூ மா-
- 40 வி பொன் முக்கால் || உடையாற்கு திருமஞ்சனத்த ககுச் சாத்தியருள உடையார் சொழவிச்சா-
- 41 தெரப்பல்லவரையர் இட்ட திருவுத்தரியம் க-னுல் பொன் முக்காலே காது மஞ்சாடியு-
- 42 ம் ஆறுமா | மாற்று காசுமி | கிருவாசிகைப்புரிமத்தில் *பாம்பு க-குல் பொன் கழஞ்-
- 43 செ முக்காலெ இரண்டு மா ||-

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 26th year of (the reign of) the emperor of the three worlds, the glorious Kulôttunga-Chôladêva who had been pleased to take Madura, Îlam (i.e., Ceylon) Karuvûr and the crowned head of the Pândya (king), the following list of sacred ornaments in the temple of the Nâyanâr who had sprung at Tirukkalar, was made weighed with the kudinai-kal:—

1 tirukkolgai; inclusive of the parama over this, one hundred and one kalanju and a half of gold of 85 fineness; silver fastened to the edges weigh fourteen kalanju and three-fourths.

By sixteen gold flowers in the tiruvodaramálai, twelve kalanju of gold of 81 fineness.

By 1 sacred upper-cloth (tiruvuttartyam), two kalanju, four manjadi and six ma of gold of 81 fineness.

By 1 sacred crescent (tiruppirai), three-fourth (kalañju) of gold of 8 and three-fourths fineness.

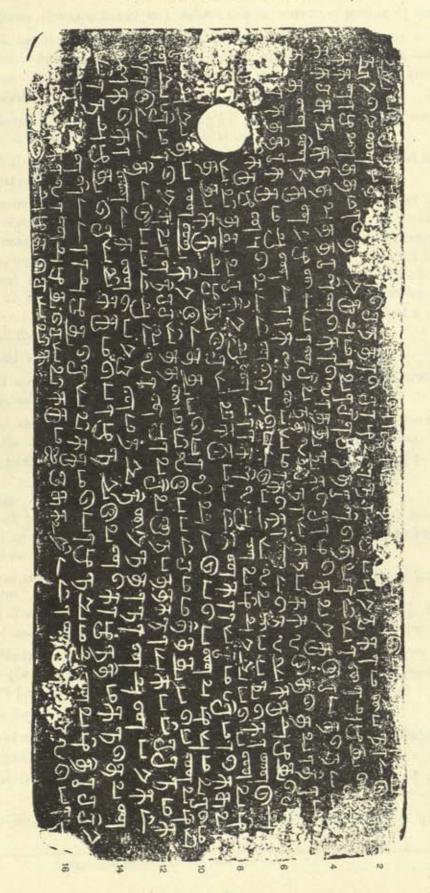
¹ The figures engraved here are 7021020 which may stand for 1 kalanju, 8 manjadi and 2 md.

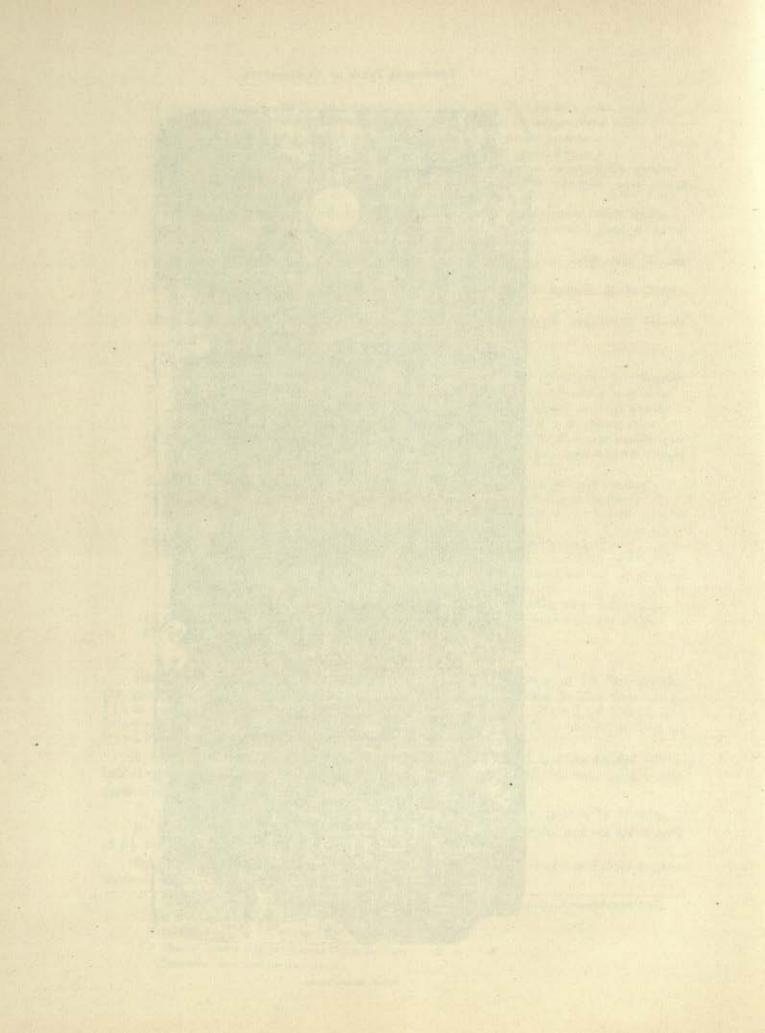
^{* @} is written below the line.

[&]quot; Not filled in.

^{*} The two letters & are entered below the line.

^{*} This word may also be read using.





By 3 ear-flowers (kannapushpam), two kalanju and a quarter of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 sacred girdle-plate (tiruppattigai-palagai), sixty-four kalanju and a half of gold of 81 fineness. Silver, covering the edges of this, nineteen kalanju and a half, four manjadi and six ma. The weight of copper nails fixed in the several parts of this (ornament) is six and half palam.

By 1 gold flower given by Anniyudaiyâr, one kalanju of gold. By one silver necklace in which this was strung, half a kalanju of silver.

By 1 sacred diadem (tiruppattum) received in the 20th (year) from the central treasury of the palace (maligai), seven kalanju and a quarter of gold.

By 1 small marriage-badge (tali) to be worn by the goddess of the bed-chamber and one mani (gem), two manjadi and four mai of gold. This is of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness. By 1 necklace on which this was strung, quarter (kalanju) of silver. Inclusive of 1 string of the marriage-badge, 1 marriage-badge, together with the kokkuvaj and padugan, two kalanju of gold of 9 fineness.

By 1 garland (tiruvásigai) made by Irâśân dân alias Śôlavich châdira Pallavaraiyar of Pôdimangalam in the 23rd (year of reign), for being put on (the image of) Aravâbharanadêva, two hundred and fifty-five kalanju and a quarter, three manjádi and five má of gold of 815 fineness.

By 1 abhishêka, sixteen kalanju and a half of gold of 91 fineness.

By 1 sacred garland (tiruvâram) of this god, four kalanju and three-fourths, two manjâdi and seven mâ of gold of 9½ fineness.

By 2 sacred ear-rings (tirutodu) of this (god), three kalanju of gold of 84 fineness.

By 1 abhishêka of the consort of this (god), ten kalanju of gold of 81 fineness.

By 1 sacred garland (tiruvâram) of this (god) two kalanju and a quarter of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 2 ear-rings (tôdu) of this (god), two kalanju of gold of 81 fineness.

By 24 sacred round beads (tiruvattamani), (one) halanju and a half of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness. By 1 string of sacred round beads (tiruvattamani) and 30 beads, (one) kalanju, two manjadi and four ma of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 1 string of sacred round beads and 40 beads, [1 kalanju, 8 manjadi and 2 ma] of gold of 81 fineness.

By 1 string of sacred round beads and 40 beads, two kalanju of gold of 81 fineness.

By 1 pair of sacred anklet (tiruchchilambu), four kalanju of gold of 83 fineness.

By 1 tiru-abhishêkam presented by Tiruvaiyârudaiyân for being worn by the Nâchchiyâr (i.e., the goddess Pârvatî) who performed full penance, fifteen kalanju and a half of gold of 9 fineness.

By 1 tiranai for the forehead, five kalanju and quarter of gold of 81 fineness.

By 1 string of marriage-badge inclusive of the end-workings of the marriage-badge, (one) kalanju of gold of 8½ fineness.

By 1 sacred foot-string (tiruttâvadam), and 41 beads, (one) kalanju of gold of 9 fineness.

By 4 sacred wristlets, two kalanju and three fourths and (one) manjadi of gold of 9 fineness.

Expressed by symbols : see page 474, note 1.

By 35 silver beads, three-fourths of a (kalanju), two manjadi and three ma of silver.

By 1 silver bracelet (kārai), three fourths (kalanju) and two (manjādi) of silver.

By 1 marriage-badge strung on this, half a kalanju of gold of $8\frac{1}{2}$ fineness.

By 2 sacred ear-rings (tiruttôdu), (one) kalañju and a half of gold of 83 fineness.

By 1 sacred garland gold,1

By 1 head circlet (sirachakram), two kalanju of gold of 9 fineness.

By 2 sacred necklaces (tirukkanda-vāļi), three-fourths (of a kaļanju) of gold of 9 fineness.

By I sacred upper cloth presented by Udaiyar Śolavichchadira-Pallavaraiyar to be worn by the god during the sacred bath, three-fourths (of a kalanju), four manjadi and six mâ of gold.2

By I snake in the tiruvâsigaippurimam, (one) kalanju and three-fourths and two mâ of gold.

TWO CHOLA COPPER-PLATE GRANTS FROM TIRUCHCHENGODU.

No. 212.—TIRUCHCHENGODU PLATE OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN.3

This short inscription in seven lines is engraved on the first side of the first plate of the set of copper-plates obtained from M.R.Ry. Muthuswamy Konar of Tiruchchengôdu. It is dated in the 10th year of the reign of king Rajakesarivarman and registers evidently an order of one of the feudatory chiefs of the sovereign named Malavaraiyan Sundarasôlan, stating that the taxes on full house-sites and half house-sites shall be recovered at 1th and 1th (kasu?) respectively from the citizens of T û si y û r and that fines and faults, if any, shall be realised at the rate prevailing in Nandipuram. The chief Malavaraiyan Sundarasôlan gets the surnames Piradigandan and Kolli-Malavan in Band Orrivûran Piradigandavarman in No. 213. Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri has identified the king Rajakesarivarman of this and the following record with Rajaraja I and notes as follows regarding the donor's father who, in B is stated to have died at Îlam (i.e., Ceylon)4:- "He was evidently a military officer of Rajaraja I or of one of his predecessors. An inscription from Tiruvenkadu of the time of Rajaraja I refers to the general Siriyavelan of Kodumbalur who fell in a battle-field in Ilam in the ninth year of Ponmaligai-tunijina-deva (i.e., Sundara-Chôla Parantaka II). It is not impossible that the father of Malavaraiyan was also connected with the battle in which Siriyavelar fell".

It is not possible to identify Tûśiyûr mentioned in this inscription.

TEXT.5

A

- 1 வூஷி ஸ்ரீ -[||*] கொகிசாஜகெசரிபன்மற்க்கு யா-
- 2 ண்டு மி.ஆவத மழவரையன் சுக்தாசொழனெ-
- 3 ன் தாசியூர் ககரத்தாரை காங் கொள்ளும் மிறை முழும-
- 4 கோ காலம் அரைமனே அரைக்காலும் கின்ற இறைஅ-
- 1 Details regarding this item are omitted to be given in the original.
- * After this occurs the phrase $\omega \pi \dot{\rho}_{,D}$ $\omega \pi \omega \dot{\omega}$ whose significance cannot be made out.
- * This is registered as No. 10 of App. A to the Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1913-14.
- * Annual Report on Epigrophy for 1913-14, Part II, paragraph 15.
- * From impressions (received from) the office of the Assistant Archeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras.
 - · Pulli is marked in some places and left out in others.
 - Here the word gas seems to have been omitted.

TIRUKKALAR PLATES OF KULOTTUNGA III.

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ii b.

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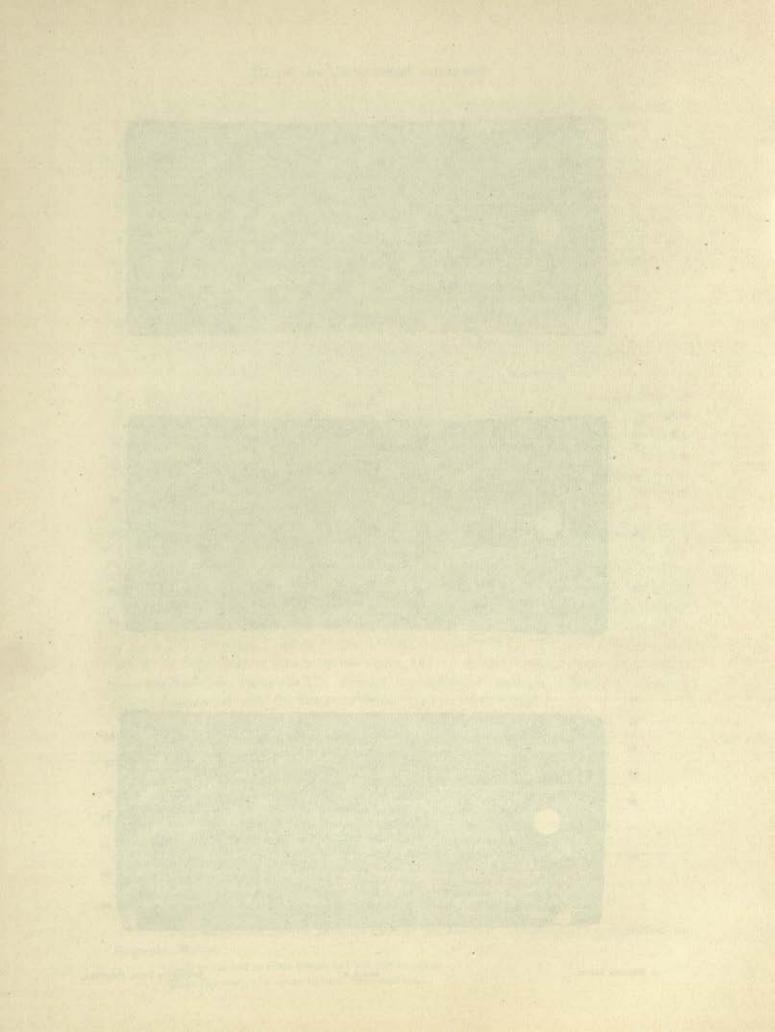
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10

12



- 5 கக் கொள்வதாகவும் தண்டங்குற்ற முள்ளது கக்திபுச ம-
- 6 ற்சா இ கானவதாகவும் இதன் றென் முன் ஸுகிதசக்தான-
- 7 ம் தப்பன வறவான் இது இர கூழித்தானடி என் தவே மெலது.

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In the 10th year of (the reign of) king Rajakesarivarman, I, Malavaraiyan Sundarasolan (ordered as follows):—

The tax which we used to receive from the citizens of Tûśiyûr (viz.) one-fourth (káśu) on (each) full house-site, and one-eighth on (each) half house-site shall be realised as permanent tax; any fine or fault shall be realised according to (the rate prevalent at) Nandipuram. The merit and progeny of him who contradicts this shall be entirely cut off. The feet of him who protects this shall (rest) on my head.

TEXT.

 B^3

- 1 வூஷி ஸ்ரி [||*] கொல்லிமழவன் போதிகண்டன் சுக்தசசொழனென்
- 2 எங்களாச்ச ரிழத்தப் பட அவர் மூலோஹத்தக்குச் கிறு-
- 3 பாடு கல்லொடு குழிக்குத் தென்மெ∫ற்*ிக்கு தாசியுர் ் இ-

Second Side.

- 4 ருக்கற்றளி பசலிறூரர்க்கு செதுகுடுத்தென் பேரகிகண்-
- 5 டன் சுக்தரசொழனென் ||--

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! My father having been killed in Îlam (Ceylon), I, Kollimalavan Piradigandan Sundaraśolan, made a śwrupadu to the south-west of the boulder with a hole and gave it to the lord of the sacred stone temple at Tûśiyûr for (appeasing) his thirst.

No. 213.—TIRUCHCHENGODU PLATE OF RAJAKESARIVARMAN.7

This inscription, engraved on three plates—the last bearing writing only on the inner side—is dated in the 5th year of the reign of the Chôla king Râjakêsarivarman (identified with Râjarâja I) and registers gifts of lands made by the chief Kollimalavan Orrivûran Piradigandavarman, to the temple of Paramêśvara of the sacred Mûlasthâna at Tûśiyûr. Boundaries of the lands granted are furnished in detail and therein figure Kannâdu, the dams called Pûnârru-anai and Kallôdu-anai, the tanks Śûlai-kulam also known as Kândalêri, Tâmaraikkulam and Karrali-êri also ramed Pudukkulam, the temple of Tântônripirân, Mûkkurukkâ, Kaṭṭinâgankûval-iṭṭêr and Kanavadinallûr, otherwise called Amankudi.

¹ Cf. marydda in Sanskrit.

^{*} With தப்பன cf. தப்புச or தப்புசவாய்.

This inscription is engraved below A and continued on the other side of the plate.

[·] Read # # Hyr.

[&]quot; This name is repeated twice in the inscription.

^{*} The word Sirupddu seems to be connected with Sirusddu 'small savings effected by females and youngsters'. In the text, it may refer to some land or property, which the dohor might have obtained out of the savings effected by him in his youth.

¹ This inscription is registered as No. 11 of Appendix A to the Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1914.

Kannadu (kal-nadu) which occurs more than once in this inscription refers evidently to hero-stones which are stated in ancient Tamil literature, as having been put up with great ceremony in honour of persons who had done valorous deeds in guarding their country and given up their lives in that cause. Being associated with the word Dugwaiiy it may even be an engraver's mistake for kannarru.

Traces of writing found in lines 13, 28, 29, 30 and 33 indicate that the present inscription is a palimpsest.

It is not possible to identify the places mentioned in this inscription.

TEXT.1

First Plate : First Side.

1 anay 692 [| *]

2 கொகிசாஜகெவலிவ த[ர்க்*]கூத் திருவெழுத்தி-

3 (ருவெழுத்தி)ட்டுச் செல்லாங்ன்ற யாண்டு அஞ்சாவது இவ்வ[ா*]ண்டு கொல்-

4 கிமழவன் ஒற்றியூரன் பேரிகண்ட[வ] இ-கொன் என்றட்டுத் தாசியூர்-

5 த் தென்புவத் தாகிலம் கிழக்கெல்வே பிடாரியா[ர்*] கிலத்தக்கும்

6 அமைச்சிடும் பூகாற்றிஅணேக்கு[ம்*] மெக்கும் தெறக்கெல்லே இருப்பா-

7 ஹைக்குக் கிழக்குக் கண்ணுட்டுக்கும் பெருவசம்புக்கும் வடக்கும் இரு-8 ப்பரா* ஹைக்கு மெக்கு கண்டைடுக்கும் பெருவசம்புக்கும் வடக்கும் மெ-

9 க்கெல்லே சூளேகுளமான காக்களெரிக்குக் தான்றென் விப்போன் கொ-

First Plate : Second Side.

10 மீலுக் தாகியூர்த் தென்வாய் வாயினினின்று தெற்க்கு கொக்கிப்

11 (ப்) பொன பெருவழிக்கும் கிழக்கும் வடக்கெல்வே தாகியூருப் பழவூர்-

12 க்குத் தெற்க்கும் தாமரைக்குளமும் இக்குளத்தால் கிர்கொவை

13 யும் இதடுப்போன் வ குமியும் கற்றளியெரியான புகக்குள-

14 மும் இக்குளத்த கிர்கொவையும் இக்குளக்கிறே-

15 ல்லேயாவது கிழக்கெல்லே கன்னுட்டுக்கு மெக்குக் 16 தெற்க்கெல்லே கட்டிகாகன்கூவ கிட்டெர்க்கு வடக்கு மெக்[கெ*]-

17 ல்லே மூக்கு றகாவிற்க்கு கிழக்கும் வடக்கெல்லே எரிக்கு-18 க் தெற்க்கும் கணவதிகல்தூரான அமண்குடியும் அவ்லு-

19 ர் கன்புலமும் செப்புலமும் இவ்விசைத்த பெருகான-

Second Plate : First Side.

20 (இ)கெல்வேசி னிலம் மெனுக்கின மாமும் கிழ்-

21 கொக்கின கிணமம் புற்ற முடக்குறையும் உடும்பொடி யா-

22 மை தவழ்க்கது எப்பெர்ப்பட்ட கிலமும் தாகியூர்-

23 த் திருக்கற்றளி திருமுலலூரனமுடைய பாகோசர்க்-

24 கு உடியட நிலுக்கு செய்து எல்வேயும் கல்-

25 ஆக் தெரித்தக் குடுத்தென் கொல்லியழுவ-

26 ன் ஒற்றியூசன் பேரிகண்டவத் - வென்[|*] கணவு-

27 இகல்லா(ர்)சான அமண்குடி தாகியூர் இருமூலட்டானம-

28 உடைய வால்ொர்க்கு உடகவடுவுக்கம் 'சைய்ககு-

Second Plate : Second Side.

29 இத்தென் ஒற்றியூரன் பேரிகண்டபன்-

30 மனென் தாசியூர் திருமூலட்டான(ா)முடைய ப-

31 சமெழுசருக் தமக்கு பஞ்சமாமலுடி கொட்-

¹ From impression prepared in 1914.

* The rest of this line and a part of the next are left blank.

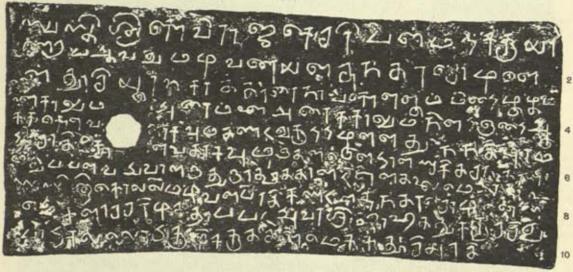
· Read or Auri.

* This word is written over an erasure.

* Read LQLA.

' Read Qaus.º

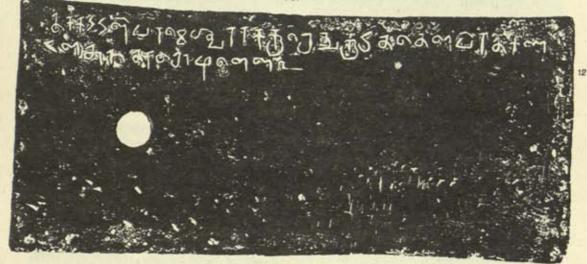
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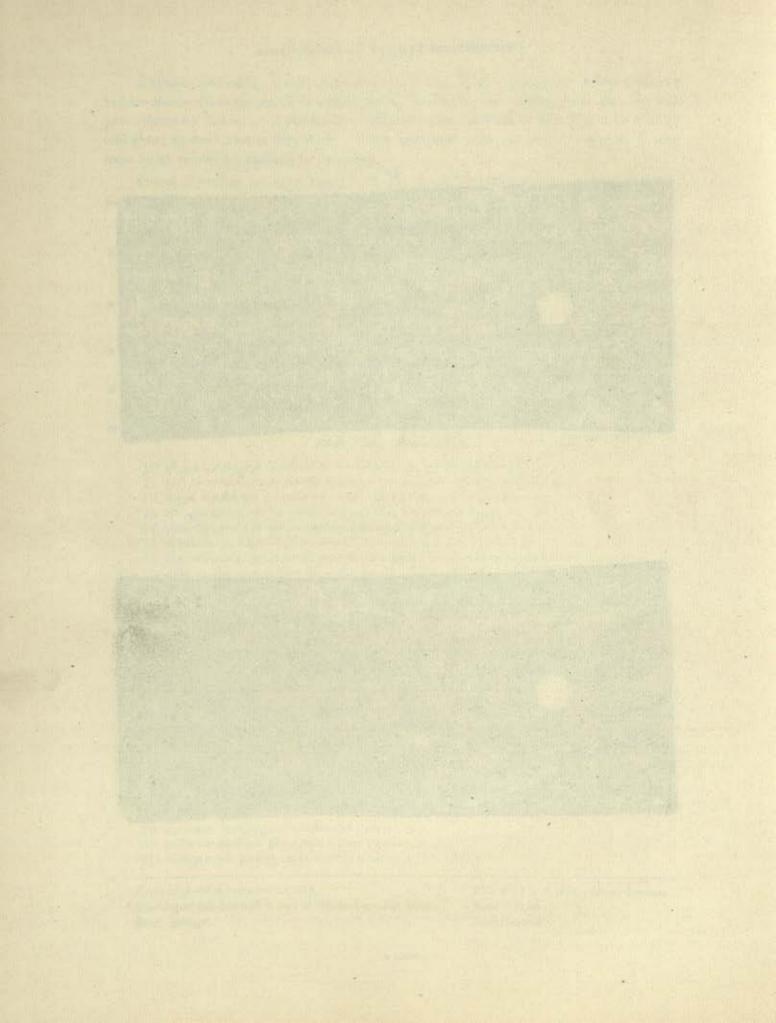


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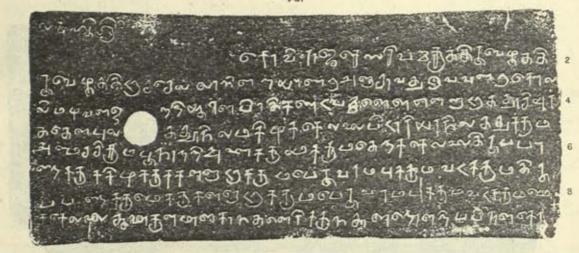
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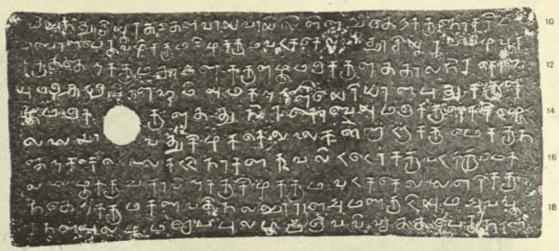




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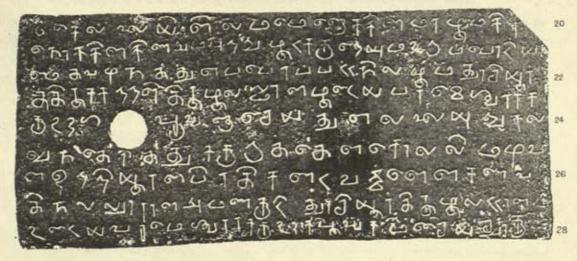
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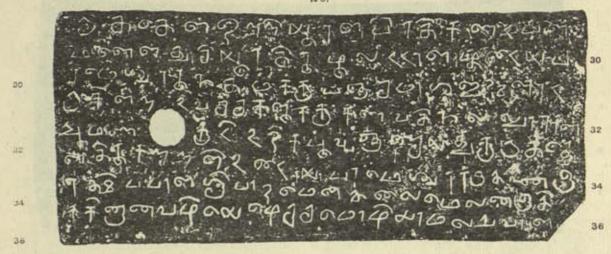
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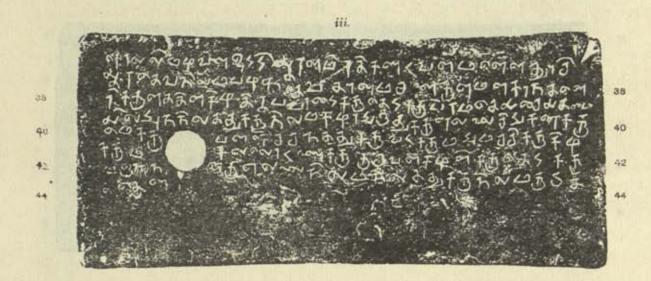
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- 32 இன்ற உவச்சகளுக்கு கணவதிகல் ஹா(ர்) சான
- 33 அமண்குடி உடிகழுவுக்கு செய்தகுடுக்கெ-
- 34 ன் திரு[க்*]கற்றளிஉடைய பாமெறூர்[க்கு*] []*] இதனே இ-
- 35 சக்சிப்பான் ஜிபாடி மென் தமேமெலன [|*] இதிற-
- 36 க்கினை வழி பெழெச்ச மொழியாம வஅவான் [|*]

Third Plate : First Side.

- 37 கொல்லிமழவன் ஒற்றியூரன் பேர திகண்டவன்மனென் தாகி-
- 38 யூர் தெவகிலம் பழக்கெவதானம் [சூ]ளேகுள(ம்)ம்[ர*]ன காக்களே-
- 39 ரிக் குளத்தின்கிழ் திருப்பாறைக்கு தெறக்கு போமதெய[ம்*] [இசய்தமை-
- 40 மில் அக்கிலத்தக்கு கிலம் கழாறு [|*] இதுக்கு எல்லே சிறுகரைக்கு
- 41 மெக்கு பள்ளிச்சக்த[த்*] துக்கு வடக்கும் அமச்சிக்கு கிழ-
- 42 க்கும் கல்லொடிணக்கு ம்*] குசவன்கழனிக்கு ம்*] தெற்க்கு-
- 43 [ம்] [|*] இக்க[ர]ன்கு எல்லே கிலம் கிலத்துக்கு கிலம் குடுத்-
- 44 (\$) @ sor [| *]

TRANSLATION.

Hail! Prosperity! In this year, (viz.), the fifth year, current by the king's order, of (the reign of) king Râjakêsarivarman, I, Kollimalavan Orriyûran. Piradigandavarman¹ gave with libation of water, the following lands situated within the four great boundaries described, inclusive of the trees growing thereon, the wells sunk therein, the ant-hills, the mudakkurai, and containing all kinds of soil where inguanas run and the tortoises crawl,—after defining the boundaries and (boundary) stones, to the god (Paramésvara) in the sacred Mûlasthâna of the sacred stone temple at Tûśiyûr:—

The fine land in the field to the south of Tûśiyûr in my division,—the eastern boundary of which is to the west of the land belonging to Pidâriyâr, of Amaichehi and of the dam called Pûnârru-aṇai; the southern boundary is to the north of the big ridge and the hero-stone (kannâdu) on the eastern side of the sacred boulder, and to the north of the hero-stone and big ridge on the western side of the (same) sacred boulder; the western boundary is to the east of the high road passing southwards from the southern entrance of Tûśiyûr and the tank called Śûḷai-kuḷa m alias Kândaḷêri as well as the temple of Tâṇtônripirân; the northern boundary is to the south of the old village of Tûśiyûr,—together with the lotus tank (Tâmarai-kuḷam), the nêrkôvai (i.e., land covered with water) of this tank, the land of [Itadupivîran], and the tank known as Karali-êri alias Pudukkuḷam, together with the nêrkôvai of this tank.

The boundaries of the lands under this tank are as follow:—The eastern boundary is to the west of the hero-stone; the southern boundary is to the north of the by-path called Kaṭṭinâgankûvaliṭṭêr; the western boundary is to the east of Mûkkurugâ; the northern boundary is to the south of the tank; they include Kaṇavadinallûr alias Amankudi together with the lands and the dry lands belonging to that village.

I, Orrivara Piradigandavarman, gave with libation of water, Kanavadinallar alias Amankudi to the god Parameśvara of the sacred Malasthana in Tūśiyūr. I gave with libation of water, Kanavadinallar alias Amankudi, to the god Parameśvara of the sacred Malasthana of the stone temple at Tūśiyūr and to the drummers who sound the five great sounds to him. The feet of him who protects this charity shall be on my head. He who acts against it, shall without faillose progeny in seven births.

¹ This name is repeated twice in the inscription.

This is written over an erasure and the reading is tentative.
The words Tirukkarrali-udaiya Paramésearar have no connection with any other word in this sentence. Perhaps, & has been omitted to be engraved.

As the lands situated to the south of the sacred boulder lying under the tank known as Sûlai-kulam also called Kândalêri, an old dêvadâna land in Tûśiyûr, had been constituted as a brahmadêya and given away, I, Kollimalavan Orriginan Piradigandavarman made Kalâru as a substitute for that land. The boundaries of this land are:—

To the west of Sigukarai; to the north of the Pallichchandam; to the east of Amaichchi and to the south of the dam called Kalladanai and Kusavankalani. As an exchange of land, I gave the land lying within these four boundaries.

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Figures enclosed in brackets refer to the pages of the Introduction; without brackets, they refer to the page of the volume; "n" after a figure to foot-notes; and "add" to the Addenda and Corrigenda. The following other abbreviations are used:—

Oh.—chief; co.—country; di.—district or division; do.—ditto; dy.—dynasty; E.—Eastern; f.—female; k.—king; m.—male;
mo.—moundain; ri.—river; s.a.—same as; sur.—surname; ts.—temple; vi.—village or town; W.—Western.

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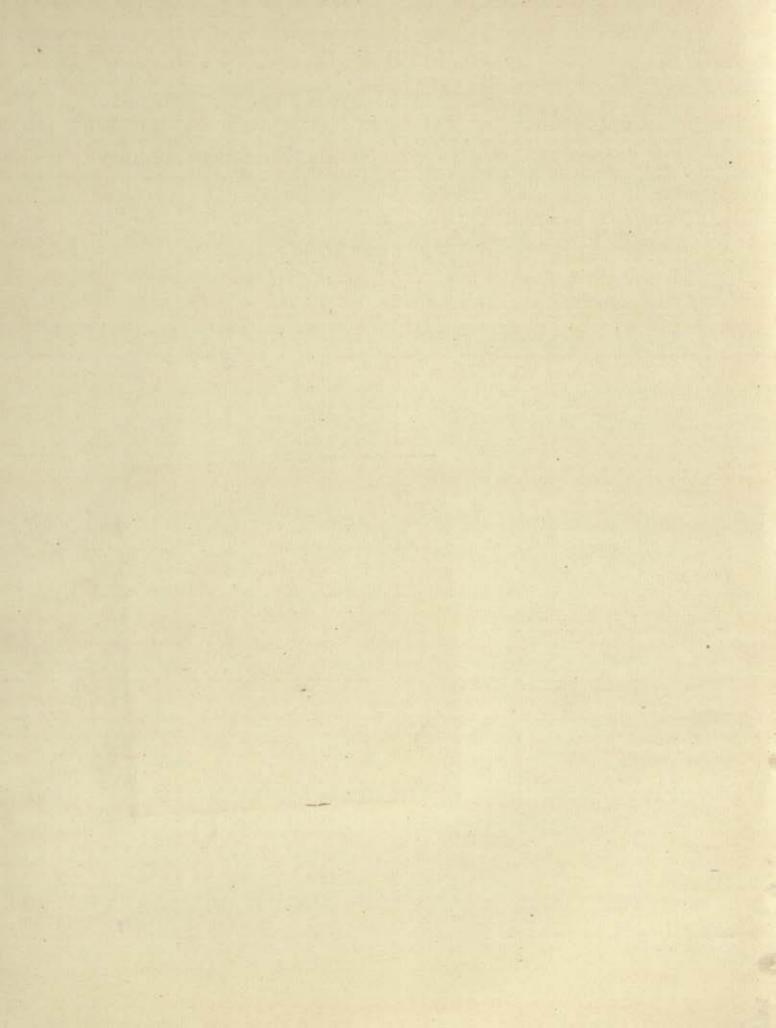
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